europol

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EuroFoam 0117 (Soft Foam) Part A

<u>1</u> IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT NAME	•	EuroFoam 0117 (Soft Foam) Part A
	,	

ADDRESS/TEL. No

Europol 9 Birchills Trading Estate, Emery Road Brislington Bristol BS4 5PF

PHONE E MAIL WEBSITE +44 (0) 117 9715 500 sales@europoluk.com www.europoluk.com

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE

MAIN HAZARDS ; NO SIGNIFICANT HAZARD

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

RISK PHRASES ; NO SIGNIFICANT HAZARD

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS ; THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS NON HAZARDOUS

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1A DIAZOBICYCLO OCTANE; CONTENT (W/W); 0.1.>1%.

CAS NUMBER : 280-57-9, : EC NUMBER : 205-999-1

<u>REACH registration number: 01-2119980944-22</u> H302 ; Acute tox. 4 (oral); harmful if swallowed.

H314 : Skin irritation, causes severe burns and skin damage.

H319 : causes severe eye irritation.

H412 : Harmful to aquatic life.

HAZARD SYMBOL T :

3.1B Ethanediol; ethylene glycol Content (W/W): $\geq 1 \% - < 10 \%$ CAS Number: 107-21-1 : EC-Number: 203-473-3 REACH registration number: 01- 2119456816-28 H302 ;Acute Tox. 4 (oral) , Harmful if swallowed H373 STOT RE , 2 (Kidney) , may cause damage to Organs.

HAZARD SYMBOL Xn :

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:REMOVE PATIENT FROM EXPOSUREEYE CONTACT:IRRIGATE WITH EYEWASH SOLUTION OR CLEAN WATER FOR 10 MINS ,HOLD LIDS OPENSKIN CONTACT:SKIN CONTACT:WASH IMMEDIATELY WITH SOAP AND WATER, REMOVECONTAMINATED CLOTHING:DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING

4.2 IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, ACCUTE AND DELAYED

TO THE CENTRAL INHALATION : MAY CAUSE TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST AND IRRITATION OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM EYE CONTACT ; MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE EYES SKIN CONTACT ; MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE SKIN INGESTION : HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. INGESTION MAY CAUSE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION NEEDED

INHALATION ;SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTIONEYE CONTACT;SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION OR SYMPTOMS PERSISTSKIN CONTACT;SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION OR SYMPTOMS PERSISTINGESTION ;SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION

5 <u>FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES</u>

NOT CLASSED AS FLAMABLE

5.1 : EXTINGUISHING MEDIA;
USE FOAM, DRY POWDER, CARBON DIOXIDE
5.2 : SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE BURNING PRODUCES IRRITATING, TOXIC FUMES

5.3 : ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS WEAR SUITABLE RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT WHEN NECESSARY

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ENSURE SUITABLE PERSONAL PROTECTION DURING REMOVAL OF SPILLAGES. ABSORB SPILLAGES INTO SAND, EARTH OR ANY SUITABLE ABSORBANT MATERIAL. TRANSFER TO A CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. WASH THE SPILLAGE AREA CLEAN WITH WATER AND A DETERGENT.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. ENSURE ADEQUATE VENTILATION OF THE WORKING AREA. ADOPT BEST PRACTICE MANUAL HANDLING.

7.2 : CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE KEEP CONTAINERS SEALED WHEN NOT IN USE KEEP IN A COOL DRY WELL VENTILATED AREA

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE COMPONENT OF A POLYURETHANE TWO PART SYSTEM

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8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE OF COMPOUNDED POLYOL BLEND ; NONE ASSIGNED

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

- 8.2.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS ENSURE ADEQUATE VENTILATION OF THE WORKING AREA
- 8.2.2 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

8.2.3 EYE/FACE PROTECTION APPROVED SAFETY GOGGLES

8.2.4 SKIN PROTECTION CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES

8.2.5 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION WEAR SUITABLE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION WHEN NECESSARY

9 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE ; LIQUID COLOUR ; TRANSLUCENT ODOUR ; SLIGHTLY AMONICAL BOILING POINT ; > 100C FLASH POINT ; 65C VAPOUR PRESSURE ; NO DATA AVAILABLE AUTOIGNITION TEMP ; NO DATA AVAILABLE DENSITY ; 1.08 AT 20C VISCOSITY : 750MpAS-1

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS : NONE AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

10 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

THIS HEALTH HAZARD ASSESMENT IS BASED ON A CONSIDERATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THIS PRODUCT.

INHALATION : UNLIKELY TO BE HAZARDOUS DUE TO THE LOW VAPOUR PRESSURE OF THE MATERIAL AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURES

SKIN CONTACT : SLIGHT/ MILD IRRITANT MAY CAUSE SENSITISATION BY SKIN CONTACT

EYE CONTACT : SLIGHT/MILD IRRITANT

INGESTION : LOW ORAL TOXICITY

11 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE

12 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

THE GENERATION OF WASTE SHOULD BE AVOIDED OR MINIMISED WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

DISPOSAL SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY OR NATIONAL LEGISLATION. BURY ON AN AUTHORISED LANDFILL SITE OR INCINERATE UNDER APPROVED CONTROLLED CONDITIONS, USING INCINERATORS SUITABLE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF NOXIOUS CHEMICAL WASTE.

13 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14 <u>REGULATORY INFORMANTION</u>

EEC CLASSIFICATION	: NOT CLASSIFIED
HAZARD SYMBOL	: NONE CLASSIFIED
RISK PHRASES	: NONE CLASSIFIED
SAFETY PHRASES	: NONE CLASSIFIED

15 OTHER INFORMATION

THIS DATA SHEET WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 1272/2008/EC





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1.0	15.05.2018	400001000114	Date of first issue: 15.05.2018

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name

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1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the : Component of a Polyurethane System. Substance/Mixture

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Address	: EUROPOL 9 Birchills Trading Estate Emery Road Brislington Bristol BS4 5PF UNITED KINGDOM
Telephone Telefax	+44 (117) 971 5500
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	: sales@europoluk.com
1.4 Emergency telephone number Emergency telephone number	: +44 (0) 117 9715500 (during office hours only

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Sp ex sy:	ecific target organ toxicit posure, Category 3, Res stem	y - single piratory	H338	5: May cause respiratory irritation.
Sp ex	ecific target organ toxicit posure, Category 2	y - repeated	H373 prolo	B: May cause damage to organs through onged or repeated exposure.
2.2 Lab	el elements			
La	belling (REGULATION	(EC) No 1272	/2008)	
Ha	zard pictograms		$> \langle$!
Się	gnal word	: Danger		
Ha	izard statements	: H315 H317 H319 H332 H334 H335 H351 H373		Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Dr	acquitionary statements	· Provon	tion	
	ecautionary statements	P260	uon.	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
		P280		Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
		P285		In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
		Respor	ise:	
		P304 +	P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
		P302 +	P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
		P305 +	P351 + F	P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		P309 +	P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
		Dispos	al:	Dispace of contents and container is
		P501		accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

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4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene)

Additional Labelling:

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concent ration (% w/w)
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8 202-966-0 615-005-00-9 01-2119457014-47	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 30 - < 50
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester	9016-87-9 Polymer	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 30 - < 50
Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3- propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'- methylenebis[isocyanatobenzen e]	112898-48-3 Polymer	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 10 - < 20



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Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'- methylenebis(isocyanatobenzen e)	157937-75-2 Polymer	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 10 - < 20
methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Not Assigned - 01-2119457015-45	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 1 - < 5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	Move out of dangerous area. Do not leave the victim unattended. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Protection of first-aiders	 No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing
If inhaled	 If breathed in, move person into fresh air. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Keep patient warm and at rest. Keep respiratory tract clear. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice. Consult a physician immediately if symptoms such as shortness of breath or asthma are observed. A hyper-reactive response to even minimal concentrations of diisocyanates may develop in sensitised persons. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. LC50 (rat) : ca. 490 mg/m³ (4 hours) : using experimentally





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		produced respi <5microns.	rable aerosol having aerodynamic diameter
In cas	se of skin contact	 In case of conta of water. Take off contar Wash contamir Thoroughly clean Call a physician An MDI study h cleanser (such more effective state 	act, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty ninated clothing and shoes immediately. nated clothing before reuse. an shoes before reuse. n if irritation develops or persists. nas demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin as D-TamTM, PEG-400) or corn oil may be than soap and water.
In cas	se of eye contact	: Rinse immedia for at least 15 r If easy to do, re Protect unharm Keep eye wide If eye irritation	tely with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, ninutes. emove contact lens, if worn. ned eye. open while rinsing. persists, consult a specialist.
If swa	allowed	: Gently wipe or DO NOT induc physician or po Keep respirator Keep at rest. If a person vom recovery position Never give any Take victim imm If symptoms pe	rinse the inside of the mouth with water. e vomiting unless directed to do so by a ison control center. ry tract clear. hits when lying on his back, place him in the on. thing by mouth to an unconscious person. nediately to hospital. ersist, call a physician.
4.2 Most i	mportant symptoms	and effects, both ac	ute and delayed
Symp	otoms	: Severe allergic anaphylactic sh	skin reactions, bronchiospasm and nock
Risks	5	: This product is sensitiser: repe above the occu sensitisation. Symptoms may lungs, possibly of chest and dif	a respiratory irritant and potential respiratory ated inhalation of vapour or aerosol at levels pational exposure limit could cause respiratory v include irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and combined with dryness of the throat, tightness ficulty in breathing.
		The onset of th several hours a A hyper-reactiv MDI may devel	e respiratory symptoms may be delayed for Ifter exposure. e response to even minimal concentrations of op in sensitised persons.
1 2 Indiaa	tion of any immedia	to modical attention a	ind special treatment peeded
Treat	ment	: Symptomatic a severe exposure least 48 hours.	nd supportive therapy as needed. Following re medical follow-up should be monitored for at

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The first aid procedure should be established in consultation with the doctor responsible for industrial medicine.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1	Extinguishing media		
	Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry powder
	Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Water may be used if no other available and then in copious quantities. Reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.
5.2	Special hazards arising from	the	substance or mixture
	Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
			The pressure in sealed containers can increase under the influence of heat
			Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.
	Hazardous combustion products	:	Combustion products may include: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and HCN. In the event of extreme heat (>500 degrees C), aniline is suspected of being formed.
5.3	Advice for firefighters		
	Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus in addition to standard fire fighting gear. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.
	Specific extinguishing methods	:	Cool containers/tanks with water spray.
	Further information	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.Due to reaction with water producing CO2-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed.Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local

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and transfer to a container for disposal according to local /

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable

The compositions of liquid decontaminants are given in

Neutralise small spillages with decontaminant.

national regulations (see section 13). Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

Remove and dispose of residues. Clean-up methods - large spillage If the product is in its solid form:

container for disposal.

Section 16.

regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protect	ctive equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions	 Immediately evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment. If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. For additional precautions and advice on safe handling, see section 7. Never return spills in original containers for re-use. Make sure that there is a sufficient amount of neutralizing/ absorbent material near the storage area. The danger areas must be delimited and identified using relevant warning and safety signs. Treat recovered material as described in the section "Disposal considerations". For disposal considerations see section 13.
6.2 Environmental precautions	
Environmental precautions	 Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
6.3 Methods and material for co	ntainment and cleaning up
Methods for cleaning up	 Clean-up methods - small spillage Contain spillage, soak up with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite)

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Spilled MDI flakes should be picked up carefully. The area should be vacuum cleaned to remove remaining dust particles completely. If the product is in its liquid form: Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Leave to react for at least 30 minutes. Shovel into open-top drums for further decontamination. Wash the spillage area with water. Test atmosphere for MDI vapour. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8., For disposal considerations see section 13., The compositions of liquid decontaminants are given in Section 16.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling **Technical measures** : Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation. Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8. Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not breathe vapours/dust. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes or mouth or on skin. Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Keep container closed when not in use. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations. Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used. Advice on protection against : Normal measures for preventive fire protection. fire and explosion : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety Hygiene measures practice. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands before breaks

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and immediately after handling the product. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

	Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well- ventilated place. Keep in properly labelled containers. Observe label precautions. Protect from moisture. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
	Advice on common storage	:	Acids Amines Bases Metals water
	Further information on storage stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
7.3	Specific end use(s)		
	Specific use(s)	:	No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
4,4'- Methylenediphenyl	101-68-8	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
diisocyanateFurther informationSubstances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptor symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. No who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive at 		ational asthma (also known a duce a state of specific airwa ical, irritant or other mechani onsive, further exposure to th may cause respiratory symp om a runny nose to asthma.	as asthmagens by hyper- sm. Once the e substance, btoms. These Not all workers	
		and it is he hyper- ha should be s of asthma in ch do not classified bly practicable, hould be bly adequate		

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	standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.			
		STEL	0.07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	Substances th and respirator responsivenes airways have sometimes ev symptoms car who are exposi- impossible to responsive. 5 distinguished people with pr include the dis asthmagens of exposure to sup prevented. WI standards of of substances th exposure be r to short-term pr management employees ex occupational a surveillance., substances ar sensitisation b and skin conta Critical assess asthma' as up assessment h 'Sen' notation which may ca	at can cause occup, y sensitisers) can in- so via an immunolog become hyper-respo- en to tiny quantities, n range in severity fre- sed to a sensitiser we identify in advance to 4 Substances that can from substances what e-existing airway hy sease themselves. To per respiratory sensitis ubstances that can can be this is not possi- control to prevent wo at can cause occupated educed as low as is beak concentrations is being considered. posed or liable to be asthma and there ship health professional of Capable of causing the those which: - are by inhalation'; or 'R42 act' or - are listed in sments of the evider dated from time to ti as shown to be a po- in the list of WELs house occupational ast	ational asthma (also known a duce a state of specific airwa ical, irritant or other mechanionsive, further exposure to the may cause respiratory symp om a runny nose to asthma. ill become hyper-responsive hose who are likely to becom an cause occupational asthma ich may trigger the symptom per-responsiveness, but which he latter substances are not cause occupational asthma s ble, the primary aim is to appr rkers from becoming hyper-re ational asthma, COSHH require asonably practicable. Activity should receive particular atter Health surveillance is appro- exposed to a substance whould be appropriate consulta ver the degree of risk and le- occupational asthma. The ide eassigned the risk phrase 'R 2/43: May cause sensitisation section C of HSE publication ice for agents implicated in o me, or any other substance whould be able assigned only to tho tential cause of occupational as been assigned only to tho thma.	as asthmagens ay hyper- ism. Once the be substance, broms. These Not all workers and it is he hyper- ha should be s of asthma in ch do not classified bly practicable, hould be oly adequate responsive. For hires that vities giving rise ention when risk priate for all ich may cause tion with an vel of entified 42: May cause h by inhalation h 'Asthmagen? becupational which the risk l asthma., The base substances
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepoly phenylene ester	9016-87-9	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (as -NCO)	GB EH40

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Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper- responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper- responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma (COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any othe
	STEL 0.07 mg/m3 GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper- responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper- responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all

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	employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance wh occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consulta occupational health professional over the degree of risk and le surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The id- substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in o asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance of assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupationa 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to the which may cause occupational asthma.	ich may cause tion with an vel of entified 42: May cause h by inhalation h 'Asthmagen? ccupational which the risk l asthma., The ose substances
	TWA 0.02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known a and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airwa responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechani airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symp symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to becom responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthm distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptom people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but whi include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonal exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma s prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to app standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-r substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requ exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Active to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular atter management is being considered. Health surveillance is appro employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance who occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consulta occupational health professional over the degree of risk and le surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The id substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publicatior Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in o asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substances assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to the which may cause occupational asthma.	as asthmagens ay hyper- ism. Once the be substance, otoms. These Not all workers and it is he hyper- ha should be s of asthma in ch do not classified bly practicable, hould be oly adequate responsive. For tires that vities giving rise ention when risk priate for all ich may cause tion with an vel of entified 42: May cause h by inhalation h 'Asthmagen? focupational which the risk I asthma., The pase substances
	STEL 0.07 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known a and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airwa responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechani airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to th sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symp symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma.	as asthmagens ay hyper- ism. Once the le substance, otoms. These Not all workers

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	who are expositing who are exposible to a responsive. 5 distinguished a people with princlude the distasthmagens of exposure to suprevented. Whistandards of consubstances the exposure being to short-term primanagement employees exoccupational a occupational for substances are sensitisation band skin conta Critical assessathma' as up assessment historical cast or and skin conta which may care to short suprevented.	sed to a sensitiser w identify in advance to 4 Substances that c from substances wh e-existing airway hy sease themselves. T or respiratory sensitis ubstances that can c here this is not possi- control to prevent wo at can cause occupa- educed as low as is beak concentrations is being considered. posed or liable to be asthma and there sh health professional of Capable of causing the those which: - are by inhalation'; or 'R42 act' or - are listed in sments of the eviden dated from time to ti as shown to be a po in the list of WELs h use occupational ast	ill become hyper-responsive hose who are likely to becom an cause occupational asthm ich may trigger the symptom per-responsiveness, but which he latter substances are not sers., Wherever it is reasonal cause occupational asthma s ble, the primary aim is to appr rkers from becoming hyper-re- ational asthma, COSHH require asonably practicable. Active should receive particular atter Health surveillance is appro- e exposed to a substance whould be appropriate consulta ver the degree of risk and le occupational asthma. The ide e assigned the risk phrase 'R 2/43: May cause sensitisation section C of HSE publication of a gents implicated in o me, or any other substance who tential cause of occupational as been assigned only to the thma.	and it is ie hyper- na should be s of asthma in ch do not classified oly practicable, hould be oly adequate esponsive. For ires that <i>v</i> ities giving rise ention when risk priate for all ich may cause tion with an vel of entified 42: May cause n by inhalation n 'Asthmagen? ccupational which the risk I asthma., The ose substances
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (mixed isomers)	Not Assigned	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	Substances th and respirator responsivenes airways have sometimes ev symptoms car who are expos impossible to responsive. 5 distinguished people with pr include the dis asthmagens of exposure to su prevented. Wh standards of c substances th exposure be r to short-term p management employees ex occupational a occupational f	hat can cause occupa y sensitisers) can in- so via an immunolog become hyper-respo- en to tiny quantities, n range in severity fro- sed to a sensitiser w identify in advance to 4 Substances that c from substances what e-existing airway hy sease themselves. T or respiratory sensitis ubstances that can c here this is not possi- control to prevent wo at can cause occupa educed as low as is beak concentrations is being considered. posed or liable to be asthma and there sh- health professional of Capable of causing of the those which: - are	ational asthma (also known a duce a state of specific airwa ical, irritant or other mechanionsive, further exposure to the may cause respiratory symp om a runny nose to asthma. ill become hyper-responsive hose who are likely to becom an cause occupational asthm ich may trigger the symptom per-responsiveness, but which he latter substances are not sers., Wherever it is reasonal cause occupational asthma s ble, the primary aim is to appr rkers from becoming hyper-re ational asthma, COSHH require asonably practicable. Activity should receive particular atter Health surveillance is appro- e exposed to a substance whould be appropriate consulta over the degree of risk and le occupational asthma. The ide assigned the risk phrase 'R	as asthmagens y hyper- sm. Once the e substance, otoms. These Not all workers and it is hyper- ha should be s of asthma in ch do not classified oly practicable, hould be oly adequate responsive. For irres that <i>i</i> ties giving rise ention when risk priate for all ich may cause tion with an vel of entified 42: May cause

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	sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.				
		STEL	0.07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40	
Further information	Substances th and respirator responsivene airways have sometimes ev symptoms ca who are expo impossible to responsive. E distinguished people with p include the dia asthmagens of exposure to s prevented. W standards of of substances th exposure be n to short-term management employees ex occupational surveillance., substances a sensitisation h and skin conta Critical asses asthma' as up assessment h 'Sen' notation which may ca	hat can cause occup ry sensitisers) can in ss via an immunolog become hyper-resp ven to tiny quantities n range in severity fr sed to a sensitiser w identify in advance to 54 Substances that co from substances what re-existing airway hy sease themselves. To r respiratory sensitis ubstances that can co here this is not poss control to prevent wo hat can cause occup reduced as low as is peak concentrations is being considered copsed or liable to be asthma and there sh health professional of Capable of causing re those which: - are oy inhalation'; or 'R4 act' or - are listed in sments of the evider boated from time to to has shown to be a po in the list of WELs h use occupational as	ational asthma (also known a duce a state of specific airwa jical, irritant or other mechani onsive, further exposure to th , may cause respiratory symp om a runny nose to asthma. <i>r</i> ill become hyper-responsive those who are likely to become an cause occupational asthm ich may trigger the symptom oper-responsiveness, but which he latter substances are not sers., Wherever it is reasonal cause occupational asthma s ible, the primary aim is to app orkers from becoming hyper-re ational asthma, COSHH require should receive particular atter should receive particular atter bound be appropriate consulta over the degree of risk and lev occupational asthma. The ide assigned the risk phrase 'R- 2/43: May cause sensitisation section C of HSE publication of agents implicated in o ime, or any other substance wo otential cause of occupational has been assigned only to tho thma.	as asthmagens by hyper- sm. Once the e substance, btoms. These Not all workers and it is he hyper- ha should be s of asthma in ch do not classified by practicable, hould be by adequate esponsive. For irres that vities giving rise ention when risk priate for all ich may cause tion with an vel of entified 42: May cause h by inhalation h 'Asthmagen? ccupational which the risk asthma., The bse substances	

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Workers	Dermal	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	50 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	0.1 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Local effects, Short- term exposure	28.7 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Local effects, Short-	0.1 mg/m3

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			term exposure	
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.05 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	25 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	20 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Dermal	Local effects, Short- term exposure	17.2 mg/cm2
	Consumers	Inhalation	Local effects, Short- term exposure	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.025 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.025 mg/m3
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphe nylene ester	Workers	Dermal	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	50 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	0.1 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Local effects, Short- term exposure	27.8 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Local effects, Short- term exposure	0.1 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.05 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	25 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Systemic effects, Short-term exposure	20 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Dermal	Local effects, Short- term exposure	17.2 mg/cm2
	Consumers	Inhalation	Local effects, Short- term exposure	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.025 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.025 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name

Environmental Compartment

Value

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4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate		Fresh water	1 mg/l
Remarks:	Assessme	ent Factors	
		Marine water	0.1 mg/l
	Assessme	ent Factors	
		Soil	1 mg/kg
	Assessme	ent Factors	
		Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l
	Assessme	ent Factors	
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester Assessme		Fresh water	1 mg/l
		ent Factors	
		Marine water	0.1 mg/l
	Assessme	ent Factors	
		Soil	1 mg/kg
Assessme		ent Factors	
		Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l
	Assessme	ent Factors	
		Freshwater - intermittent	10 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	 Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. Chemical splash goggles. Always wear eye protection when the potential for inadvertent eye contact with the product cannot be excluded. Please follow all applicable local/national requirements when selecting protective measures for a specific workplace. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Hand protection Remarks	: Protective gloves should be worn when handling freshly made polyurethane products to avoid contact with trace residual materials which may be hazardous in contact with skin.
	Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of glove materials that might provide suitable protection include: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol copolymers

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		laminated ("EVAL Nitrile/butadiene r ("PVC" or "vinyl"), When prolonged o	"), Polychloroprene (Neoprene*), ubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride Fluoroelastomer (Viton*). or frequently repeated contact may occur, a
		glove with protect greater than 240 r recommended.	ion class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time ninutes according to EN374) is
		When only brief c class of 3 or highe minutes according Contaminated glo disposed of.	ontact is expected, a glove with protection er (breakthrough time greater than 60 g to EN374) is recommended. ves should be decontaminated and
		Notice: The select application and du take into account not limited to : oth requirements (cut protection), as we the glove supplier The selected pro- specifications of E EN 374 derived fr	tion of a specific glove for a particular uration of use in a workplace should also all requisite workplace factors such as, but er chemicals that may be handled, physical /puncture protection, dexterity, thermal II as instructions/specifications provided by tective gloves have to satisfy the EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard om it.
Skin a	nd body protection	: Impervious clothir Choose body prot concentration of the Recommended: Overall (preferable Tyvek-Pro 'F' disp	ng ection according to the amount and ne dangerous substance at the work place. y heavy cotton) or Tyvek-Pro Tech 'C' , hosable coverall.
Respir	ratory protection	: Use a properly fitt complying with an indicates this is ne Respirator selecti exposure levels, t working limits of th In emergency, no including confined facepiece pressur apparatus (SCBA supplied air respir supply, should be	ed, air-purifying or air-fed respirator approved standard if a risk assessment ecessary. on must be based on known or anticipated he hazards of the product and the safe ne selected respirator. n-routine and unknown exposure situations, I space entries, a NIOSH-certified full e demand self-contained breathing or a full facepiece pressure demand ator (SAR) with auxiliary self-contained air used.
Protec	tive measures	: Personal protectiv gloves, safety goo The type of protector to the concentration at the specific woo Ensure that eye fl	ve equipment comprising: suitable protective ggles and protective clothing ctive equipment must be selected according on and amount of the dangerous substance rkplace. ushing systems and safety showers are

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located close to the working place.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical propertiesAppearance : liquid

Appearance	•	iquid
Colour	:	brown
Odour	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Odour Threshold	:	No data is available on the product itself.
рН	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Freezing point	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Melting point	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Boiling point	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Flash point	:	190 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Burning rate	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Vapour pressure	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Relative vapour density	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Relative density	:	1.18
Density	:	1.18 g/cm3 (25 °C)
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	No data is available on the product itself.

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Auto-id	unition temperature	· No data is ava	silable on the product itself	
Decomposition temperature		: No data is available on the product itself.		
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic		: 250 mPa.s (25 °C)		
Explosive properties		: No data is available on the product itself.		
Oxidizing properties		: No data is ava	ailable on the product itself.	

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	 Reaction with water (moisture) produces CO2-gas. Exothermic reaction with materials containing active hydrogen groups. The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can
	be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of the reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence of solvents.
	MDI is insoluble with, and heavier than water and sinks to the bottom but reacts slowly at the interface.
	A solid water-insoluble layer of polyurea is formed at the interface by liberating carbon dioxide gas.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid

: Acids Amines Bases Metals water

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion products may include: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and HCN. In the event of extreme heat (>500 degrees C), aniline is suspected of being formed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1	Information on toxicological eff	ects
	Acute toxicity	
	Components:	
	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyana Acute oral toxicity :	ate: LD50 (Rat, male): > 10,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepoly Acute oral toxicity :	/phenylene ester: LD50 (Rat, male): > 10,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
	Methyloxirane, polymer with oxira	ne, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'-
	methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene] Acute oral toxicity :]: LD50 (Rat, male): > 10,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
	Methyloxirane, polymer with oxira methylenebis(isocvanatobenzene	ne, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'-):
	Acute oral toxicity :	LD50 (Rat, male): > 10,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
	Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate (n Acute oral toxicity :	nixed isomers): LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
	Acute inhalation toxicity - : Product	Assessment: The substance/mixture is not toxic on inhalation as defined by dangerous goods regulations.
		Acute toxicity estimate : 1.48 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

Components:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

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Acute	e dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit, m Method: OECD ⊺	ale and female): > 9,400 mg/kg Fest Guideline 402
Isocy Acute	anic acid, polymethylen dermal toxicity	epolyphenylene ester: : LD50 (Rabbit, m Method: OECD T	ale and female): > 9,400 mg/kg Fest Guideline 402
Methy methy Acute	yloxirane, polymer with o ylenebis[isocyanatobenz e dermal toxicity	oxirane, ether with 1,2 zene]: : LD50 (Rabbit, m Method: OECD T	,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'- ale and female): > 9,400 mg/kg Fest Guideline 402
Methy methy Acute	vloxirane, polymer with o vlenebis(isocyanatobenz e dermal toxicity	oxirane, ether with oxy zene) : : LD50 (Rabbit, m Method: OECD T	rbis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'- ale and female): > 9,400 mg/kg Fest Guideline 402
Methy Acute	ylenediphenyldiisocyana dermal toxicity	ate (mixed isomers): : LD50 (Rabbit, m Method: OECD T	ale and female): > 9,400 mg/kg Fest Guideline 402
Acute admir	e toxicity (other routes of nistration)	: No data available	9
Skin	corrosion/irritation		
<u>Prod</u> Rema	<mark>uct:</mark> arks: May cause skin irri	tation and/or dermatiti	s.
Serio	us eye damage/eye irr	itation	
<u>Prod</u> Rema	uct: arks: Vapours may caus	e irritation to the eyes,	respiratory system and the skin.
Resp	iratory or skin sensitis	sation	
Prod	uct:		
Rema	arks: Causes sensitisatio	on.	
Com	oonents:		
4,4'-N Asses	Methylenediphenyl diisoo ssment:	cyanate: May cause sensitisa	ation by inhalation and skin contact.
lsocy Asses	anic acid, polymethylen ssment:	epolyphenylene ester: May cause an allerg asthma symptoms o	gic skin reaction., May cause allergy or or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

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Ge <u>4</u> ,4 Ge	rm cell mutagenicity mponents: '-Methylenediphenyl diisocy notoxicity in vitro	vanate: : Concentration: 2 Metabolic activat Method: Directive Result: negative	00 ug/plate ion: with and without metabolic activation e 67/548/EEC, Annex, B.13/14
lso Ge	cyanic acid, polymethylene notoxicity in vitro	polyphenylene ester: : Concentration: 2 Metabolic activat Method: Directive Result: negative	00 ug/plate ion: with and without metabolic activation e 67/548/EEC, Annex, B.13/14
Me me Ge	thyloxirane, polymer with ox thylenebis[isocyanatobenze notoxicity in vitro	kirane, ether with 1,2, ene]: : Concentration: 2 Metabolic activat Method: Directive Result: negative	3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'- 00 ug/plate ion: with and without metabolic activation e 67/548/EEC, Annex, B.13/14
Me me Ge	thyloxirane, polymer with ox thylenebis(isocyanatobenze notoxicity in vitro	xirane, ether with oxy ene): : Concentration: 2 Metabolic activat Method: Directive Result: negative	bis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'- 00 ug/plate ion: with and without metabolic activation e 67/548/EEC, Annex, B.13/14
Me Ge	thylenediphenyldiisocyanat notoxicity in vitro	e (mixed isomers): : Concentration: 2 Metabolic activat Method: Directive Result: negative	00 ug/plate ion: with and without metabolic activation e 67/548/EEC, Annex, B.13/14
<u>Co</u> 4,4 Ge	<u>mponents:</u> '-Methylenediphenyl diisocy notoxicity in vivo	vanate: : Application Route Exposure time: 3 Dose: 118 mg/m Method: OECD 1 Result: negative	e: Inhalation Weeks 3 Fest Guideline 474
lso Ge	cyanic acid, polymethylene notoxicity in vivo	oolyphenylene ester: : Application Route Result: Not class	e: Inhalation ified due to inconclusive data.

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Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 3 Weeks Dose: 113 mg/m3 Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]:

Genotoxicity in vivo

: Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 3 Weeks Dose: 118 mg/m3 Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene): Genotoxicity in vivo : Application Route: Inhalation

2 Application Route: Innalation Exposure time: 3 Weeks Dose: 118 mg/m3 Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate (mixed isomers):

Genotoxicity in vivo	: Application Route: Inhalation
	Exposure time: 3 Weeks
	Dose: 118 mg/m3
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
	Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Rats have been exposed for two years to a respirable aerosol of polymeric MDI which resulted in chronic pulmonary irritation at high concentrations. Only at the top level (6 mg/m3), there was a significant incidence of a benign tumour of the lung (adenoma) and one malignant tumour (adenocarcinoma). There were no lung tumours at 1 mg/m3 and no effects at 0.2 mg/m3. Overall, the tumour incidence, both benign and malignant, and the number of animals with the tumours were not different from controls. The increased incidence of lung tumours is associated with prolonged respiratory irritation and the concurrent accumulation of yellow material in the lung, which occurred throughout the study. In the absence of prolonged exposure to high concentrations leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumour formation will occur.

Components:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate: Carcinogenicity - : Suspected human carcinogens Assessment

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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rsion)	Revision Date:	SDS Number: 400001000114	Date of last issue: - Date of first issue: 15.05.2018
, 	10.00.2010		
Isocya Carcino Assess	nic acid, polymethyle ogenicity - sment	enepolyphenylene este : Suspected hun	er: nan carcinogens
Methyl	oxirane, polymer wit	h oxirane, ether with 1	,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'-
Carcine Assess	ogenicity - sment	: Limited eviden	ce of carcinogenicity in animal studies
Methyl	oxirane, polymer wit enebis(isocvanatobe	h oxirane, ether with or	xybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'-
Carcine Assess	ogenicity - sment	: Limited eviden	ce of carcinogenicity in animal studies
Methyl Carcine Assess	enediphenyldiisocya ogenicity - sment	nate (mixed isomers): : Limited eviden	ce of carcinogenicity in animal studies
Repro	ductive toxicity		
<u>Comp</u>	onents:		
Isocyal Effects	nic acid, polymethyle on fertility	enepolyphenylene este : Species: Rat, r Application Roy Method: OECD Remarks: No s	er: nale and female ute: Inhalation) Test Guideline 414 ignificant adverse effects were reported
Methyl	enediphenyldiisocya	inate (mixed isomers): Species: Rat, r Application Rod Method: OECD Result: No effe development w	nale and female ute: Inhalation) Test Guideline 414 ects on fertility and early embryonic /ere detected.
Compo 4,4'-Me Effects develo	onents: ethylenediphenyl diis on foetal pment	ocyanate: : Species: Rat, f Application Rod General Toxicit mg/m³ Method: OECD Result: No tera	emale ute: Inhalation ty Maternal: No observed adverse effect level: 4) Test Guideline 414 togenic effects
Isocya	nic acid, polymethyle	enepolyphenylene este Species: Rat, r Application Ro General Toxici Method: OECD Result: No tera	er: nale and female ute: Inhalation ty Maternal: 4 mg/m ³ 0 Test Guideline 414 togenic effects 2.3 propagatical polymer with 1.1

methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]:

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Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: No teratogenic effects

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene):

: No data available

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: No teratogenic effects

Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate (mixed isomers):

Species: Rat, female Application Route: Inhalation General Toxicity Maternal: No observed adverse effect level: 4 mg/m³ Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: No teratogenic effects

Reproductive toxicity -Assessment

STOT - single exposure

Components:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate: Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory Tract Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester: Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory Tract Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]: Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory system Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene): Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory system Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate (mixed isomers): Exposure routes: Inhalation

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Target Organs: Respiratory Tract Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate: Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester: Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]: Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene): Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate (mixed isomers): Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory Tract Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate: Species: Rat, male and female NOEC: 0.2 Exposure time: 2 yrNumber of exposures: 5 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester: Species: Rat, male and female NOEC: 0.2 Test atmosphere: dust/mist Exposure time: 2 yrNumber of exposures: 5 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]: Species: Rat, male and female NOEC: 0.2 Exposure time: 2 yrNumber of exposures: 5 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

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Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene): Species: Rat, male and female NOEC: 0.2 Exposure time: 2 yrNumber of exposures: 5 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate (mixed isomers): Species: Rat, male and female NOEC: 0.2 Test atmosphere: dust/mist Exposure time: 2 yrNumber of exposures: 5 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Repeated dose toxicity - : No data available Assessment

Aspiration toxicity

No data available

Experience with human exposure

General Information:	No data available
Inhalation:	No data available
Skin contact:	No data available

- Eye contact: No data available
- Ingestion: No data available

Toxicology, Metabolism, Distribution

No data available

Neurological effects No data available

Further information

Product: Remarks: No data available

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity <u>Components:</u>

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Fresh water Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: >= 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: semi-static test Test substance: Fresh water Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	NOEC: >= 1,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 336 h Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) Method: OECD Test Guideline 207
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepo Toxicity to fish	oly :	rphenylene ester: LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Fresh water Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
		LC0 : > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Fresh water Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1,640 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Fresh water Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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Τοχία	Toxicity to microorganisms		 EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Fresh water Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 		
Toxic aqua (Chro	city to daphnia and other tic invertebrates onic toxicity)	:	NOEC: >= 10 mg, Exposure time: 2' Species: Daphnia Test Type: semi-s Test substance: F Method: OECD Te	/I 1 d 1 magna (Water flea) Static test Fresh water est Guideline 211	
Toxic orgai	city to soil dwelling nisms	:	EC50: > 1,000 mg Exposure time: 33 Species: Eisenia f Method: OECD To	g/kg 36 h fetida (earthworms) est Guideline 207	
Meth meth	yloxirane, polymer with o ylenebis[isocyanatobenz	oxira ene	ne, ether with 1,2,3	3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'-	
Toxic	city to fish	:	LC50 (Brachydan Exposure time: 96 Test Type: static t Method: OECD Te	io rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000 mg/l 5 h test est Guideline 203	
Toxic aqua	city to daphnia and other tic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia m Exposure time: 24 Test Type: static t Test substance: F Method: OECD Te	nagna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l 4 h test Fresh water est Guideline 202	
Τοχία	city to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated s Exposure time: 3 Test Type: static t Test substance: F Method: OECD Te	sludge): > 100 mg/l h test Fresh water est Guideline 209	
Toxic aqua (Chro	city to daphnia and other tic invertebrates onic toxicity)	:	NOEC: >= 10 mg. Exposure time: 24 Species: Daphnia Test Type: semi-s Test substance: F Method: OECD Te	/I I d I magna (Water flea) Static test Fresh water est Guideline 211	
Toxic orgai	city to soil dwelling nisms	:	NOEC: >= 1,000 Exposure time: 33 Species: Eisenia f Method: OECD Te	mg/kg 36 h fetida (earthworms) est Guideline 207	
Meth meth	Methyloxirane, polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'- methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene):				
Toxic	city to fish	:	LC50 (Brachydan	io rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000 mg/l	

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Version 1.0	Revision Date: 15.05.2018	SD 40	S Number: 0001000114	Date of last issue: - Date of first issue: 15.05.2018
			Exposure time: Test Type: stat Method: OECD	96 h ic test Test Guideline 203
Toxici aquat	ity to daphnia and other ic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia Exposure time: Test Type: stat Test substance Method: OECD	n magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l 24 h ic test : Fresh water Test Guideline 202
Toxic	ity to algae	:	EC50 (Desmod mg/l Exposure time: Test Type: stati Test substance Method: OECD	lesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1,640 72 h ic test : Fresh water Test Guideline 201
Toxici	ity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated Exposure time: Test Type: stati Test substance Method: OECD	d sludge): > 100 mg/l 3 h ic test : Fresh water ' Test Guideline 209
Toxici aquat (Chro	ity to daphnia and other ic invertebrates nic toxicity)	:	NOEC: >= 10 n Exposure time: Species: Daphr Test Type: sem Test substance Method: OECD	ng/l 21 d nia magna (Water flea) ni-static test : Fresh water Test Guideline 211
Toxici organ	ity to soil dwelling isms	:	NOEC: >= 1,00 Exposure time: Species: Eiseni Method: OECD	0 mg/kg 336 h ia fetida (earthworms) ' Test Guideline 207
Methy Toxici	/lenediphenyldiisocyana ity to fish	te (r :	nixed isomers): LC50 (Brachyd Exposure time: Test Type: stati Test substance Method: OECD	anio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000mg/l 96h ic test : Fresh water Test Guideline 203
Toxici aquat	ity to daphnia and other ic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia Exposure time: Test Type: stati Test substance Method: OECD	n magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l 24 h ic test : Fresh water Test Guideline 202
Toxici	ity to algae	:	EC50 (Desmod mg/l Exposure time: Test Type: stati Test substance Method: OECD	lesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1,640 72 h ic test : Fresh water Test Guideline 201

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Vers	sion	Revision Date:	SD	S Number:	Date of last issue: -
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	Tovioity	to microorgoniamo		ECE0 (activated al	udae): > 100 mg/l
	TOXICITY	to microorganisms	•	EC50 (activated si Exposure time: 3 h	udge). > 100 mg/i
				Test Type: static te	est
				Test substance: Fi	resh water
				Method: OECD Te	st Guideline 209
	Toxicity	to daphnia and other	:	NOEC: >= 10 mg/l	
	aquatic	invertebrates		Exposure time: 21	d
	(Chroni	c toxicity)		Species: Daphnia	magna (Water flea)
				Test substance: Fi	resh water
				Method: OECD Te	est Guideline 211
	Tovioitu	to opil dwalling		FCE01 1 000 mg	110
	organis	nto soli aweiling ms	•	EC50: > 1,000 mg Exposure time: 33	/kg 6 h
	organio	110		Species: Eisenia fe	etida (earthworms)
				Method: OECD Te	st Guideline 207
12.2	Persist	ence and degradabili	ty		
	<u>Compo</u>	enents:			
	4,4'-Me	thylenediphenyl diisocy	yana	ate:	
	Biodegr	adability	:	Inoculum: Domest	ic sewage
				Concentration: 30 Result: Not biodeo	mg/l Iradable
				Biodegradation: 0	%
				Exposure time: 28	d
				Method: OECD Te	st Guideline 302 C
	Stability	(in water		Degradation half li	fo (DT50): 20 brs (25 °C)
	Stability		•	Remarks: Fresh w	ater
	Isocyan	ic acid, polymethylene	poly	/phenylene ester:	
	Biodegr	adability	:	Inoculum: Domest	IC Sewage
				Result: Not biodeo	iradable
				Biodegradation: 0	%
				Exposure time: 28	d
				Method: OECD Te	est Guideline 302 C
	Stability	in water	:	Degradation half li	fe (DT50): 0.8 d (25 °C)
	-			Method: No inform	ation available.
				Remarks: Fresh w	ater
	Methylc	xirane, polymer with o	xira	ne, ether with 1,2,3	-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'-
	methyle	enebis[isocyanatobenzo	ene	:	•••
	Biodegr	adability	:	Inoculum: Domest	ic sewage
				Concentration: 30	mg/l
				Biodegradation: 0	%
				Result: Not biodeg Biodegradation: 0	yradable %

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Versior 1.0	n	Revision Date: 15.05.2018	SE 40	OS Number: 0001000114	Date of last issue: - Date of first issue: 15.05.2018
				Exposure time: 28 Method: OECD T	8 d est Guideline 302 C
Me	ethylo: ethyle	xirane, polymer with c nebis(isocyanatobenz	oxira cene	ne, ether with oxyle):	pis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'-
Bi	odegra	adability	:	Inoculum: Domes Concentration: 30 Result: Not biode Biodegradation: Exposure time: 20 Method: OECD T	atic sewage) mg/l gradable 0 % 8 d est Guideline 302 C
St	ability	in water	:		
				Degradation half Remarks: Fresh v	life (DT50): 6 d water
Me Bie	ethyle odegra	nediphenyldiisocyana adability	te (i :	nixed isomers): Inoculum: Domes Concentration: 30 Result: Not biode Biodegradation: Exposure time: 20 Method: OECD T	atic sewage) mg/l gradable 0 % 8 d est Guideline 302 C
12.3 Bi	ioaccu	umulative potential			
<u>Cc</u>	ompo	nents:			
4,4 Bio	4'-Met oaccu	nylenealphenyl alisoc mulation	:yan :	ate: Species: Cyprinu: Bioconcentration Remarks: Bioacc	s carpio (Carp) factor (BCF): 200 umulation is unlikely.
Pa oc	artition ctanol/	i coefficient: n- water	:	log Pow: 4.51 (20 pH: 7 Method: OECD T	[⊙] °C) est Guideline 117
lso Bio	ocyani oaccu	ic acid, polymethylene mulation	epol :	yphenylene ester: Species: Cyprinu: Bioconcentration Remarks: Bioacc	s carpio (Carp) factor (BCF): 200 umulation is unlikely.
Me me Bie	ethylo ethyle oaccu	xirane, polymer with c nebis[isocyanatobenz mulation	oxira ene :	ine, ether with 1,2,]: Species: Cyprinu: Bioconcentration Remarks: Bioacc	3-propanetriol, polymer with 1,1'- s carpio (Carp) factor (BCF): 200 umulation is unlikely.

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Versio 1.0	on	Revision Date: 15.05.2018	SDS 4000	Number: 01000114	Date of last issue: - Date of first issue: 15.05.2018		
P	Partitior octanol/	n coefficient: n- /water	: la P	og Pow: 4.51 (20 H: 7 Aetbod: OECD Te	°C)		
M m B	Nethylc nethyle Bioaccu	oxirane, polymer with o enebis(isocyanatobenz imulation	polymer with oxirane, ether with oxybis(propanol), polymer with 1,1'- socyanatobenzene): on : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 200 Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.				
P o	Partitior	n coefficient: n- /water	: k P N	og Pow: 4.51 (20 H: 7 /lethod: OECD Te	°C) est Guideline 117		
M B	Aethyle Bioaccu	enediphenyldiisocyana Imulation	te (mi : S E F	xed isomers): Species: Cyprinus Bioconcentration f Remarks: Bioaccu	a carpio (Carp) actor (BCF): 200 imulation is unlikely.		
			E F	Bioconcentration f Remarks: Bioaccu	actor (BCF): 439 imulation is unlikely.		
P o	Partitior octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	: ko F N	og Pow: 4.51 (22 H: 7 /ethod: OECD Te	°C) est Guideline 117		
12.4 M N	/lobilit lo data	y in soil available					
12.5 R	Results	s of PBT and vPvB as	ssess	ment			
<u>P</u>	Produc	<u>t:</u>					
А	SSESS	ment	: T te V C	This substance/m to be either persis ery persistent an 0.1% or higher	ixture contains no components considered tent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or d very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of		
12.6 C	Other a	adverse effects					
<u>P</u>	Produc	<u>t:</u>					
A ir	Addition nforma	nal ecological tion	: N	lo data available			
SECT	ΓΙΟΝ 1 Vaste	I3: Disposal consic treatment methods	lerati	ons			

Product	: Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
	Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with
	chemical or used container.
	Send to a licensed waste management company.

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Contaminated packaging

: Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ΙΑΤΑ

Not regulated as dangerous goods

IMDG Not regulated as dangerous goods

ADR Not regulated as dangerous goods

RID

Not regulated as dangerous goods

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legisla mixture	tion specific for the substance or
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	: This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	: Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation - Future sunset date	: Not applicable

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:				
DSL	: All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL			
AICS	: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory			

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NZIoC		: On the inventory,	or in compliance with the inventory
ENCS		: On the inventory,	or in compliance with the inventory
KECI		: On the inventory,	or in compliance with the inventory
PICCS		: Not in compliance	with the inventory
IECSC		: On the inventory,	or in compliance with the inventory
TCSI		: On the inventory,	or in compliance with the inventory
TSCA		: On the inventory,	or in compliance with the inventory

Inventories

AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), IECSC (China), ENCS (Japan), KECI (Korea), NZIOC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (United States of America (USA))

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Assessments for all substances in this product are either Complete or Not applicable.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H315	: Causes skin irritation.
H317	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	: Harmful if inhaled.
H334	 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	: May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	: Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Full text of other abbr	eviations
Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Carc.	: Carcinogenicity
Eve Irrit.	: Eve irritation
Resp. Sens.	: Respiratory sensitisation

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Skin Skin STC STC GB GB GB	n Irrit. n Sens. DT RE DT SE EH40 EH40 / TWA EH40 / STEL ther information	 Skin irritation Skin sensitisation Specific target org Specific target org UK. EH40 WEL - Long-term expose Short-term expose 	jan toxicity - repeated exposure jan toxicity - single exposure Workplace Exposure Limits ire limit (8-hour TWA reference period) ure limit (15-minute reference period)
Othe	er information	 Liquid decontaminants (percentages by weight or volume) : Decontaminant 1 : *- sodium carbonate : 5 - 10 % *- liquid detergent : 0.2 - 2 % *- water : to make up to 100 % Decontaminant 2 : *- concentrated ammonia solution : 3 - 8 % *- liquid detergent : 0.2 - 2 % *- water : to make up to 100 % Decontaminant 1 reacts slower with diisocyanates but is more environmentally friendly than decontaminant 2. Decontaminant 2 contains ammonia. Ammonia presents health hazards. (See supplier safety information.) 	
Clas	ssification of the mixtur	e:	Classification procedure:
Acu	te Tox. 4	H332	Calculation method
Skin	n Irrit. 2	H315	Calculation method
Eye	Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Res	p. Sens. 1	H334	Calculation method
Skin	n Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
Card	c. 2	H351	Calculation method

While the information and recommendations in this publication are to the best of our knowledge, information and belief accurate at the date of publication, NOTHING HEREIN IS TO BE CONSTRUED

Calculation method

Calculation method

H335

H373

AS A WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR OTHERWISE.

IN ALL CASES, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY

OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE SUITABILITY OF ANY PRODUCT FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

THE PRODUCT MAY PRESENT HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION. WHILE CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PUBLICATION, NO GUARANTEE IS MADE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.

Hazards, toxicity and behaviour of the products may differ when used with other materials and are dependent upon the manufacturing circumstances or other processes. Such hazards, toxicity and behaviour should be determined by the user and made known to handlers, processors and end users.

STOT SE 3

STOT RE 2





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