



DESMODUR TRIAL PRODUCT PU 10WB21

Version 5.1

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

1.1 Product identifier

DESMODUR TRIAL PRODUCT PU 10WB21

Material number: 80405309

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

Use:

Di-/polyisocyanate components for the production of polyurethanes

Uses advised against:

Consumer spray application is not supported.

Consumer applications that require heating above room temperature before or during use are not supported.

Professional cleaning activities with Aprotic Polar Solvents are not supported.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Covestro Deutschland AG
COV-CTO-HSEQ-PSRA-PSI
51365 Leverkusen, Germany

Tel.: +49 214 6009 4068

Email: ProductSafetyEMLA@covestro.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+1-703-527-3887 (Chemtrec)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity, Inhalative, Category 4 (H332)

Skin irritation, Category 2 (H315)

Eye irritation, Category 2 (H319)

Sensitization of the respiratory airways, Category 1 (H334)

Sensitization of the skin, Category 1 (H317)

Carcinogenicity, Category 2 (H351)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Category 3 (H335)

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure), Category 2 (H373)

2.2 Label elements



Danger

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Hazard 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.

Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
 P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
 P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
 P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

2.3 Other hazards

In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis) it is inadvisable to work with the product.

Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Dust, vapors and aerosols are the primary risk to the respiratory tract.

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

Type of product: Mixture

3.2 Mixtures

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), modified.

Hazardous components

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

Concentration [wt.-%]: ≥ 50 - < 75

CAS-No.: 53862-89-8

Classification (1272/2008/CE): Resp. Sens. 1 H334 Skin Sens. 1 H317 Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative H332 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H335 STOT RE 2 Inhalative H373

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Concentration [wt.-%]: ≥ 5 - < 10

Index-No.: 615-005-00-9

EC-No.: 202-966-0

CAS-No.: 101-68-8

Classification (1272/2008/CE): Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative 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 Inhalative H373

Specific threshold concentration:

Eye Irrit. 2	H319	≥ 5 %
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	≥ 5 %
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	$\geq 0,1$ %
STOT SE 3	H335	≥ 5 %

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

Concentration [wt.-%]: ≥ 25 - < 50

EC-No.: 500-079-6

CAS-No.: 32055-14-4

Classification (1272/2008/CE): Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative 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 Inhalative H373

Specific threshold concentration:

Resp. Sens. 1	H334	$\geq 0,1$ %
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	≥ 5 %
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	≥ 5 %
STOT SE 3	H335	≥ 5 %

This contains:

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Concentration [wt.-%]: $\geq 10 - < 20$

Index-No.: 615-005-00-9

CAS-No.: 9016-87-9

Classification (1272/2008/CE): Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative 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 Inhalative H373

Specific threshold concentration:

Eye Irrit. 2	H319	$\geq 5 \%$
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	$\geq 5 \%$
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	$\geq 0,1 \%$
STOT SE 3	H335	$\geq 5 \%$

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Concentration [wt.-%]: $\geq 10 - < 20$

Index-No.: 615-005-00-9

EC-No.: 202-966-0

CAS-No.: 101-68-8

Classification (1272/2008/CE): Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative 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 Inhalative H373

Specific threshold concentration:

Eye Irrit. 2	H319	$\geq 5 \%$
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	$\geq 5 \%$
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	$\geq 0,1 \%$
STOT SE 3	H335	$\geq 5 \%$

Diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate

Concentration [wt.-%]: ≥ 1

Index-No.: 615-005-00-9

CAS-No.: 5873-54-1

Classification (1272/2008/CE): Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative 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 Inhalative H373

Specific threshold concentration:

Eye Irrit. 2	H319	$\geq 5 \%$
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	$\geq 5 \%$
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	$\geq 0,1 \%$
STOT SE 3	H335	$\geq 5 \%$

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: Soiled, soaked clothing and shoes must be immediately removed, decontaminated and disposed of.

If inhaled: Take the person into the fresh air and keep him warm, let him rest; if there is difficulty in breathing, medical advice is required.

In case of skin contact: In the event of contact with the skin, preferably wash with a cleanser based on polyethylene glycol or with plenty of warm water and soap. Consult a doctor in the event of a skin reaction.

In case of eye contact: Hold the eyes open and rinse with preferably lukewarm water for a sufficiently long period of time (at least 10 minutes). Contact an ophthalmologist.

If swallowed: DO NOT induce vomiting. Wash/clean mouth with water. Medical advice is required.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Notes to physician: The product irritates the respiratory tract and may trigger sensitisation of the skin and respiratory tract. Treatment of acute irritation or bronchial constriction is primarily symptomatic. Extended medical treatment may be required depending on the degree of exposure and the severity of the symptoms.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Therapeutic measures: No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Foam, extinguishing powder, in cases of larger fires, water spray should be used.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Burning releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanate vapors and traces of hydrogen cyanide. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

For firefighting, self-contained breathing apparatus is required, plus a gas-tight chemical hazmat suit. Firemen must wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on protective equipment (see section 8). Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Keep unauthorized persons away.

6.2 Environment related measures

Do not allow to escape into waterways, wastewater or soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with wet, absorbent material (e.g. sawdust, chemical binder based on calcium silicate hydrate, sand). After approx. one hour transfer to waste container and do not seal (evolution of CO₂!). Keep damp in a safe ventilated area for several days.

Spill area can be decontaminated with the following recommended decontamination solution:

Decontamination solution 1: 8-10% sodium carbonate and 2% of liquid soap in water

Decontamination solution 2: Liquid/yellow soap (potassium soap with ~15% anionic tenside): 20ml;
Water:700ml; Polyethylenglycol (PEG 400): 350ml

Decontamination solution 3: 30 % commercial laundry detergent containing monoethanolamine, 70 % water

6.4 Reference to other sections

For further disposal measures see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. The precautions required in the handling of isocyanates must be taken.

Solid products: Avoid formation and deposition of dust.

Contact with skin and eyes and inhalation of dust/vapor must be avoided.

In all workplaces or parts of the plant where high concentrations of isocyanate aerosols and/or vapors may be generated (e.g. during pressure release, mold venting or when cleaning mixing heads with an air blast), appropriately located exhaust ventilation must be provided in order to prevent occupational exposure limits from being exceeded. The air should be drawn away from the personnel handling the product. The efficiency of the exhaust equipment should be periodically checked. The threshold limit values noted in section 8 must be monitored.

The personal protective measures described in section 8 must be observed. Contact with skin and eyes and inhalation of vapors must be avoided under all circumstances.

Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco. Wash hands before breaks and at end of work and use skin-protecting ointment. Keep working clothes separately. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Decontaminate, destroy and dispose of soiled protective clothing (see Section 13)

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Cleaning with Aprotic Polar Solvents (meeting the IUPAC definition) may lead to formation of (hazardous) primary aromatic amines (> 0,1 %). See section 11.

Keep container tightly closed and dry. Further information on the storage conditions which must be observed to preserve quality can be found in our product information sheet.

Storage class (TRGS 510) : 10: Combustible liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Provide general ventilation.

Provide suitable exact ventilation.

Inspect and maintain equipment.

Hygiene measures:

Avoid skin and eye contact.

Wash off skin contamination immediately

Clear spills immediately

Provide hazard information and training to personnel

8.1 Control parameters

The product may contain traces of phenylisocyanate.

8.2 Exposure controls**Respiratory protection**

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An air-fed mask, or for short periods of work, a combination of charcoal filter and particulate filter A2-P2 (EN529) is recommended.

In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis) it is inadvisable to work with the product.

Hand protection

Suitable materials for safety gloves; EN 374:

Butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, chloroprene rubber (neoprene).

Notice: suitable materials that provide sufficient protection for industrial cleaning with Aprotic Polar Solvents (meeting the IUPAC definition): butyl rubber.

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN374) is recommended.

Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent of the specific composition of the material a glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0,35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0,35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0,35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected.

Example:

Polychloroprene - CR: thickness $\geq 0,5\text{mm}$; breakthrough time $\geq 480\text{min}$.

Nitrile rubber - NBR: thickness $\geq 0,35\text{mm}$; breakthrough time $\geq 480\text{min}$.

Butyl rubber - IIR: thickness $\geq 0,5\text{mm}$; breakthrough time $\geq 480\text{min}$.

Fluorinated rubber - FKM: thickness $\geq 0,4\text{mm}$; breakthrough time $\geq 480\text{min}$.

Recommendation: contaminated gloves should be disposed of.

Eye protection

Use safety glasses with side shields, conforming to EN 166.

Skin and body protection

Use protective clothing (chemically resistant).

In case of hypersensitivity of the skin it is inadvisable to work with the product.

Safety precautions for handling freshly molded polyurethane parts: see section 16

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance:	liquid	
Colour:	brownish	
Odour:	earthy	
Odour Threshold:	not established	
pH:	not measurable	DIN 51369
Pour point:	-21 °C at 1.013 hPa	ISO 3016
Initial boiling point:	> 300 °C at 1.013 hPa	DIN 53171
Flash point:	228,0 °C at 1.013 hPa	DIN EN ISO 3679
Evaporation rate:	not established	
Flammability (solid, gas):	not applicable	
Burning number:	not applicable	
Vapour pressure:	Diphenyl-methane-diisocyanate, (MDI) < 0,00001 hPa at 20 °C < 0,0005 hPa (50°C) For products with a very low vapor pressure, the apparent vapor pressure may exceed the vapor pressure of the pure product due to conditions of manufacturing, storage or transportation, e.g. by solved gases like nitrogen or carbon dioxide: 11 hPa at 20 °C 23 hPa at 50 °C 30 hPa at 55 °C	EG A4 EG A4 EG A4
Vapour density:	not established	
Density:	1,163 g/cm ³ at 20 °C at 1.008 mbar	DIN 51757

Miscibility with water:	immiscible at 15 °C	
Surface tension:	not established	
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	not established	
Auto-ignition temperature:	not applicable	
Ignition temperature:	520 °C	DIN 51794
Decomposition temperature:	not established	
Viscosity, dynamic:	1.473 mPa.s at 20 °C	DIN 53019
Explosive properties:	not established	
Dust explosion class:	not applicable	
Oxidising properties:	not established	

9.2 Other information

The indicated values do not necessarily correspond to the product specification. Please refer to the technical information sheet for specification data.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

This information is not available.

10.2 Chemical stability

Polymerises at about 200 °C with evolution of CO₂.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols; reacts with water forming CO₂; in closed containers, risk of bursting owing to increase of pressure.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

This information is not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials

This information is not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Toxicological studies on the product are not yet available.

Please find below the toxicological data available to us for the components (hazardous components).

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity, oral

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

LD50 rat, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, B.1

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

LD50 rat, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, B.1

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
LD50 rat, male: > 10.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity, dermal

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
LD50 rabbit, male/female: > 9.400 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
LD50 rabbit, male/female: > 9.400 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
LD50 rabbit, male/female: > 9.400 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity, inhalation

ATEmix (inhal.): 1,5 mg/l, 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Assessment: Harmful if inhaled.
Studies of a comparable product.

Converted acute toxicity point estimate 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
LC50 rat, male: 0,368 mg/l, 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Assessment: Harmful if inhaled.

Converted acute toxicity point estimate 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
LC50 rat, male/female: 0,31 mg/l, 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Toxicological studies of a comparable product. The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Assessment: Harmful if inhaled.

Converted acute toxicity point estimate 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

Primary skin irritation

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Classification: Causes skin irritation.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Species: rabbit
Result: irritating
Classification: Causes skin irritation.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Species: rabbit
Result: slight irritant
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Primary mucosae irritation

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Classification: Causes serious eye irritation.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Species: rabbit
Result: non-irritant
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Species: rabbit
Result: non-irritant
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Sensitisation

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):
Species: Mouse
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Studies of a comparable product.

Respiratory sensitization
Species: Guinea pig
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation.
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Skin sensitisation according to Buehler (epicutaneous test):
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Classification: Does not cause skin sensitization.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):
Species: Mouse
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Respiratory sensitization
Species: Guinea pig
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Skin sensitisation according to Magnusson/Kligmann (maximizing test):
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Respiratory sensitization
Species: rat
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation.
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Subacute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
NOAEL: 0,2 mg/m³ air
LOAEL (Lowest observable adverse effect level): 1 mg/m³
Application Route: Inhalative
Species: rat, male/female
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m³
Exposure duration: 2 Years
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours a day, 5 days a week
Target Organs: Lungs, Nasal inner lining
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Findings: Irritation to nasal cavity and to lungs.
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
NOAEL: 0,2 mg/m³
LOAEL (Lowest observable adverse effect level): 1 mg/m³
Application Route: Inhalative
Species: rat, male/female
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m³
Exposure duration: 2 a
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours a day, 5 days a week
Target Organs: Lungs, Nasal inner lining
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Findings: Irritation to nasal cavity and to lungs.
Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
NOAEL: 0,2 mg/m³
LOAEL (Lowest observable adverse effect level): 1 mg/m³
Application Route: Inhalative
Species: rat, male/female
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m³
Exposure duration: 2 a
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours a day, 5 days a week
Target Organs: Lungs, Nasal inner lining
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Findings: Irritation to nasal cavity and to lungs.
Studies of a comparable product.

Carcinogenicity

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
No data available.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Species: rat, male/female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m³
Test substance: as aerosol
Exposure duration: 2 a
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day, 5 days/week
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

Occurrence of tumors in the highest dose group.
Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Species: rat, male/female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m³
Test substance: as aerosol
Exposure duration: 2 a
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day, 5 days/week
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Occurrence of tumors in the highest dose group.
Studies of a comparable product.

Reproductive toxicity/Fertility

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
No data available.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
No data available.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity/Teratogenicity

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m³
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m³
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m³
Species: rat, female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m³
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day (Exposure duration: 10 days (day 6 - 15 p.c.))
Test period: 20 d
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m³
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m³
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m³
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m³
Species: rat, female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m³
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day (Exposure duration: 10 days (day 6 - 15 p.c.))
Test period: 20 d
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m³
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m³
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m³
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m³
Species: rat, female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m³
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day (Exposure duration: 10 days (day 6 - 15 p.c.))
Test period: 20 d
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Studies of a comparable product.

Genotoxicity in vitro

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Genotoxicity in vivo

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Test type: Micronucleus test
Species: rat, male
Application Route: Inhalative (exposure period: 3x1h/day over 3 weeks)
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Test type: Micronucleus test
Species: rat, male
Application Route: Inhalative (exposure period: 3x1h/day over 3 weeks)
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Test type: comet assay
Species: rat, male
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose: 2 - 5 - 11 mg/m³
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 489

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Test type: Micronucleus test
Species: rat, male
Application Route: Inhalative (exposure period: 3x1h/day over 3 weeks)
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

STOT evaluation – one-time exposure

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause respiratory irritation.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause respiratory irritation.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT evaluation – repeated exposure

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
No data available.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

CMR Assessment

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Carcinogenicity: No data available.
Mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Teratogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity/Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation (Carc. 2).
Mutagenicity: In vitro an in vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Teratogenicity: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity/Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation (Carc. 2).
Mutagenicity: In vitro an in vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Teratogenicity: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity/Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicology Assessment

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Acute effects: Harmful if inhaled. The product causes irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes.
Sensitization: May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Acute effects: Harmful if inhaled. The product causes irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes.
Sensitization: May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

Additional information

Special properties/effects: Over-exposure entails the risk of concentration-dependent irritating effects on eyes, nose throat, and respiratory tract. Delayed appearance of the complaints and development of hypersensitivity (difficult breathing, coughing, asthma) are possible. Hypersensitive persons may suffer from these effects even at low isocyanate concentrations, including concentrations below the occupational exposure limit. Prolonged contact with the skin may cause tanning and irritant effects.

Industrial cleaning with Aprotic Polar Solvents (meeting the IUPAC definition) may lead to formation of (hazardous) primary aromatic amines (> 0.1 %). Primary aromatic amines are chemicals that are regarded as potentially carcinogenic for humans based on animal testing. Some of these chemicals are known human carcinogens. Compliance with the control measures recommended in the exposure scenario is expected to protect against these effects.

Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with diisocyanates can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicological studies of the product are not available.

Do not allow to escape into waterways, wastewater or soil.

Please find below the ecotoxicological data available to us for the components.

12.1 Toxicity**Acute Fish toxicity**

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

LC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Test type: Acute Fish toxicity

Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)

Exposure duration: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

LC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Test type: Acute Fish toxicity

Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)

Exposure duration: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

LC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)

Exposure duration: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Studies of a comparable product.

Chronic Fish toxicity

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

Study scientifically not justified.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Study scientifically not justified.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

Study scientifically not justified.

Acute toxicity for daphnia

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

EC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

EC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

EC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

Chronic toxicity to daphnia

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

NOEC (Reproduction) > 10 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

NOEC (Reproduction) > 10 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

NOEC (Reproduction) > 10 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity for algae

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

ErC50 > 1.640 mg/l

Test type: Growth inhibition

Species: scenedesmus subspicatus

Exposure duration: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

ErC50 > 1.640 mg/l

Test type: Growth inhibition

Species: scenedesmus subspicatus

Exposure duration: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

ErC50 > 1.640 mg/l

Test type: Growth inhibition

Species: scenedesmus subspicatus

Exposure duration: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Studies of a comparable product.

Acute bacterial toxicity

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

EC50 > 100 mg/l

Test type: Respiration inhibition

Species: activated sludge

Exposure duration: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

EC50 > 100 mg/l

Test type: Respiration inhibition

Species: activated sludge

Exposure duration: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

EC50 > 100 mg/l

Test type: Respiration inhibition

Species: activated sludge

Exposure duration: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Studies of a comparable product.

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

NOEC (mortality) > 1.000 mg/kg

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Exposure duration: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

NOEC (mortality) > 1.000 mg/kg

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Exposure duration: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Studies of a comparable product.

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

NOEC (seedling emergence) > 1.000 mg/kg

Species: Avena sativa (oats)

Exposure duration: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (Growth rate) > 1.000 mg/kg

Species: Avena sativa (oats)

Exposure duration: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (seedling emergence) > 1.000 mg/kg

Species: Lactuca sativa (lettuce)

Exposure duration: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (Growth rate) > 1.000 mg/kg

Species: Lactuca sativa (lettuce)

Exposure duration: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
NOEC (seedling emergence) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Avena sativa (oats)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (Growth rate) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Avena sativa (oats)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (seedling emergence) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Lactuca sativa (lettuce)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (Growth rate) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Lactuca sativa (lettuce)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
Studies of a comparable product.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Acute aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity Data on Soil: Not expected to adsorb on soil. The substance is graded as non-critical to soil-dwelling organisms.

Impact on Sewage Treatment: Because of the low bacterial toxicity, there is no risk of an adverse effect on the performance of biological waste water treatment plants.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Acute aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Chronic aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity Data on Soil: Not expected to adsorb on soil. The substance is graded as non-critical to soil-dwelling organisms.
Impact on Sewage Treatment: Because of the low bacterial toxicity, there is no risk of an adverse effect on the performance of biological waste water treatment plants.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability

Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C

Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C
Studies of a comparable product.

Stability in water

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Test type: Hydrolysis

Half life: 20 h at 25 °C

The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.

Studies of a comparable product.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

Test type: Hydrolysis

Half life: 20 h at 25 °C

The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.

Photodegradation

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Test type: Phototransformation in air

sensitizer: OH-radicals

Concentration sensibilisator: 500.000 1/cm³

Rate constant: 1,16E-11 cm³/s

Half-life indirect photolysis: 0,92 d

Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)

After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be moderately degraded by photochemical processes.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

Test type: Phototransformation in air

sensitizer: OH-radicals

Concentration sensibilisator: 500.000 1/cm³

Rate constant: 1,16E-11 cm³/s

Half-life indirect photolysis: 0,92 d

Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)

After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be moderately degraded by photochemical processes.

Studies of a comparable product.

Volatility (Henry's Law constant)

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Calculated value = 0,0229 Pa*m³/mol

The substance has to be scored as being slightly volatile from water.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

Calculated value = 0,0229 Pa*m³/mol

The substance has to be scored as being slightly volatile from water.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 200

Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Exposure duration: 28 d

Concentration: 0,00008 mg/l

Test substance: 14C-labelled

Method: OECD Test Guideline 305 E

An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 200

Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Exposure duration: 28 d

Concentration: 0,00008 mg/l

Test substance: 14C-labelled

Method: OECD Test Guideline 305 E

An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

Studies of a comparable product.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Distribution among environmental compartments

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Adsorption/Soil

not applicable

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
 Adsorption/Soil
 not applicable

Environmental distribution

diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
 no data available

Oligomeric MDI: oligomeric reaction products of formaldehyde with aniline and phosgene
 no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Isocyanate reacts with water at the interface forming CO₂ and a solid insoluble product with high melting point (polyurea). This reaction is accelerated by surfactants (e.g. detergents) or by watersoluble solvents. Previous experience shows that polyurea is inert and non-degradable.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Dispose in accordance with applicable international, national and local laws, ordinances and statutes.

For disposal within the EC, the appropriate code according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) should be used.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

After final product withdrawal, all residues must be removed from containers (drip-free, powder-free or paste-free). Packaging empty of usable product can be handed to a professional waste management company; in the EU, this is done per packaging type at collection points run by the existing take-back systems for the chemicals industry. The product and hazardous substance labelling must be left intact on the packaging.

Alternatively, the product and hazardous substance labelling can be removed if the product residues adhering to the sides are rendered non-hazardous. This packaging can also be handed to the collection points run by the existing take-back systems for the chemicals industry for packaging type-specific recycling.

Containers must be recycled in compliance with national legislation and environmental regulations.

None disposal into waste water.

SECTION 14: Transport information**ADR/RID**

14.1 UN number : Not dangerous goods
 14.2 UN proper shipping name : Not dangerous goods
 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) : Not dangerous goods
 14.4 Packing group : Not dangerous goods
 14.5 Environmental hazards : Not dangerous goods

ADN

14.1 UN number : Not dangerous goods
 14.2 UN proper shipping name : Not dangerous goods
 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) : Not dangerous goods
 14.4 Packing group : Not dangerous goods
 14.5 Environmental hazards : Not dangerous goods

Dangerous goods classification for inland waterways tanker by request only.

IATA

14.1 UN number : Not dangerous goods
 14.2 UN proper shipping name : Not dangerous goods
 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) : Not dangerous goods

- 14.4 Packing group : Not dangerous goods
 14.5 Environmental hazards : Not dangerous goods

IMDG

- 14.1 UN number : Not dangerous goods
 14.2 UN proper shipping name : Not dangerous goods
 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) : Not dangerous goods
 14.4 Packing group : Not dangerous goods
 14.5 Marine pollutant : Not dangerous goods

14.6 Special precautions for user

See section 6 - 8.

- Additional information : Not dangerous cargo.
 Keep dry. Avoid temperatures below +10 °C.
 Avoid heat above +40 °C.
 Keep away from foodstuffs, acids and alkalis.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
 not applicable

Water contaminating class (Germany)

1 slightly water endangering
 Classification according to AwSV, Annex 1 (5.2)

Any existing national regulations on the handling of isocyanates must be observed.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been conducted for this substance / mixture resp. its components.

SECTION 16: Other information**Full text of the hazard statements of the CLP classification (1272/2008/CE) referred to under sections 2, 3 and 10.**

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.

ISOPA directives for safe loading/unloading, transport and storage of TDI and MDI. See ISOPA website: www.isopa.org (Product Stewardship „Walk the Talk“).

Safety precautions for handling freshly molded polyurethane parts:

Depending on the production parameters, any uncovered surfaces of freshly molded polyurethane parts using this raw material may contain traces of substances (e. g. starting and reaction products, catalysts, release agents) with hazardous characteristics. Skin contact with traces of these substances must be avoided. Therefore, during demolding or other handling of fresh molded parts, protective gloves tested according to DIN-EN 374 (e.g. nitrile rubber \geq 0,35 mm thick, breakthrough time \geq 480 min, or according to recommendations from glove makers thinner gloves that need to be changed in compliance with breakthrough times more frequently) must be used. Depending on formulation and processing conditions, the requirements may be different from handling of the pure substances. Closed protective clothing is required for

the protection of other areas of skin.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par voie de Navigation intérieure
ADR	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials (US)
ATE	Acute Toxic Estimate
AwSv	Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CLP	Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures
CMR	Carcinogenic Mutagenic Reprotoxic
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC...	Effect Concentration ... %
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Container
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LC...	Lethal Concentration, ...%
LD...	Lethal Dose, ...%
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL/NOEC	No Observed Effect Level/Concentration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT	persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TRGS	Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WGK	Wassergefährdungsklasse

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

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

Classification procedure:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.