

SAFETY DATA SHEET SDS

22.06.2021

T.C. dated 13 December 2014, numbered 29204. Prepared in accordance with the 'Regulation on Safety Data Sheets on Hazardous Substances and Mixtures of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization'

SECTION 1 - DEFINITION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE / PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

PRODUCT NAME: IZOTUP SPRAY POLYURETHANE KIT COMPONENT B POLYOL

USAGE: COMPONENT FOR POLYURETHANE MANUFACTURE. THERMAL ISULATION.

COMPANY: CIHAN POLIURETAN IZOLASYON INŞ. SAN. TIC. LTD. ŞTI.

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1.2 Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Suggested

Component for polyurethane manufacture. thermal isulation.

SECTION 2- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

2.1. Classification of substance and mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas - H280

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms





Signal word: WARNING

Hazard statements



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H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information

----- Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases.

----- In accordance with REGULATION (EU) No 517/2014, contains: HFC-134a.

EUH208 Contains: Dodecyl mercaptan. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 This product is a mixture

Cas Number	Ec no	Cons. %	Class, H expressions
			Press. Gas - Liquefied gas
811-97-2	212-377-0	15.0 - 30.0 %	- H280
			Not classified
		15.0 - 30.0 %	
13674-84-5	237-158-7	15.0 - < 25.0 %	Acute Tox 4 - H302
		10.0 - 20.0 %	Not classified
111-46-6	203-872-2	2.5 - < 5.0 %	Acute Tox 4 - H302 STOT RE - 2 - H373
78-40-0	201-114-5	1.0 - < 2.5 %	Acute Tox 4 - H302 Eye Irrit 2 - H319
3164-85-0	221-625-7	1.0 - < 2.5 %	Eye Irrit 2 - H319 Repr 2 - H361 Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412



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3855-32-1	223-362-3	>= 0.6 - < 1.0 %	Acute Tox 4 - H302
			Acute Tox 3 - H311
			Skin Corr 1B - H314
			Eye Dam 1 - H31
112-55-0	203-984-1	0.025 - < 0.03 %	Skin Corr 1C - H314
			Eye Dam 1 - H318
			Skin Sens 1A - H317
			Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400
			Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H41

If present in this product, any not classified components disclosed above for which no country specific OEL value(s) is(are) indicated under Section 8, are being disclosed as voluntarily disclosed components

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: General advice: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 (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is



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used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), dior triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Attempt seizure control with diazepam 5-10 mg (adults) intravenous over 2-3 minutes. Repeat every 5-10 minutes as needed. Monitor for hypotension, respiratory depression, and need for intubation. Consider second agent if seizures persist after 30 mg. If seizures persist or recur administer .phenobarbital 600-1200 mg (adults) intravenous diluted in 60 ml 0.9% saline given at 25-50 mg/minute. Evaluate for hypoxia, dysrhythmia, electrolyte disturbance, hypoglycemia (treat adults with dextrose 100 mg intravenous). If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Fire extinguishers

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen halides. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen halides...

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Blowing agent vaporizes quickly at room temperature.. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids..

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.. Immediately withdraw all



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personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS..

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with selfcontained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location.. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spilled material if possible.

Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4. References to other sections

References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

7.HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. This material is hygroscopic in nature. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.



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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Blowing agent may migrate from product and accumulate in some storage situations. Elevated temperatures can cause pressure buildup in closed containers due to the release of blowing agents. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: Storage Period

5 - 30 °C 15 Month

7.3. Specific end uses

See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1.Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

US WEEL TWA 1,000 ppm

GB EH40 TWA 4,240 mg/m3 1,000 ppm

Further information: 2: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

2,2'-oxybisethanol

US WEEL TWA 10 mg/m3

GB EH40 TWA 101 mg/m3 23 ppm

Further information: 2: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

triethyl phosphate

US WEEL TWA 7.45 mg/m3

Dodecyl mercaptan

ACGIH TWA 0.1 ppm

Further information: Skin Sensitizer



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Derived No Effect Level

2,2'-oxybisethanol

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Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects	Long-term systemic effects	Long-term local effects		
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal Inhalation	Dermal Inhalation	Dermal Inhalation		
n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	106 mg/kg bw/day n.a.	n.a. 60 mg/m3		

Consumers

Acute s	ystemic ef	fects	Acute local	effects	Long-term systemi	c effects	Long-terr	n local effects	
Dermal	Inhalati	on oral	Dermal	Inhalati	on Dermal	Inhalation	oral	Dermal Inhalatio	n
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53 mg/kg bw/day	n.a. na	n.a.	12 mg/m3	

Predicted No Effect Concentration

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Compartment	PNEC			
Fresh water	10 mg/l			
Marine water	1 mg/l			
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l			
Sewage treatment plant	199.5 mg/l			
Fresh water sediment	20.9 mg/kg			
Soil	1.53 mg/kg			
Marine sediment	2.09 mg/kg			

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures



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Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) 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 on the specific composition of the material that the 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. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed

the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary selfcontained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal

9.PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Important Health Safety and Environmental Information

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.



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Color Colorless

Odor Characteristic

Odor Threshold No test data available

pH Not applicable

Melting point/range No test data available

Freezing point No test data available

Boiling point (760 mmHg) Not applicable

Flash point closed cup No test data available

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) No test data available

Flammability (solid, gas) Not Applicable

Lower explosion limit No test data available

Upper explosion limit No test data available

Vapor Pressure Container is under pressure.

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) No test data available

Relative Density (water = 1) 1.1 - 1.2 at 25 °C / 25 °C Supplier

Water solubility partly miscible

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water No data available

Auto-ignition temperature No test data available

Decomposition temperature No test data available

Dynamic Viscosity Not applicable

Kinematic Viscosity Not applicable

Explosive properties Not explosive

Oxidizing properties No

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight Not applicable



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NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity No available data.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Will not occur by itself

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Elevated temperatures can cause pressure buildup in closed containers due to the release of blowing agents. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Substances to Avoid

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat.

10.6 Harmful Decomposition Products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:. Carbon dioxide.. Alcohols.. Ethers.. Hydrocarbons.. Hydrogen halides.. Ketones.. Polymer fragments.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxic Effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: May cause lacrimation (tears). Salivation. Convulsions. Tremors. Increased activity (hyperactivity).

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.



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As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Contains a component which is reported to be a weak organophosphate-type cholinesterase inhibitor. Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans:

Kidney.

Gastrointestinal tract.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Liver.



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Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses.

Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in some animal genetic toxicity studies and positive in others.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1,500 mg/l

Polyether polyol 1

Acute inhalation toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Acute inhalation toxicity

No deaths occurred at this concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 7 mg/

Aromatic polyester polyol

Acute inhalation toxicity



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At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.6 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum

Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

triethyl phosphate

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.35 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.14 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, vapour, > 1.48 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Dodecyl mercaptan

Acute inhalation toxicity

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 7.04 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)



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Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50

greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 450 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 980 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 6 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 730 mg/l

Polyether polyol 1

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, 6,310 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 9,890 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, mortality, >= 10 mg/l

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate Acute toxicity to fish

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 84 mg/l, OECD Test

Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 131 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants



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ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 82 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, 784 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 32 mg/l

Aromatic polyester polyol

Acute toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 75,200 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 96 Hour, 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 7 d, 15,380 mg/l



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Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 15,000 mg/l

triethyl phosphate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 2,140 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 350 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 900 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 30 min, > 2,985 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for a similar material:

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Acute toxicity to fish

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Based on information for a similar material:

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Dodecyl mercaptan

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).



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LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, 1 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, < 0.0145 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

12.2 Persistence and degradability

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Polyether polyol 1

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is inherently

 $biodegradable \ (reaches > 20\% \ biodegradation \ in \ OECD \ test(s) \ for \ inherent \ biodegradability).$

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 14 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Biodegradation: 95 %

Exposure time: 64 d

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

Aromatic polyester polyol

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 82 - 98 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

triethyl phosphate

Biodegradability: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 90 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 70 %



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Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Dodecyl mercaptan

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 39.2 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.68 Estimated.

Polyether polyol 1

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -3.38 - -3.25 Estimated.

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.59 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8 - 4.6 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

Aromatic polyester polyol

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.98 at 20 °C Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 100 Fish Measured



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triethyl phosphate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.80 Measured

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Bioaccumulation: Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3)

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.42 Estimated

12.4 Mobility in soil

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 97 Estimated.

Polyether polyol 1

No relevant data found.

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1300 Estimated.

Aromatic polyester polyol

No data available.

2,2'-oxybisethanol Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

triethyl phosphate



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Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 48 Estimated.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Based on information for a similar material:

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 940 Estimated

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Polyether polyol 1

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Aromatic polyester polyol

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

2,2'-oxybisethanol This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

triethyl phosphate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt



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This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Dodecyl mercaptan

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product contains no ozone-depleting components.

13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

- 14.1 UN number UN 3500
- **14.2 Proper shipping name** CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane)
- 14.3 Class 2
- **14.4 Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 Environmental hazards Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
- 14.6 Special precautions for user Hazard identification No: 20

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- 14.1 UN number UN 3500
- **14.2 Proper shipping name** CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane)
- **14.3 Class** 2.2



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- **14.4 Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 Environmental hazards Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
- 14.6 Special precautions for user EmS: F-C, S-V
- 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- **14.1 UN number** UN 3500
- **14.2 Proper shipping name** Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
- 14.3 Class 2.2
- **14.4 Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 Environmental hazards Not applicable
- **14.6 Special precautions for user** No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACh Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration or are regarded as registered according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment



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No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Press. Gas - Liquefied gas - H280 - Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

Revision

Identification Number: 248246 / A670 / Issue Date: 15.01.2020 / Version: 13.0Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

GB EH40 UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

SEN Sensitizer



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STEL Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

TWA 8-hour, time-weighted average

US WEEL USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage

Eye Irrit. Eye irritation

Press. Gas Gases under pressure

Repr. Reproductive toxicity

Skin Corr. Skin corrosion

Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our companyour company urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturerspecific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

Chemical evaluation specialist



22.06.2021

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