



## DESMODUR MT2184-C0

Version 1.1

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

### DESMODUR MT2184-C0

**Material number:** 84509078

#### 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 Pty Ltd.  
Level 1, 700 Springvale Road  
MULGRAVE, VIC 3170  
AUSTRALIA

Phone: (61) 3-9581-9888  
e-mail: productsafetyapac@covestro.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

IXOM SH&E Shared Services  
In Australia: 1800 033 111, In New Zealand: 0800 734 607

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

NZ importers please refer to the additional HSNO Cover Note provided by Covestro for more information specific to this product. The Cover Note should be read in conjunction with this SDS.

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**GHS Classification:**

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

**GHS-Labeling**



Danger

**Hazardous components which must be listed on the label**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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:**

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

HAZARDOUS according to the criteria of NOHSC NON-DANGEROUS GOODS

**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.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

**Type of product:** Mixture

**3.2 Mixtures**

Prepolymer based on diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

**Hazardous components**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

Concentration [wt.-%]:  $\geq 75$  -  $\leq 100$

CAS-No.: 9048-58-2

GHS Classification: Acute Tox. 4 Inhalative H332 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Resp. Sens. 1 H334  
Skin Sens. 1 H317 STOT SE 3 H335 STOT RE 2 Inhalative H373

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

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

CAS-No.: 101-68-8

GHS Classification: 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 (GHS):

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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 CO<sub>2</sub>!). 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; Polyethylen glycol (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.

### 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****Components with workplace control parameters**

Substance	CAS-No.	Basis	Type	Value	Ceiling Limit Value	Remarks
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	101-68-8	AU NOEL	STEL	0,07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	101-68-8	AU NOEL	TWA	0,02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	101-68-8	AU OEL	TWA	0,02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	101-68-8	AU OEL	STEL	0,07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl) phenyl isocyanate; diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate	5873-54-1	AU NOEL	STEL	0,07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		, measured as NCO
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl) phenyl isocyanate; diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate	5873-54-1	AU NOEL	TWA	0,02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		, measured as NCO
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl) phenyl isocyanate; diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate	5873-54-1	AU OEL	TWA	0,02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		, measured as NCO
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl) phenyl isocyanate; diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate	5873-54-1	AU OEL	STEL	0,07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		, measured as NCO

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:	solid	
Colour:	colourless to yellowish	
Odour:	aromatic	
Odour Threshold:	not established	
pH:	not applicable	
Pour point:	20 - 35 °C	
Boiling point/boiling range:	> 300 °C at 1.013 hPa	calculated
Flash point:	176 °C at 1.013 hPa	calculated
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:  < 1 hPa at 20 °C < 1 hPa at 50 °C < 1 hPa at 55 °C	calculated calculated calculated
Vapour density:	not established	
Density:	1,065 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C 1,03 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 80 °C	calculated
Miscibility with water:	immiscible - reacts with water to liberate CO <sub>2</sub> gas at 15 °C	
Surface tension:	not established	
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	not established	

Auto-ignition temperature:	not applicable	
Ignition temperature:	400 °C	calculated
Decomposition temperature:	not established	
Viscosity, dynamic:	800 cps at 80 °C	
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 CO<sub>2</sub>.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols; reacts with water forming CO<sub>2</sub>; 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

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

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

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

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

#### Acute toxicity, dermal

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

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

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

**Acute toxicity, inhalation**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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

**Primary skin irritation**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
Classification: Causes skin irritation.

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

**Primary mucosae irritation**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
Classification: Causes serious eye irritation.

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

**Sensitisation**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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.

## 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Subacute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

NOAEL: 0,2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> airLOAEL (Lowest observable adverse effect level): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Application Route: Inhalative

Species: rat, male/female

Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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.

## 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

NOAEL: 0,2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>LOAEL (Lowest observable adverse effect level): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Application Route: Inhalative

Species: rat, male/female

Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

No data available.

## 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Species: rat, male/female

Application Route: Inhalative

Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
No data available.

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

**Reproductive toxicity/Teratogenicity**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Species: rat, female  
Application Route: Inhalative  
Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
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/m<sup>3</sup>  
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.  
Studies of a comparable product.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate  
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Species: rat, female  
Application Route: Inhalative  
Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
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/m<sup>3</sup>  
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.  
Studies of a comparable product.

**Genotoxicity in vitro**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Genotoxicity in vivo**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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/m<sup>3</sup>  
Result: negative  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 489

**STOT evaluation – one-time exposure**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
Route of exposure: Inhalative  
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract  
May cause respiratory irritation.

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

**STOT evaluation – repeated exposure**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
Route of exposure: Inhalative  
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

**Aspiration toxicity**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
No data available.

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

**CMR Assessment**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate  
Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation (Carc. 2).  
Mutagenicity: In vitro and 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**

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Additional information**

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.

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.

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**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

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.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Chronic Fish toxicity**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

Study scientifically not justified.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Study scientifically not justified.

**Acute toxicity for daphnia**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer

EC50 > 1.000 mg/l

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Exposure duration: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Studies of a comparable product.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Chronic toxicity to daphnia**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
NOEC (Reproduction) > 10 mg/l  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Exposure duration: 21 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Studies of a comparable product.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Acute toxicity for algae**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Acute bacterial toxicity**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate-prepolymer  
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.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms**

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

### Ecotoxicology Assessment

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Biodegradability

Diphenylmethanediiisocyanate-prepolymer

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C

Studies of a comparable product.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C

Studies of a comparable product.

#### Stability in water

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

#### Photodegradation

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Test type: Phototransformation in air

sensitizer: OH-radicals

Concentration sensibilisator: 500.000 1/cm<sup>3</sup>

Rate constant: 1,16E-11 cm<sup>3</sup>/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.

#### Volatility (Henry's Law constant)

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Calculated value = 0,0229 Pa\*m<sup>3</sup>/mol

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

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Bioaccumulation

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; 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.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### Distribution among environmental compartments

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

Adsorption/Soil

not applicable

#### Environmental distribution

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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

### ADG7 -

#### Australia

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

**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 away from foodstuffs, acids and alkalis.  
 Keep dry.

**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**

No poison schedule number allocated

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

**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](http://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.



**Further information**

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.