



# Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 01-Nov-2010

Revision Date: 24-Nov-2017

Version 1

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

**Product Name** Froth Pak – Part B

### Other means of identification

**SDS #** NAP00003B

**UN/ID No** UN1950

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended Use** Used for kitchen and bath refinishing.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### **Manufacturer Address**

North America Polymer Company, Ltd.  
7315 Hamlin Ave  
Skokie, IL 60076 USA

### Emergency Telephone Number

**Company Phone Number** 800-888-1081 / 847-779-6464  
**Emergency Telephone (24 hr)** INFOTRAC 1-352-323-3500 (International)  
1-800-535-5053 (North America)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Appearance** Yellow liquid

**Physical State** Liquid

**Odor** Characteristic

### Classification

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Pressurized container: May burst if heated

### Signal Word

Warning

### Hazard Statements

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure



**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
Store locked up

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Other Hazards**

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	10-30
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5	10-30
Sucrose, propylene oxide polymer	9049-71-2	10-30
Polyester polyol, aromatic	Proprietary	10-30
Glycerol propylene oxide polymer	25791-96-2	10-30
Triethyl phosphate	78-40-0	1-5
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	0-1

\*\*If Chemical Name/CAS No is "proprietary" and/or Weight-% is listed as a range, the specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.\*\*

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**First Aid Measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wash off immediately with plenty of water.
<b>Inhalation</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician if you feel unwell.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting except at the direction of medical personnel. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
<b>Self-Protection of the First Aider</b>	Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

**Most important symptoms and effects****Symptoms**

May cause skin and eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Overexposure by inhalation may cause CNS depression- drowsiness, dizziness, confusion or loss of coordination.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed****Notes to Physician**

This material is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Attempt seizure control with diazepam 5-10mg (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 30mg. If seizures persist or recur administer Phenobarbital 600-1200mg (adults) intravenous diluted in 60ml 0.9% saline given at 25-50 mg/minute. Evaluate for hypoxia, dysrhythmia, electrolyte disturbance, hypoglycemia (treat adults with dextrose 100mg intravenous). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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

**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.

**Large Fire**

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 personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream as it may spread fire. Move container from fire area if this possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** Do not use direct water spray.

**Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Vaporizes quickly at room temperature.

**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: Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters**

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>Personal Precautions</b>	Isolate area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. See Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard.
<b>Other Information</b>	Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.
<b>Environmental Precautions</b>	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Methods for Containment</b>	Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust.
<b>Methods for Clean-Up</b>	Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Advice on Safe Handling</b>	Avoid contact with eyes. do not breathe vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Storage Conditions</b>	Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Storage Period: 6 months Storage Temperature: 24°C. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Strong caustics. Amines. Isocyanates.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Exposure Guidelines**

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Ethylene glycol 107-21-1	Ceiling: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> aerosol only	(vacated) Ceiling: 50 ppm (vacated) Ceiling: 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-

**Appropriate engineering controls**

<b>Engineering Controls</b>	Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.
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**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

<b>Eye/Face Protection</b>	Splash goggles or safety glasses.
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**Reactivity**

The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat.

**Chemical Stability**

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**

None under normal processing.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Avoid temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures.

**Incompatible Materials**

Strong caustics. Amines. Isocyanates.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Toxic gases are released during decomposition. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Alcohols. Ethers. Hydrocarbons. Ketones and their derivatives. Polymer fragments. Halogenated hydrocarbons.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on likely routes of exposure****Product Information**

**Eye Contact** May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

**Skin Contact** May cause temporary irritation on skin contact.

**Inhalation** May cause respiratory irritation.

**Ingestion** Accidental ingestion may cause discomfort.

**Component Information**

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane 811-97-2	-	-	= 1500 g/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate 13674-84-5	= 500 mg/kg ( Rat )	> 5000 mg/kg ( Rat ) = 1230 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 5 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h > 17.8 mg/L ( Rat ) 1 h
Glycerol propylene oxide polymer 25791-96-2	> 64 mL/kg ( Rat )	> 20 mL/kg ( Rabbit )	-
Triethyl phosphate 78-40-0	= 1165 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	-
Ethylene glycol 107-21-1	= 4000 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 9530 µL/kg ( Rabbit )	-

**Information on physical, chemical and toxicological effects**

**Symptoms** May cause skin and eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Overexposure by inhalation may cause CNS depression- drowsiness, dizziness, confusion or loss of coordination.

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	In vitro genetic studies were negative for component(s) tested. For the minor component(s): Triethyl phosphate. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Carcinogenic potential is unknown.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	For the minor component(s): In laboratory animals studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.
<b>Developmental toxicity</b>	For the components tested: Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother. For similar material(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of occupational exposure, and had minimal effect on the fetus in animal studies.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Chronic toxicity</b>	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 animals: liver, bone marrow, kidney, adrenal gland.

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

Not determined

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Ecotoxicity**

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane 811-97-2		96 hour LC50-Rainbow Trout: 450 mg/L		48 hour EC50-Daphnia magna: 980 mg/L
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate 13674-84-5	45: 72 h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> mg/L EC50 4: 96 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50	56.2: 96 h <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> mg/L LC50 static 180: 96 h <i>Leuciscus idus</i> mg/L LC50 static 98: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 static 30: 96 h <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> mg/L LC50 static		63: 48 h <i>Daphnia magna</i> mg/L EC50
Ethylene glycol 107-21-1	6500 - 13000: 96 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50	41000: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mg/L LC50 14 - 18: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mL/L LC50 static 27540: 96 h <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> mg/L LC50 static 40761: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mg/L LC50 static 40000 - 60000: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 static 16000: 96 h <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> mg/L LC50 static	EC50 = 10000 mg/L 16 h EC50 = 620 mg/L 30 min EC50 = 620.0 mg/L 30 min	46300: 48 h <i>Daphnia magna</i> mg/L EC50

**Persistence/Degradability**

Not determined.

**Bioaccumulation**

The product has low potential for bioaccumulation.

**Mobility**

Not determined

Chemical Name	Partition Coefficient
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate 13674-84-5	2.59
Triethyl phosphate 78-40-0	1.11
Ethylene glycol 107-21-1	-1.93

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not determined

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Treatment Methods**

**Disposal of Wastes**

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DOW HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION: Composition information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed and permitted incinerator or other thermal destruction device. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Customer Information Group 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

**Contaminated Packaging**

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Note**

Please see current shipping paper for most up to date shipping information, including exemptions and special circumstances.

**DOT**

**UN/ID No** UN1950  
**Proper Shipping Name** Aerosols  
**Hazard Class** 2.2  
**Special Provisions** Based on package size, product may be eligible for limited quantity exception

**IATA**

**UN/ID No** UN1950  
**Proper Shipping Name** Aerosols, non-flammable  
**Hazard Class** 2.2



**Special Provisions** Based on package size, product may be eligible for limited quantity exception

**IMDG**

**UN/ID No** UN1950  
**Proper Shipping Name** Aerosols, non-flammable  
**Hazard Class** 2.2  
**Special Provisions** Based on package size, product may be eligible for limited quantity exception

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**International Inventories**

Not determined

**Legend:**

- TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory*
- DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List*
- EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances*
- ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances*
- IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances*
- KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances*
- PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances*

**US Federal Regulations**

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Ethylene glycol 107-21-1	5000 lb		RQ 5000 lb final RQ RQ 2270 kg final RQ

**Acute Health Hazard** Yes  
**Chronic Health Hazard** No  
**Fire Hazard** No  
**Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard** Yes  
**Reactive Hazard** No

**SARA 313**

Not determined

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Ethylene glycol - 107-21-1	107-21-1	0-1	1.0

**US State Regulations**

**U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations**

Not determined

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Ethylene glycol 107-21-1	X	X	X

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

<b><u>NFPA</u></b>	<b>Health Hazards</b> Not determined	<b>Flammability</b> Not determined	<b>Instability</b> Not determined	<b>Special Hazards</b> Not determined
<b><u>HMIS</u></b>	<b>Health Hazards</b> Not determined	<b>Flammability</b> Not determined	<b>Physical Hazards</b> Not determined	<b>Personal Protection</b> Not determined

**Issue Date:** 01-Nov-2010  
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**Revision Note:** Logo Change

**Disclaimer**

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.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**