



Material Safety Data Sheet

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC

Product name: BETAPRIME™ 5504G

Issue Date: 04/05/2016

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DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: BETAPRIME™ 5504G

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: A primer - For use in automotive applications.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC
SUITE 2100
450 - 1ST STREET S.W.
CALGARY AB T2P 5H1
CANADA

For MSDS Updates and Product Information: 800-258-2436

Prepared by: Prepared for use in Canada by EH&S, Hazard Communications.

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Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1-888-226-8832

Local Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Color Black

Odor Solvent

Hazard Summary**DANGER!!**

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor - Vapor may cause flash fire.

Causes eye irritation.

May cause allergic skin reaction.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

May cause skin irritation.

May be harmful if inhaled.

May cause central nervous system effects; may cause respiratory tract irritation.

May be harmful if swallowed.

Vapor explosion hazard.

Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur.

Evacuate area.

Keep upwind of spill.

Stay out of low areas.

Warn public of downwind explosion hazard.

Eliminate ignition sources.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

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

A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer.

Once an individual is sensitized, reexposure to very small amounts of vapor, mist or liquid isophorone diisocyanate may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

Inhalation: Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure.

May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

May cause nausea and vomiting.

For the minor component(s):

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.)

Effects may be delayed.

Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state.

A component in this mixture may cause an allergic respiratory response.

Reexposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.

Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Ingestion: 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.

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic Exposure: Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.

Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother.

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Weight percent	
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 35.0 - < 45.0 %	Hazardous components
ALIPHATIC BASED Silylated POLYMER P99-533	Not available	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %	
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %	Hazardous components
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer	68877-65-6	< 10.0 %	
3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate	4435-53-4	< 10.0 %	
Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, phosphorothioate (3:1) (ester)	4151-51-3	< 10.0 %	
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 10.0 %	
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	< 10.0 %	
Phenol, 4-isocyanato-,1,1',1''- phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3- (trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana	950747-06-5	< 5.0 %	
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	< 5.0 %	Hazardous components
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5- isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	4098-71-9	< 1.0 %	
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 1.0 %	Hazardous components

Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	< 1.0 %	
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 1.0 %	Hazardous components
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 1.0 %	Hazardous components

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

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: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. This may also apply to other isocyanates. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. FIREFIGHTING 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.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

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. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. 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. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source. 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 self-contained 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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. 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.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product unless a risk assesment has been conducted that includes consideration of the flammability of the product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Store in a dry place. Avoid moisture.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 25 °C

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Methyl ethyl ketone	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	885 mg/m3 300 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	50 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	150 mg/m3 50 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	300 mg/m3 100 ppm

	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
Ethyl acetate	ACGIH	TWA	400 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	150 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	1,440 mg/m3 400 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	150 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	1,440 mg/m3 400 ppm
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
Carbon black	CA AB OEL	TWA	3.5 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA Inhalable	3 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	3.5 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	3 mg/m3
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	US WEEL	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	30 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	90 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	CA BC OEL	TWA	50 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	75 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWA	270 mg/m3 50 ppm
n-Butyl Acetate	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	75 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	713 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	950 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	20 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	713 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	950 mg/m3 200 ppm
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	Skin and respiratory sensitiser
	CA AB OEL	TWA	0.05 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	SEN
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	0.045 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	SEN
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	SEN
	CA ON OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA ON OEL	C	0.02 ppm
Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI

	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	100 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	150 ppm
Chlorobenzene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	CA AB OEL	TWA	46 mg/m3 10 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	10 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	230 mg/m3 50 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	0.05 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	SKIN, SEN
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	0.051 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	SKIN, SEN
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	SKIN, SEN
	CA ON OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA ON OEL	C	0.02 ppm
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	CA AB OEL	TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	543 mg/m3 125 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	20 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	543 mg/m3 125 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Viton. 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: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Black
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	80 °C <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	closed cup -10.00 °C <i>Estimated.</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable liquid
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.9527 <i>Calculated.</i>
Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available

Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	No test data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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. May cause central nervous system effects. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. May cause nausea and vomiting. For the minor component(s): Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be

delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state. As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.
May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer.
Once an individual is sensitized, reexposure to very small amounts of vapor, mist or liquid isophorone diisocyanate may cause an allergic skin reaction.
Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

For respiratory sensitization:

A component in this mixture may cause an allergic respiratory response.
Reexposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.
Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.

Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.

Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI. Contains component(s) which have caused cancer in some laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

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 caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For the component(s) tested: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the component(s) tested: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Methyl ethyl ketone

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 2,657 - 5,554 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 34.5 mg/l

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethyl acetate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, 4,934 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 17,900 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 28.6 mg/l

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 4,210 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, phosphorothioate (3:1) (ester)

Acute oral toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, > 675 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 5.7 mg/l

Rat, female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 6.6 mg/l

Carbon black

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 8,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 27 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

Acute oral toxicity

Observations in animals include: Lethargy. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC0, Rat, 6 Hour, vapour, > 23.5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-,1,1',1"-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

The LC50 has not been determined.

n-Butyl Acetate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, male, 12,789 mg/kg

LD50 Oral, Rat, female, 10,760 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 14,112 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 4,825 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 7,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.04 mg/l

Xylene

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

Chlorobenzene

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,212 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 29.7 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 2.24 mg/l

Ethylbenzene**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l

Carcinogenicity**Component****Chlorobenzene****List**

ACGIH

Classification

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Ethylbenzene

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ACGIH

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.***Toxicity****Methyl ethyl ketone****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 2,993 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 308 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2,029 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, hUCC

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant information found.

Ethyl acetate**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 230 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 3,090 mg/l, DIN 38412

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
EbC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 48 Hour, Biomass, 3,300 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 32 d, < 9.65 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 2.4 mg/l

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 7.1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 360 mg/l
LC50, crustacean Chaetogammarus marinus, 96 Hour, 128 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 70 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, phosphorothioate (3:1) (ester)**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (10 < LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 <= 100 mg/L and NOEC > 1mg/l in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

NOEC, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l

Carbon black

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 5,600 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 134 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 408 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-,1,1',1"-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), Growth inhibition, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 160 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

n-Butyl Acetate

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 18 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 648 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 23 mg/l

1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For this family of materials:

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 1.8 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 84 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 119 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, Bacteria, 6 Hour, 554 mg/l

Xylene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

Chlorobenzene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 7.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 19.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 11.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 29 mg/cm²

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Acute toxicity to fish

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

Ethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 1 d, 2.2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organismsLC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm²**Persistence and degradability****Methyl ethyl ketone****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 98 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.44 mg/mg**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	71 - 76 %
10 d	71 - 82 %
20 d	71 - 89 %

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitizer:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 8 d**Method:** Estimated.**ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Ethyl acetate****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.82 mg/mg

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 90 %

Exposure time: 12 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 95 %

Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 63.5 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.97 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 0.57 d

Method: Estimated.

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, phosphorothioate (3:1) (ester)

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.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 58.2 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.165 d

Method: Estimated.

Carbon black

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 83 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.82 mg/mg

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-,1,1',1"-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana

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.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 23 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

n-Butyl Acetate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 83 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 2.32 d
Method: Estimated.

1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane

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. For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 62 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.59 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 1.212 d
Method: Estimated.

Xylene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Chlorobenzene

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 15 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.99 mg/mg

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Biodegradability: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Ethylbenzene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 6 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

Photodegradation

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.29 Measured

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533

Bioaccumulation: No relevant information found. No relevant data found.

Ethyl acetate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.68 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 30 Fish Measured

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

Bioaccumulation: No relevant information found. No relevant data found.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.01 Estimated.

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, phosphorothioate (3:1) (ester)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 8.27 Estimated.

Carbon black

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.2 Measured

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-,1,1',1"-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): > 6.5 Estimated.

n-Butyl Acetate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 3.2 at 25 °C Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Estimated.

1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane

Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.75 Estimated.

Xylene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

Chlorobenzene

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

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.89 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.9 - 40 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) OECD Test Guideline 305 or Equivalent

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

Ethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

Mobility in soil

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 3.8 Estimated.

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533

No relevant data found.

Ethyl acetate

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 3 Estimated.

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

No relevant data found.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 10 Estimated.

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, phosphorothioate (3:1) (ester)

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Carbon black

No relevant data found.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 1.7 Estimated.

Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, 1,1',1''-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana

No data available.

n-Butyl Acetate

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 19 - 70 Estimated.

1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane

For this family of materials:
In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.
Partition coefficient(Koc): 36000 Estimated.

Xylene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 443 Estimated.

Chlorobenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 79 Measured

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Ethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 518 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE 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 MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Proper shipping name	COATING SOLUTION
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
Packing group	II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	COATING SOLUTION
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
Packing group	II
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):

Proper shipping name	Coating solution
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
Packing group	II

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

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

Hazards

B2	Flammable Liquid with a Flash Point Less Than 37.8 C
D2A	Respiratory Tract Sensitizer
D2B	Eye or Skin Irritant
	Skin Sensitizer

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) (DSL)

This product contains at least one substance which is not listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	3	1

Revision

Identification Number: 101206453 / A208 / Issue Date: 04/05/2016 / Version: 9.0

Most 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)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
C	Ceiling Limit [Ⓢ]
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SEN	Sensitizer
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
SKIN, SEN	Absorbed via Skin, Sensitizer
STEL	Short term exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	Time weighted average
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
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Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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