



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY



**Product name:** BETAMATE™ 1480P Structural Adhesive

**Issue Date:** 05/21/2018

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 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. IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** BETAMATE™ 1480P Structural Adhesive

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

**Identified uses:** A structural adhesive -- For use in automotive applications.

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
2030 DOW CENTER  
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

800-258-2436  
SDSQuestion@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** 800-424-9300

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

### Hazards

Causes skin irritation.  
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.  
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

#### Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

#### Storage

Store locked up.

#### Disposal

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

### Other hazards

No data available

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## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers	25085-99-8	> 45.0 - < 55.0 %
POLYURETHANE ADDUCT P99-0151	Not available	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
1-Cyanoguanidine	461-58-5	< 10.0 %
2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene,	68610-41-3	< 10.0 %

carboxy-terminated, polymers with bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin

Dimethyl siloxane, reaction product with silica	67762-90-7	< 10.0 %
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	< 10.0 %
Limestone	1317-65-3	< 10.0 %
Silane, Trimethoxy-Octyl, Reaction Product with Silica	92797-60-9	< 10.0 %
Glycidyl neodecanoate	26761-45-5	< 5.0 %
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	< 3.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	< 1.0 %

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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 effects occur, consult a physician.

**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. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

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

**Ingestion:** 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:** No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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**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. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. May spread 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. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

### **Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. 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.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. 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. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Avoid moisture.

### Storage stability

#### Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 35 °C (> 41 - < 95 °F)

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Bisphenol A	Dow IHG	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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 local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields).

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Physical state	paste
Color	purple
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	<i>No test data available</i>
Freezing point	<i>No test data available</i>
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	> 110.00 °C (> 230.00 °F) <i>PMCC, ASTM D93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	The product is not flammable.
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)	1.237 <i>ASTM D1475</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 test data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	0.16 g/L <i>EPA Method No. 24</i> (typical value)

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

**Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated temperatures.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can occur. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization.

**Conditions to avoid:** Avoid contact with air (oxygen). Avoid temperatures above 200°C (392°F) Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Amines. Bases. Strong oxidizers.

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

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*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.

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

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

The LC50 has not been determined.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.  
May stain skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

### Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant information found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

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

**Carcinogenicity**

Many studies have been conducted to assess the potential carcinogenicity of diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA). Indeed, the most recent review of the available data by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that DGEBA is not classified as a carcinogen. Although some weak evidence of carcinogenicity has been reported in animals, when all of the data are considered, the weight of evidence does not show that DGEBA is carcinogenic.

**Teratogenicity**

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother. Resins based on the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA) did not cause birth defects or other adverse effects on the fetus when pregnant rabbits were exposed by skin contact, the most likely route of exposure, or when pregnant rats or rabbits were exposed orally.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies. Bisphenol A affected reproduction in rats and mice, but only at high exposure levels that exceeded the body's capacity to metabolize and deactivate the chemical. Maintaining exposures below appropriate workplace exposure limits should avoid these and other effects.

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 15,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, 23,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**POLYURETHANE ADDUCT P99-0151**

**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.

**1-Cyanoguanidine**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 10,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, carboxy-terminated, polymers with bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin**

**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.

**Dimethyl siloxane, reaction product with silica**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.477 mg/l

**Calcium oxide**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 425 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,500 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Limestone**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 6,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 3 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Silane, Trimethoxy-Octyl, Reaction Product with Silica**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 5,340 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Glycidyl neodecanoate**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.24 mg/l

**Bisphenol A**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, 3,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Talc**

**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.

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

## Toxicity

### Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

#### **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 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.8 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11 mg/l

#### **Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, Bacteria, 18 Hour, Respiration rates., > 42.6 mg/l

#### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.3 mg/l

### POLYURETHANE ADDUCT P99-0151

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

### 1-Cyanoguanidine

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

LC50, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

#### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Nitrosomonas sp., 28 d, > 100 mg/l

#### **Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, 14 d, survival, > 100 mg/l

#### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 25 mg/l

### 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, carboxy-terminated, polymers with bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Dimethyl siloxane, reaction product with silica**

**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, zebra fish (*Brachydanio rerio*), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Calcium oxide**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms. Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).  
LC50, *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp), static test, 96 Hour, 1,070 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials  
LC50, 96 Hour, 158 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on data from similar materials  
EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 184.57 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201  
Based on data from similar materials  
NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 48 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on data from similar materials  
EC50, 3 Hour, 300.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on data from similar materials  
NOEC, 12 d, 32 mg/l

**Limestone**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).  
LC50, *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 56,000 mg/l

**Silane, Trimethoxy-Octyl, Reaction Product with Silica**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Glycidyl neodecanoate**

**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, 5 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 4.8 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Biomass, 3.5 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, 6 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Bisphenol A**

**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, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 Hour, 4.6 mg/l

LC50, Atlantic silverside (Menidia menidia), 96 Hour, 9.4 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10.2 mg/l

EC50, saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia, 96 Hour, 1.1 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1.1 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, 96 Hour, Respiration rates., > 320 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 164 d, mortality, 0.160 mg/l

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 444 d, number of offspring, 0.016 mg/l

NOEC, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 116 d, number of offspring, 0.066 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia, 28 d, number of offspring, 0.17 mg/l

NOEC, Marisa cornuarietis (Giant Ramshorn Snail), 328 d, growth, 0.025 mg/l

**Talc**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 24 Hour, > 100,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers**

**Biodegradability:** Substance exhibits potential to biodegrade in the environment, but has not passed OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 12 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.35 mg/mg Estimated.

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 1.92 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**POLYURETHANE ADDUCT P99-0151**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable. Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight.

**1-Cyanoguanidine**

**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: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 2.2 %

**Exposure time:** 14 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.04 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.255 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, carboxy-terminated, polymers with bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Dimethyl siloxane, reaction product with silica**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Calcium oxide**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 0.0 mg/mg

**Limestone**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Silane, Trimethoxy-Octyl, Reaction Product with Silica**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Glycidyl neodecanoate**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 7 - 8 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 68 %

**Exposure time:** 14 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.45 mg/mg Estimated.

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 1.11 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Bisphenol A**

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

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 93.1 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 87 - 95 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.52 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (direct photolysis)

**Method:** Measured

**Talc**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.242 at 25 °C Estimated.

**POLYURETHANE ADDUCT P99-0151**

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

**1-Cyanoguanidine**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -0.52 at 25 °C OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** < 3.1 Fish Measured

**2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, carboxy-terminated, polymers with bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Dimethyl siloxane, reaction product with silica**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Calcium oxide**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Limestone**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Silane, Trimethoxy-Octyl, Reaction Product with Silica**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Glycidyl neodecanoate**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.73 Estimated.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 150 Fish Estimated.

**Bisphenol A**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.4 at 21.5 °C OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 5.1 - 13.3 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d

**Talc**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 3 Estimated.

**Mobility in soil**

**Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers**

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

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1800 - 4400 Estimated.

**POLYURETHANE ADDUCT P99-0151**

No relevant data found.

**1-Cyanoguanidine**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 13 Estimated.

**2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, carboxy-terminated, polymers with bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin**

No relevant data found.

**Dimethyl siloxane, reaction product with silica**

No relevant data found.

**Calcium oxide**

No relevant data found.

**Limestone**

No relevant data found.

**Silane, Trimethoxy-Octyl, Reaction Product with Silica**



No relevant data found.

#### **Glycidyl neodecanoate**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 120 Estimated.

#### **Bisphenol A**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 636 - 931 Measured

#### **Talc**

No data available.

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### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**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.

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### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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#### **DOT**

Not regulated for transport

#### **Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(Epoxy resin)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3077
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Epoxy resin
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

#### **Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.(Epoxy resin)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3077
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III

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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Skin corrosion or irritation  
 Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
 Respiratory or skin sensitisation  
 Germ cell mutagenicity  
 Reproductive toxicity

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

Components	CASRN
Bisphenol A	80-05-7

### Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

### Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8
Limestone	1317-65-3

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Bisphenol A, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
1	1	1

### Revision

Identification Number: 99084531 / A001 / Issue Date: 05/21/2018 / Version: 2.2

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

### Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time weighted average

### Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### 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.

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

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