



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

**Product name:** BETASEAL™ 16009N Urethane Adhesive

**Issue Date:** 11/03/2016

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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:** BETASEAL™ 16009N Urethane Adhesive

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

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

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
2030 WILLARD H 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**

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May damage 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.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Wash contaminated clothing 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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**Chemical nature:** Adhesives.

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
MDI BASED URETHANE POLYMER P90-610	Not available	> 35.0 - < 45.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
Diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich	68515-48-0	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	< 10.0 %
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	< 10.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 1.0 %
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	< 1.0 %
Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)sebacate	41556-26-7	< 0.9 %
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	26523-78-4	< 0.9 %
Decanedioic acid, methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl ester	82919-37-7	< 0.6 %

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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 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. 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:** 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:** 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).

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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. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Hydrogen cyanide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. Any closed container may rupture when exposed to extreme heat in a fire situation. 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. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms. 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

### Storage stability

#### Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 25 °C (> 41 - < 77 °F)

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Dow IHG	TWA	0.1 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	TWA	DSEN, RSEN
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.3 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	DSEN, RSEN
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	C	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
	CAL PEL	PEL	4 mg/m3 1 ppm
	US WEEL	TWA	SKIN

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 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. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Appearance**

**Physical state**

Paste

**Color**

Black

**Odor**

Amine.

**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)**

No test data available

**Flash point**

**closed cup** > 110.0 °C (> 230.0 °F) *ASTM D3278*

**Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)**

No test data available

<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	The product is not flammable.
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.179 <i>ASTM D1475</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	No test data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	0.1 lb/gln <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.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Avoid moisture.

**Incompatible materials:** Reaction with water will generate heat. Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide.

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

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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. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.

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 and other effects. 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.) Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. May cause nausea and vomiting. Effects may be delayed. 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.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause eye irritation.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

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

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.

MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines 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.

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

**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)**

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

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

Kidney.

Liver.

**Carcinogenicity**

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) 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. For the phthalate ester(s): Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in



male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans. Liver effects and/or tumors have been observed in rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

**Teratogenicity**

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother. N-methyl pyrrolidone has caused toxic effects to the fetus in laboratory animals at high dose levels with either mild or undetectable maternal toxicity.

**Reproductive toxicity**

For the phthalate ester(s): In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring. There were no effects on fertility at any dose.

**Mutagenicity**

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:****MDI BASED URETHANE POLYMER P90-610****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.

**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.

**Diisononyl phthalate****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.4 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

**Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.4 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

**Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,500 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.543 mg/l

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.39 mg/l

**Calcium Carbonate****Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**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

**N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, 4,150 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.1 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)sebacate****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 3,125 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 10,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Decanedioic acid, methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl ester****Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Toxicity****MDI BASED URETHANE POLYMER P90-610****Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

**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

**Diisononyl phthalate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**

**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).  
NOEC mortality, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, > 1,000 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

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

**Calcium Carbonate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

**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

**N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone****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), static test, 96 Hour, > 5,000 mg/l

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 1,072 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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**

ErC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 500 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 12.5 mg/l

**Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)sebacate****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 0.97 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 24 Hour, 20 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), Static, 96 Hour, 10 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.3 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l

**Decanedioic acid, methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl ester****Acute toxicity to fish**

Based on information for a similar material:

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 0.97 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 20 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Persistence and degradability****MDI BASED URETHANE POLYMER P90-610**

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

**Carbon black**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Diisononyl phthalate**

**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: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 74 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** > 99 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 70.5 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.64 mg/mg

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, half-life, 3.4 year, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Estimated.

Hydrolysis, half-life, 0.34 year, pH 8, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Estimated.

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitizer:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.487 Hour  
**Method:** Estimated.

**Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich**

**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: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 74 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** > 99 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 70.5 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.64 mg/mg

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, half-life, 3.4 year, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Hydrolysis, half-life, 125.2 d, pH 8, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

**Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.487 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**

**Biodegradability:** 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:** 1 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 18 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Calcium Carbonate**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**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

#### **N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone**

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

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 91 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 73 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** > 90 %

**Exposure time:** 8 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.58 mg/mg

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.486 d

**Method:** Estimated.

#### **Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)sebacate**

**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:** < 70 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.80 mg/mg

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.067 d

**Method:** Estimated.

#### **Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite**

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** < 4 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d



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

**Decanedioic acid, methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl ester**

**Biodegradability:** Based on information for a similar material: 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:** < 70 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.60 mg/mg

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

Hydrolysis, half-life, 260 d, pH 8, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Estimated.

**Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.130 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available.

**Mobility in soil**

**MDI BASED URETHANE POLYMER P90-610**

No relevant data found.

**Carbon black**

No relevant data found.

**Diisononyl phthalate**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** > 5000 Estimated.

**Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** > 5000 Estimated.

**Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**

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

**Calcium Carbonate**

No relevant data found.

**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.

**N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 21 Estimated.

**Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)sebacate**

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

**Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite**

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

**Decanedioic acid, methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny ester**

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

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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):**

Transport in bulk  
according to Annex I or II  
of MARPOL 73/78 and the

Not regulated for transport  
Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**IBC or IGC Code****Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

Not regulated for transport

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**

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

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

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

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

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)**

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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

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

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Carbon black	1333-86-4
Diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0
Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich	68515-48-0
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1

**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.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Hazard Rating System****NFPA**

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	1	1

**Revision**

Identification Number: 101193832 / A001 / Issue Date: 11/03/2016 / Version: 10.0

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

**Legend**

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
DSEN, RSEN	Skin and respiratory sensitizer
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**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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