



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

**Product name:** BETASEAL™ 43532 Body Primer

**Issue Date:** 01/27/2017

**Print Date:** 01/28/2017

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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** BETASEAL™ 43532 Body Primer

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

**Identified uses:** A primer - 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

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

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

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

#### **Hazards**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

#### **Precautionary statements**

##### **Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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 (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

##### **Storage**

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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:** Automotive

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 35.0 - < 45.0 %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %
Acetone	67-64-1	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
Polyester	35176-78-4	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 5.0 %
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %
Quartz	14808-60-7	< 0.5 %
Dibutyltin diacetate	1067-33-0	< 0.25 %

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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:** 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:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

**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.

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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.

**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. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. 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. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

**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. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. 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. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. 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:** 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. See Section 10 for more specific information. 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:** 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. 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.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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 assessment 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 - < 35 °C (> 41 - < 95 °F)

## 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	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	CAL PEL	PEL	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CAL PEL	STEL	885 mg/m3 300 ppm
	Acetone	Dow IHG	TWA
Dow IHG		STEL	350 ppm
ACGIH		TWA	250 ppm
ACGIH		STEL	500 ppm
ACGIH		TWA	BEI
OSHA Z-1		TWA	2,400 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
ACGIH		STEL	BEI
CAL PEL		STEL	1,780 mg/m3 750 ppm
CAL PEL		C	3,000 ppm
CAL PEL		PEL	1,200 mg/m3 500 ppm
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
Dibutyltin diacetate	OSHA Z-1	C	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	ACGIH	STEL	0.2 mg/m3 , Tin

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.

#### 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. Avoid gloves made of: 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:** 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	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)	No test data available

<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> -11 °C ( 12 °F) <i>Setaflash Closed Cup</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Flammable liquid
<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>	1.02 <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>Dynamic Viscosity</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>	4.65 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:** Will not occur by itself.

**Conditions to avoid:** Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid static discharge. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

**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 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. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) 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**

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

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**

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.

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.

### **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:

Blood.

Kidney.

Liver.

Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

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

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

### **Carcinogenicity**

For the minor component(s): Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). Epidemiological evidence has shown no causal relationship between exposure and cancer occurrence in humans.

### **Teratogenicity**

For the major component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. 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.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

### **Mutagenicity**

For the component(s) tested: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. 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 available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

## **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

### **Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

#### **Acute oral toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

#### **Acute dermal toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.49 mg/l

For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l

For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1). LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

**Acetone**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 5,800 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 76 mg/l

**Polyester**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Excessive exposure may cause: Gastrointestinal irritation. Nausea and/or vomiting. Diarrhea.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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

**Quartz**

**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.

**Dibutyltin diacetate**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Oral LD50 has not been determined due to corrosivity.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

Absorption has not been determined due to corrosivity.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

No relevant data found.

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**

**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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**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

**Acetone**

**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, 5,500 - 6,100 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 6,084 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 8,098 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 5 d, Biomass, 11,800 - 14,400 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50, Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail), > 20,000 ppm

**Polyester**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

**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.

**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

**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

**Quartz**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

#### **Dibutyltin diacetate**

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

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

For similar material(s):

LOEC mortality, Danio rerio (zebra fish), Static, 72 Hour, 3.1 mg/l

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

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.4 mg/l

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

EbC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), Static, 72 Hour, Biomass, 0.035 mg/l

#### **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)**

<b>Incubation Time</b>	<b>BOD</b>
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.

#### **Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**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

#### **Acetone**

**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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

#### **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

<b>Incubation Time</b>	<b>BOD</b>
5 d	69.1 %
10 d	72.7 %
20 d	73.6 %

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 52 d

**Method:** Estimated.

#### **Polyester**

**Biodegradability:** No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

#### **Talc**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

#### **Carbon black**

**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

#### **Quartz**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

#### **Dibutyltin diacetate**

**Biodegradability:** For similar material(s): 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:** 39 d

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



**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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**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

**Acetone**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -0.24 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 0.69 Fish Measured

**Polyester**

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

**Talc**

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

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

**Carbon black**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**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

**Quartz**

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

**Dibutyltin diacetate**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.39 Estimated.

**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.

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

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

**Acetone**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 0.37 - 2.0 Estimated.

**Polyester**

No relevant data found.

**Talc**

No data available.

**Carbon black**

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.

**Quartz**

No relevant data found.

**Dibutyltin diacetate**

No relevant data found.

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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**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Coating solution
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1139
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Methyl ethyl ketone, MDI

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	COATING SOLUTION
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1139
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	No
<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>	Coating solution
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1139
<b>Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	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.

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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**

Fire Hazard  
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**

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

### **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): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:**

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
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Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
Acetone	67-64-1
Talc	14807-96-6
Carbon black	1333-86-4
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

**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.

**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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**Product Literature**

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

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

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	3	1

**Revision**

Identification Number: 101198967 / A001 / Issue Date: 01/27/2017 / Version: 15.0

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)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
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

**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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