



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US,  
LLC

**Product name:** BETAPRIME™ 5405

**Issue Date:** 10/15/2018

**Print Date:** 11/02/2020

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US, LLC 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:** BETAPRIME™ 5405

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

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

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US,  
LLC  
974 Centre Road, Building 730,  
Wilmington DE 19805  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

833-338-7668

SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

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

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

#### Label elements

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

### Hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye damage.

Harmful if inhaled.

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

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

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.

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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

Wear protective gloves/ 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

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

If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide 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

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 40.0 - < 50.0 %
Polyetherisocyanate silane adduct P96-1093	Not available	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %
3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate	4435-53-4	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) (ester)	145899-78-1	< 10.0 %
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	< 5.0 %
Phenol, 4-isocyanato-, 1,1',1''-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana	950747-06-5	< 5.0 %
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	4098-71-9	< 1.0 %
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 1.0 %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	< 1.0 %

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

##### General advice:

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

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. 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:** Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, 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:** Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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.

---

## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

---

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

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

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of

containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

#### **Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source.

**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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

---

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

---

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

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

---

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

---

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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.

#### Storage stability

##### Storage temperature:

5 - 25 °C (41 - 77 °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
Methyl ethyl ketone	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
Ethyl acetate	OSHA Z-1	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	150 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	400 ppm
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,400 mg/m3 400 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Dow IHG	TWA	Skin and respiratory sensitiser
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	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

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.

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

exposure  
ceases)

### 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.

---

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Black
Odor	Alcohol
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	80 °C ( 176 °F) <i>Literature</i>

<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> -4 °C ( 25 °F) <i>Literature</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>	0.97 <i>Calculated.</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>	No test data available

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

---

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

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

**Acute toxicity**  
**Acute oral toxicity**



Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. May cause central nervous system effects.  
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. May cause nausea and vomiting. For the minor component(s): May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state.  
The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

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

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.  
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Carcinogenicity**

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/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.

### **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 caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses 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. 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:**

### **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

### **Polyetherisocyanate silane adduct P96-1093**

#### **Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### **Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

### **3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate**

#### **Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 4,210 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**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.

**3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) (ester)****Acute oral toxicity**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in irritation or burns of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause nausea and vomiting.

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Ethyl acetate****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, 4,934 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 17,900 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

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

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 4,825 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, &gt; 7,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

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

LD50, Rat, &gt; 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, &gt; 9,400 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues****Acute oral toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, &gt; 10,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, &gt; 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

---

---

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

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

**Toxicity****Methyl ethyl ketone****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 2,993 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

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

**Polyetherisocyanate silane adduct P96-1093**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

**3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 7.1 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 360 mg/l

LC50, crustacean Chaetogammarus marinus, 96 Hour, 128 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

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

**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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) (ester)**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, 87.5 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

IC50, Algae, 72 Hour, 21 mg/l

**Ethyl acetate****Acute toxicity to fish**

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

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

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

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

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

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

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

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

**1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane****Acute toxicity to fish**

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

For this family of materials:

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

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC10, Bacteria, 6 Hour, 554 mg/l

**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

### **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

**Persistence and degradability****Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 98 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.44 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

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

**Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 8 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Polyetherisocyanate silane adduct P96-1093**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate**

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

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** > 90 %

**Exposure time:** 12 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** > 95 %

**Exposure time:** 20 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 63.5 %

**Exposure time:** 14 d

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



**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.97 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.57 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Carbon black**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) (ester)**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

**Ethyl acetate**

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

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 100 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.82 mg/mg

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

**Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 23 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

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

**Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 62 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.59 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 1.212 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**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

**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

**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

**Polyetherisocyanate silane adduct P96-1093**

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

**3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate**

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

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

**Carbon black**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) (ester)**

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available.

**Ethyl acetate**

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

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

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 30 Fish Measured

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **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

#### **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

#### **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.

##### **Polyetherisocyanate silane adduct P96-1093**

No relevant data found.

##### **3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 10 Estimated.

##### **Carbon black**

No relevant data found.

##### **3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) (ester)**

No data available.

##### **Ethyl acetate**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 3 Estimated.

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

No data available.

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

For this family of materials:

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 36000 Estimated.

##### **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.

**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.

---

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

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

---

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

**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

**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.

---

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

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

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Components	CASRN
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	4098-71-9
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9

### 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
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
Carbon black	1333-86-4
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon black, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Methanol, 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 intentional components are listed on the inventory, are exempt, or are supplier certified.

---

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

---

### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	3	1

### Revision

Identification Number: 321426 / A749 / Issue Date: 10/15/2018 / Version: 4.2

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

### Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
C	Ceiling
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit
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.

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US, LLC 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.

US



1-800-375-0605  
Option 8 for 24/7 Service



6550 Oley Speaks Way  
Canal Winchester, OH 43110



[www.RudolphBros.Com](http://www.RudolphBros.Com)  
[RBCsupport@RudBro.Com](mailto:RBCsupport@RudBro.Com)