



SAFETY DATA SHEET

3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY

Product name: BETAPRIME™ 5504G-SA

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3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: BETAPRIME™ 5504G-SA

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY
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MISSISSAUGA ON L5N 7K2
CANADA

Customer Information Number:

833-338-7668
SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

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 irritation.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
Use non-sparking tools.
Take action to prevent static discharges.
Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
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.
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 skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration (w/w)
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 35.0 - < 45.0 %
ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533	Not available	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer	68877-65-6	< 10.0 %
3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate	4435-53-4	< 10.0 %
Tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate	4151-51-3	< 10.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 10.0 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	< 10.0 %
Phenol, 4-isocyanato-,1,1',1''-phosphorothionate, reaction products with 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1-propana	950747-06-5	< 5.0 %
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	< 5.0 %
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	4098-71-9	< 1.0 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 10.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 1.0 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 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. This may also apply to other isocyanates. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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

Ingestion: 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. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

Advice for firefighters

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

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Other data: See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

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.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Methyl ethyl ketone	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; PNS impair: Peripheral Nervous System impairment; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)		
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; PNS impair: Peripheral Nervous System impairment; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)		
	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	885 mg/m3 300 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	50 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	150 mg/m3 50 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	300 mg/m3 100 ppm
Ethyl acetate	ACGIH	TWA	400 ppm

	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
	Dow IHG	TWA	150 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	1,440 mg/m3 400 ppm
	Further information: 3: Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required		
	CA BC OEL	TWA	150 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	1,440 mg/m3 400 ppm
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
Carbon black	CA AB OEL	TWA	3.5 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA Inhalable	3 mg/m3
	Further information: 2B: IARC '2B' applies to substances deemed possibly carcinogenic to humans.		
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	3.5 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	3 mg/m3
	Further information: bronchitis: Bronchitis; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	US WEEL	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	30 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	Dow IHG	STEL	90 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	CA BC OEL	TWA	50 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	75 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWA	270 mg/m3 50 ppm
n-Butyl Acetate	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
	Dow IHG	TWA	75 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	713 mg/m3 150 ppm
	Further information: 3: Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required		
	CA AB OEL	STEL	950 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: 3: Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required		
	CA BC OEL	TWA	20 ppm
1-Isocyanato-3,3,5-trimethyl-5-isocyanatomethylcyclohexane	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: resp sens: Respiratory sensitization		
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: DSEN, RSEN: Skin and respiratory sensitizer		
	CA AB OEL	TWA	0.05 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: S [®] : Substance with specific evidence of sensitization by respiratory route		

	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
	Further information: S [®] : Substance with specific evidence of sensitization by respiratory route		
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	0.045 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	Further information: EM: A substance to which exposure must be reduced to a minimum in accordance with section 42; S: Sensitizer		
	CA ON OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: *: Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation.		
	CA ON OEL	C	0.02 ppm
	Further information: *: Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation.		
Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	CA AB OEL	STEL	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA AB OEL	TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	100 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	150 ppm
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: resp sens: Respiratory sensitization		
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: S [®] : Substance with specific evidence of sensitization by respiratory route		
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
	Further information: S [®] : Substance with specific evidence of sensitization by respiratory route		
	CA ON OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: *: Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation.		
	CA ON OEL	C	0.02 ppm
	Further information: *: Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation.		
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	0.051 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	Further information: EM: A substance to which exposure must be reduced to a minimum in accordance with section 42; S: Sensitizer		
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	CA AB OEL	TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	543 mg/m3 125 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	20 ppm
	Further information: 2B: IARC '2B' applies to substances deemed possibly carcinogenic to humans.		

	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	20 ppm
Further information: C3: Carcinogenic effect detected in animals. Results of studies relating to the carcinogenicity of these substances in animals are not necessarily applicable to humans.			

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 exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Black
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	5 ppm Solvent
pH	9 - 9.5 (based on similar material)
Melting point/range	-86 °C (solvent)
Freezing point	-86 °C (solvent)
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	80 °C <i>Literature</i> (solvent)
Flash point	closed cup 0.00 °C <i>ESP-170001</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	3.3 (<i>Ethyl ether</i>) Solvent
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable liquid
Lower explosion limit	1.8 % vol (solvent)
Upper explosion limit	11.5 % vol (solvent)
Vapor Pressure	12.600 hPa (solvent)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	2.4 (solvent)
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.959 <i>ASTM D1475</i>
Water solubility	250 g/L (solvent)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0.3
Auto-ignition temperature	515 °C (solvent)
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	0.42 mPa.s
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available for mixture

Volatile Organic Compounds 4.78 lb/gln *EPA Method No. 24* (typical value)

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

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

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

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:

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

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

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Respiratory tract.

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

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

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

Carcinogenicity

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

Teratogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

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

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Methyl ethyl ketone

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 2,193 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 8,049 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Mouse, 4 Hour, vapour, 32 mg/l

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethyl acetate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, 4,934 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 29.3 mg/l

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 4,210 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate

Acute oral toxicity

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

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

Carbon black

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 8,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

Acute oral toxicity

Observations in animals include: Lethargy. LD50, Rat, 8,532 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 35.2 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

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.

n-Butyl Acetate

Acute oral toxicity

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

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

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 4,825 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 7,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Xylene**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 3,523 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 4,200 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

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

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Ethylbenzene**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Carcinogenicity**Component**
Ethylbenzene**List**

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2,029 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, 1,240 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

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

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant information found.

Ethyl acetate

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 165 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Chronic toxicity to fish

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Carbon black**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 500 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 14 d, 47.5 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 100 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

n-Butyl Acetate

Acute toxicity to fish

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

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

Acute toxicity to fish

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

For this family of materials:

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, Bacteria, 6 Hour, 554 mg/l

Xylene

Acute toxicity to fish

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.82 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (fresh water algae), 72 Hour, 4.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 1.57 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

Ethylbenzene**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

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

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

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 8 d**Method:** Estimated.

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Ethyl acetate****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.82 mg/mg**Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 90 %**Exposure time:** 12 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 95 %**Exposure time:** 20 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 63.5 %**Exposure time:** 14 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.97 mg/mg**Photodegradation****Atmospheric half-life:** 0.57 d**Method:** Estimated.**Tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate****Biodegradability:** Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 58.2 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.165 d**Method:** Estimated.

Carbon black

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 83 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.82 mg/mg

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

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 23 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

n-Butyl Acetate

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 83 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.32 d

Method: Estimated.

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

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 62 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.59 mg/mg

Photodegradation

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

Xylene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 87.8 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

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

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour
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

Ethylbenzene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 6 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

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

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.3

Mobility in soil

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 3.8 Estimated.

ALIPHATIC BASED SILYLATED POLYMER P99-533

No relevant data found.

Ethyl acetate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 3 Estimated.

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate , glycerol propoxylated , copolymer

No relevant data found.

3-Methoxy-1-butyl acetate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 10 Estimated.

Tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Carbon black

No relevant data found.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.7 Estimated.

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

No data available.

n-Butyl Acetate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 19 - 70 Estimated.

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

For this family of materials:

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 36000 Estimated.

Xylene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

Ethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Proper shipping name
UN number

COATING SOLUTION
UN 1139

Class 3
Packing group II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name COATING SOLUTION
UN number UN 1139
Class 3
Packing group II
Marine pollutant No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

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

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	3	1

Revision

Identification Number: 11038746 / A798 / Issue Date: 10/19/2021 / Version: 14.1

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 Limit [®]
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	8-hour Occupational exposure limit
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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.

3313045 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

CA