

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US, LLC

Product name: Quick-Cure Primerless HV Urethane U418HV

Issue Date: 02/26/2025 Print Date: 07/03/2025

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: Quick-Cure Primerless HV Urethane U418HV

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: A urethane adhesive -- 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:** 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). Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1 Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Label elements Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER!

Hazards

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust.

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

Wear protective gloves.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

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

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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)
Diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 0.99 %
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	26523-78-4	< 0.99 %
HDI oligomers, uretdione	28182-81-2	< 0.99 %

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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: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. 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. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. Any closed container may rupture when exposed to extreme heat in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating. Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

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

Storage stability

Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 35 °C

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
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
diisocyanate			
	DUPONT AEL	AEL * Vapour	2.5 Parts per billion
	DUPONT AEL	AEL * Vapour	20 Parts per billion
	DUPONT AEL	AEL * particulate	0.025 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: S®: Substance with specific evidence of sensition route		
	CA BC OEL	С	0.01 ppm
	Further information: S [®] : Substance with specific evidence of sensitization by respiratory route		
	CA ON OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA ON OEL	С	0.02 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	0.051 mg/m3 0.005
			ppm
	Further information: S: Sensitizer		
HDI oligomers, uretdione	DUPONT AEL	AEL *	0.1 mg/m3
	Further information: DSEN, RSEN: Skin and respiratory sensitizer		
	DUPONT AEL	STEL	0.3 mg/m3
	Further information: DSEN, RSEN: Skin and respiratory sensitizer		
	CA QC OEL		See Further information
	Further information: S: Sen	sitizer	
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	С	0.01 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.

Exposure controls

Engineering measures: 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.

Hygiene measures: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating. Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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 chemical protective clothing resistant to this material, when there is any possibility of skin contact.

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 Paste
Color Black
Odor odourless

Odor Threshold No test data available

pH Substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water).

Melting point/ rangeNo test data availableFreezing pointNo test data available

Boiling point (760 mmHg) No test data available

Flash point >110 °C Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93

No data available

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate

= 1)

Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit

Vapor Pressure

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)

Relative Density (water = 1)

Water solubility

No data available

1.160 ASTM D1475

No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Auto-ignition temperatureNo data availableDecomposition temperatureNo test data availableDynamic ViscosityNo test data availableKinematic ViscosityNo test data availableExplosive propertiesNo test data available

Oxidizing properties No test data available

Molecular weight No data available

Volatile Organic Compounds 0.06 lb/gal *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: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Avoid moisture.

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

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

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

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Sensitization

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Carcinogenicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Teratogenicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Reproductive toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Mutagenicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Aspiration Hazard

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Diisononyl phthalate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.4 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Did not cause allergic respiratory reaction in animal tests.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Acute toxicity estimate, dust/mist, 1.5 mg/l Expert judgement

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May stain skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Sensitization

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

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)

May cause respiratory irritation. Route of Exposure: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

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.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

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.

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

Acute oral toxicity

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

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

HDI oligomers, uretdione

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 5,665 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Acute toxicity estimate, Not tested on animals, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.5 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Teratogenicity

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. This material was not mutagenic in an Ames bacterial assay. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Diisononyl phthalate

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 102 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 74 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 88 mg/l

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 88 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials EC50, 30 min, > 83.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 10 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

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

Acute toxicity to fish

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

HDI oligomers, uretdione

Acute toxicity to fish

No toxicity at the limit of solubility LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, >= 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, >= 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, algae, 72 Hour, > 50 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Persistence and degradability

Diisononyl phthalate

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.4-C

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.64 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 3.4 year, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Estimated. Hydrolysis, half-life, 0.34 year, pH 8, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Estimated.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 5.487 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

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails

to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail **Biodegradation:** < 4 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

HDI oligomers, uretdione

Biodegradability: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 1 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Bioaccumulative potential

Diisononyl phthalate

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 8.8 - 9.7 at 25 °C Regulation (EC) No.

440/2008, Annex, A.8

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.51 at 22 °C Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 14

HDI oligomers, uretdione

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate. Not applicable

Mobility in soil

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 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

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 369821 / A749 / Issue Date: 02/26/2025 / Version: 2.1

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

document.

Legend

Logona	
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AEL *	8 & 12 hr. TWA
С	ceiling limit
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
DUPONT AEL	DuPont AEL (Acceptable Exposure Limit)
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

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.

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