



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: BETASEAL™ 1580

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DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: BETASEAL™ 1580

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: An adhesive -- For use in automotive applications.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED
STATION ROAD, BIRCH VALE, HIGH PEAK
DERBYSHIRE
England
SK22 1BR
UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number:

+44 (0) 1663 746518

SDSQuestion@dow.com

Fax:

+44 (0) 1663 746605

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0031 115 694 982

Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 69 4982

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1 - H334

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

- P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
 P280 Wear protective gloves.
 P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
 P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Supplemental information

- EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer; 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

2.3 Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
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CASRN 28553-12-0 EC-No. 249-079-5 Index-No. -	01-2119430798-28	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %	Diisononyl phthalate	Not classified
CASRN 68515-48-0 EC-No. 271-090-9 Index-No. -	01-2119432682-41	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %	Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich	Not classified
CASRN 28182-81-2 EC-No. 931-274-8 Index-No. -	01-2119485796-17	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 STOT SE - 3 - H335
CASRN 101-68-8 EC-No. 202-966-0 Index-No. 615-005-00-9	01-2119457014-47	> 0.1 - < 1.0 %	4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Carc. - 2 - H351 STOT SE - 3 - H335 STOT RE - 2 - H373

If present in this product, any not classified components disclosed above for which no country specific OEL value(s) is(are) indicated under Section 8, are being disclosed as voluntarily disclosed components.

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice:

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

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

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more

effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

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

4.2 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: 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. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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).

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 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.

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

6.3 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections: References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:

5 - 25 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Diisononyl phthalate	GB EH40	TWA	5 mg/m ³
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Dow IHG	TWA	0.1 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	TWA	DSEN, RSEN
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.3 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	STEL	DSEN, RSEN
	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m ³ , NCO
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m ³ , NCO
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	SEN
	GB EH40	STEL	SEN
	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m ³ , NCO
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m ³ , NCO

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
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	urinary diamine (Isocyanates)	Urine	Post task	1 µmol/mol creatinine	GB EH40 BAT
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	urinary diamine (Isocyanates)	Urine	Post task	1 µmol/mol creatinine	GB EH40 BAT

Derived No Effect Level

Diisononyl phthalate

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	366 mg/kg bw/day	51.72 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220 mg/kg bw/day	15.3 mg/m ³	4.4 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Workers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>		<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>		<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.05 mg/m ³

Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.05 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.025 mg/m ³

Predicted No Effect Concentration

Diisononyl phthalate

Compartment	PNEC
Soil	30 mg/kg

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	1 mg/l
Marine water	0.1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
Soil	1 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. 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. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected.

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. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Paste
Color	Black
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available

Flash point	closed cup Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	The product is not flammable.
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.3 <i>Calculated.</i>
Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

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

10.5 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.

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. May cause nausea and vomiting. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation and other effects. The data presented are for the following material: Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state. The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

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

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

For respiratory sensitization:

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

MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.

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

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)

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

Kidney.

Liver.

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. For the phthalate ester(s): Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans. Liver effects and/or tumors have been observed in rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Teratogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

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

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Diisononyl phthalate****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Acute oral toxicity

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

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity**Diisononyl phthalate****Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 102 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 74 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 88 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 88 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 30 min, > 83.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 284 d, 18.5 - 24.5 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 101 mg/l

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

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

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 not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

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

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 74 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 99 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 70.5 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent**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.

Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 74 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 99 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 70.5 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

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

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

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**Biodegradability:** For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be

stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 1 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Diisononyl phthalate

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 8.8 - 9.7 OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 3 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

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

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 9.37 Estimated.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

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

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

12.4 Mobility in soil

Diisononyl phthalate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

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

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

No relevant data found.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**Diisononyl phthalate**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects**Diisononyl phthalate**

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Incineration under approved, controlled conditions using incinerators suitable or designed for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, is the preferred method for disposal.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. **CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:**

Any disposal of contaminated packaging and washings must be in accordance with State, Territory and/or Local government regulations. After container has been cleaned and labelling has been removed, empty containers can be sent for recycling or disposal. If the container is to be reconditioned, the reconditioning company should be made aware of the nature of the original contents.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|---|
| 14.1 | UN number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 | UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 | Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 | Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 | Environmental hazards | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 | Special precautions for user | No data available. |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 14.1 | UN number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 | UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 | Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 | Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 | Environmental hazards | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 | Special precautions for user | No data available. |
| 14.7 | 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):

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 14.1 | UN number | Not applicable |
| 14.2 | UN proper shipping name | Not regulated for transport |
| 14.3 | Transport hazard class(es) | Not applicable |
| 14.4 | Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 | Environmental hazards | Not applicable |
| 14.6 | Special precautions for user | No data available. |

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., Polymers are exempted from registration under REACH. All relevant starting materials and additives have been either pre-registered, registered, or are exempt from registration to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH).,The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use:

The following substance/s contained in this product is/are subject through Annex XVII of REACH regulation to restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use when present in certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles. Users of this product have to comply with the restrictions placed upon it by the aforementioned provision.

CAS-No.: 28553-12-0	Name: Diisononyl phthalate
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

CAS-No.: 68515-48-0	Name: Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

CAS-No.: 101-68-8	Name: 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

Further information

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 - Calculation method

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method

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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)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
DSEN, RSEN	Skin and respiratory sensitizer
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
SEN	Sensitizer
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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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