



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,  
INC.

**Product name:** QUICK-CURE PRIMERLESS URETHANE U418

**Issue Date:** 10/17/2018

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

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** QUICK-CURE PRIMERLESS URETHANE U418

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

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

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,  
INC.  
400 ARCOLA ROAD  
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426-2914  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

833-338-7668

SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

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

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

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**Hazard classification**

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

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

**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.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

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: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

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

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage**

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Other hazards**

No data available

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
MDI-based Urethane Polymer P13-0171	Not available	> 35.0 - < 45.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
Diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %
Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich	68515-48-0	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %

Ceramic materials and wares, chemicals	66402-68-4	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
Toluene	108-88-3	< 10.0 %
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	26523-78-4	< 1.0 %
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 1.0 %

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice:

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

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

**Skin contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

**Eye contact:** 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.

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

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Notes to physician:** Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). 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. Alcohol consumed before or after

exposure may increase adverse effects. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**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:** Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

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

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** 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.

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

**Storage stability**

**Storage temperature:**  
 > 5 - < 35 °C (> 41 - < 95 °F)

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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**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
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	TWA	200 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	CEIL	300 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	500 ppm
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	C	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

		soon as possible after exposure ceases)			
	o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/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 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 protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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**Appearance**

Physical state                              Paste

<b>Color</b>	Black
<b>Odor</b>	Solvent
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	No test data available
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No test data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	No test data available
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	The product is not flammable.
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.17 <i>ASTM D1475</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	No test data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No test data available
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	0.41 lb/gln <i>EPA Method No. 24</i> (typical value)

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** 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.

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

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. 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. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase the adverse effects of toluene. For the minor component(s): Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state. The LC50 has not been determined.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

### 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)

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.



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

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

Liver.

Kidney.

Central nervous system.

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

Toluene has caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations.

Intentional misuse by deliberately inhaling toluene may cause nervous system damage, hearing loss, liver and kidney effects and death.

**Carcinogenicity**

Contains a phthalate ester which has caused cancer in rats and mice given high dietary doses. The material is considered to be a weak carcinogen in rodents but is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans at typical use conditions. Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI. 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**

In laboratory animals, toluene has been toxic to the fetus at doses toxic to the mother; it has caused birth defects in mice when administered orally, but not by inhalation. In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

**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. For the phthalate ester component: Minimal effects on reproduction considered secondary to parental toxicity were observed when given to animals at very high dietary doses. A lower dose produced parental toxicity but no reproductive effects. There were no effects on fertility at any dose.

**Mutagenicity**

For the phthalate ester(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative. The majority and most reliable of the many genetic toxicity studies on toluene, both in vitro and in animals, indicate that it is not genetically toxic.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:****MDI-based Urethane Polymer P13-0171****Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Carbon black**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 8,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**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.

**Ceramic materials and wares, chemicals**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 425 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,500 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Toluene**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 5,580 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, 12,267 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase the adverse effects of toluene. LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 25.7 mg/l

LC50, Rat, female, 4 Hour, vapour, 30 mg/l

**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.

**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

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Toxicity**

**MDI-based Urethane Polymer P13-0171**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**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

**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.

**Ceramic materials and wares, chemicals**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Toluene**

**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, 5.8 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, water flea *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 3.78 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to bacteria**

IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 29 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Fish, flow-through test, 40 d, growth, 1.4 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 7 d, number of offspring, 0.74 mg/l

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 150 - 280 mg/kg

**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

**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

**Persistence and degradability**

**MDI-based Urethane Polymer P13-0171**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Carbon black**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**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

**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.

**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

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

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitization:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.487 Hour  
**Method:** Estimated.

**Ceramic materials and wares, chemicals**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Toluene**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.  
10-day Window: Not applicable  
**Biodegradation:** 100 %  
**Exposure time:** 14 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.13 mg/mg Calculated.

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitization:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 2 d  
**Method:** Estimated.

**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

**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

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**MDI-based Urethane Polymer P13-0171**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Carbon black**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**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.

**Ceramic materials and wares, chemicals**

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

**Toluene**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.73 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 13.2 - 90 Fish Measured

**Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 20.05 OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent

**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

**Mobility in soil****MDI-based Urethane Polymer P13-0171**

No relevant data found.

**Carbon black**

No relevant data found.

**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.



**Ceramic materials and wares, chemicals**

No relevant data found.

**Toluene**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 37 - 178 Estimated.**Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc &gt; 5000).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** > 5000 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.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

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

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.(Toluene)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3077
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Toluene

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

	Not regulated for transport
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

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

**Components****CASRN**

Toluene

108-88-3

### Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

**Components****CASRN****RQ (RCRA Code)**

Toluene

108-88-3

1000 lbs RQ

Toluene

108-88-3

100 lbs RQ (F005)

Toluene

108-88-3

1000 lbs RQ

Toluene

108-88-3

100 lbs RQ (F005)

**Pennsylvania Right To Know**

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

**Components****CASRN**

Carbon black

1333-86-4

Toluene

108-88-3

**California Prop. 65**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Diisononyl phthalate, Phthalic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	1	1

### Revision

Identification Number: 347143 / A749 / Issue Date: 10/17/2018 / Version: 25.0

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
CEIL	Acceptable ceiling concentration
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
Peak	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

### Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of

Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

**Information Source and References**

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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