SAFETY DATA SHEET
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: BETASEAL™ 43532 Body Primer

Issue Date: 01/27/2017
Print Date: 01/28/2017

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: BETASEAL™ 43532 Body Primer

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: A primer - For use in automotive applications.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2030 WILLARD H DOW CENTER
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
Flammable liquids - Category 2
Skin irritation - Category 2
Eye irritation - Category 2A
Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1
Skin sensitisation - Category 1
Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

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Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards
Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) 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.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Automotive
This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 35.0 - < 45.0 %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	> 15.0 - < 25.0 %
Acetone	67-64-1	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
Polyester	35176-78-4	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 5.0 %
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %
Quartz	14808-60-7	< 0.5 %
Dibutyltin diacetate	1067-33-0	< 0.25 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very

soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

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

Distributed by:
Rudolph Bros. & Co.
6550 Olen Speaks Way
Canal Winchester, OH 43110
Phone: 614-833-0707
Fax: 800-600-9508
e-mail: tbeaupen@rudbro.com
www.rudbro.com

Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
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Talc	14807-96-6
Carbon black	1333-86-4
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Literature
Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	3	1

Revision
Identification Number: **101198967 / A001** / Issue Date: **01/27/2017** / Version: **15.0**
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

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.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. 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. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. See Section 10 for more specific information. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: 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. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of

non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product unless a risk assesment has been conducted that includes consideration of the flammability of the product. See Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Store in a dry place. Avoid moisture.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 35 °C (> 41 - < 95 °F)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Methyl ethyl ketone	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	CAL PEL	PEL	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CAL PEL	STEL	885 mg/m3 300 ppm
Acetone	Dow IHG	TWA	200 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	350 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	250 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	500 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,400 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	CAL PEL	STEL	1,780 mg/m3 750 ppm
	CAL PEL	C	3,000 ppm
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,200 mg/m3 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
Dibutyltin diacetate	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	ACGIH	STEL	0.2 mg/m3 , Tin

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

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

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

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

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

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

Components	CASRN
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

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

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Components	CASRN

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.37 - 2.0 Estimated.

Polyester
No relevant data found.

Talc
No data available.

Carbon black
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.

Quartz
No relevant data found.

Dibutyltin diacetate
No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Coating solution
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
Packing group	II
Reportable Quantity	Methyl ethyl ketone, MDI

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

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.
Skin protection
Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.
The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Black
Odor	Solvent
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** -11 °C (12 °F) *Setaflash Closed Cup*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable liquid
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)	1.02 *ASTM D1475*
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
Molecular weight	No data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	4.65 lb/gln *EPA Method No. 24* (typical value)

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Will not occur by itself.

Conditions to avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid static discharge. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Methyl ethyl ketone
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.29 Measured

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

Acetone
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.24 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.69 Fish Measured

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

Talc
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 Estimated.

Carbon black
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

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

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

Dibutyltin diacetate
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.39 Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Methyl ethyl ketone
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 3.8 Estimated.

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

Acetone

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 91 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.1 %
10 d	72.7 %
20 d	73.6 %

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 52 d
Method: Estimated.

Polyester
Biodegradability: No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

Talc
Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Carbon black
Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

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

Quartz
Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Dibutyltin diacetate
Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 23 %
Exposure time: 39 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Product name: BETASEAL™ 43532 Body Primer Issue Date: 01/27/2017

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system effects.
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

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

Acute inhalation toxicity
Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. May cause nausea and vomiting. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. 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
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization
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.

A component in this mixture may cause an allergic respiratory response.
MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.
Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.
Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.
Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.
Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.

Carcinogenicity
For the minor component(s): Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI). Epidemiological evidence has shown no causal relationship between exposure and cancer occurrence in humans.

Teratogenicity
For the major component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. 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.

Reproductive toxicity
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

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

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Methyl ethyl ketone

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, 2,657 - 5,554 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 34.5 mg/l

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Acute oral toxicity
Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Dibutyltin diacetate

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
For similar material(s):
LOEC mortality, Danio rerio (zebra fish), Static, 72 Hour, 3.1 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EbC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), Static, 72 Hour, Biomass, 0.035 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Methyl ethyl ketone

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 98 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.44 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

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

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

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Biodegradability: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Acetone

Polyester

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Talc

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 24 Hour, > 100,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

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

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

Quartz

Acute toxicity to fish

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.49 mg/l

For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l

For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1). LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

Acetone

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, 5,800 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 76 mg/l

Polyester

Acute oral toxicity
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Excessive exposure may cause: Gastrointestinal irritation. Nausea and/or vomiting. Diarrhea.

Acute dermal toxicity
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.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Talc

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.

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

Quartz

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.

Dibutyltin diacetate

Acute oral toxicity
Oral LD50 has not been determined due to corrosivity.

Acute dermal toxicity
Absorption has not been determined due to corrosivity.

Acute inhalation toxicity
No relevant data found.

The LC50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2,029 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Acute toxicity to fish
The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
Based on information for a similar material:
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on information for a similar material:
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on information for a similar material:
NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria
Based on information for a similar material:
EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial plants
EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l
EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

Acetone

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 5,500 - 6,100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 6,084 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 8,098 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 5 d, Biomass, 11,800 - 14,400 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
dietary LC50, Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail), > 20,000 ppm