Material Safety Data Sheet
The Dow Chemical Company

Product Name: BETAPRIME* 5404A

Issue Date: 05/31/2006
Print Date: 02 Jun 2006

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. Product and Company Identification

Product Name
BETAPRIME* 5404A

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
The Dow Chemical Company
2030 Willard H. Dow Center
Midland, MI 48674
USA

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Black
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Aromatic
Hazards of product:

DANGER! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor - Vapor may cause flash fire. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. May cause allergic skin and respiratory reaction. May cause central nervous system effects. Causes eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. May stain skin.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Skin Sensitization: A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.
Inhalation: 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. For the minor component(s): 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. May cause nausea and vomiting. 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.
Respiratory Sensitization: May cause 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.
Ingestion: 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.
Effects of Repeated Exposure: Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Blood. Heart. Kidney. Liver. Respiratory tract.
Cancer Information: Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to 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.
Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	65.0 - 75.0 %
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), isomers(1) and homologues(2), blending of (1) and (2)	9016-87-9	10.0 - 20.0 %
POLYESTER	35176-78-4	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	< 10.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 5.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %
Tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate	4151-51-3	< 5.0 %

4. First-aid measures

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

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. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Foam.
Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream.
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.
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).
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Hazardous combustion by-products may include but are not limited to carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Use non-sparking tools in cleanup operations. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment.
Ignition Sources Removal: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges.
Dust Control: Not applicable.
Personal Precautions: Isolate area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Inhalation, Skin, Mucous and Eye Contact Prevention: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling
General Handling: Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut or weld container. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area.

Storage

Store in tightly closed, properly vented containers. Store in a dry place. Store indoors. Store away from direct sunlight. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame.

Storage temperature: 10 - 35 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	Ceiling	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm
Methyl ethyl ketone	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm BEI
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
Ethyl acetate	ACGIH	TWA	400 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	1,400 mg/m3 400 ppm

Although some of the fillers used in this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions because of the physical state of the material.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

Skin 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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

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: Viton. Neoprene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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.

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.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Black
Odor	Aromatic
Flash Point - Closed Cup	-8.9 °C (16.0 °F) *ASTM D3278*
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: No test data available **Upper**: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	0.90 *ASTM D1475*
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in Water (by weight)	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	5.54 lb/gal *EPA METHOD NO. 24, PROCEDURE B* (typical value)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability
Stable.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Fumes.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity
Ingestion
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
Skin Absorption
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
Sensitization
Skin
A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.
Respiratory
May cause 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.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Blood. Heart. Kidney. Liver. Respiratory tract.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to 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.

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

Reproductive Toxicity
No relevant information found.

Genetic Toxicology
Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. For the component(s) tested: Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: **Methyl ethyl ketone**

Movement & Partitioning
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.44E-5 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.29 Measured
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 3.8 Estimated

Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.33E-12 cm3/s	8 d	Estimated

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
71 - 76 %	71 - 82 %	71 - 89 %	

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.44 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), isomers(1) and homologues(2), blending of (1) and (2)**

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

Persistence and Degradability
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.

Data for Component: **POLYESTER**

Movement & Partitioning
No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

Persistence and Degradability
No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

Data for Component: **Ethyl acetate**

Movement & Partitioning
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.2E-4 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.73 Measured
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 3 Estimated
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 30; fish; Measured

Persistence and Degradability
Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
100 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
65 - 71 %	67 - 77 %	77 - 90 %	

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.82 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Carbon black**

Movement & Partitioning
Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: **4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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

Persistence and Degradability
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.

ECOTOXICITY
Data for Component: **Methyl ethyl ketone**

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 1,690 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, immobilization: 5,091 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., biomass growth inhibition: 4,300 mg/l
Toxicity to Micro-organisms
EC50; bacteria, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction): > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Component: **Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), isomers(1) and homologues(2), blending of (1) and (2)**

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 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms
LC50, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: **POLYESTER**
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: **Ethyl acetate**
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 230 - 290 mg/l
LC50, guppy (Poecilia reticulata): 210 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, water flea Daphnia pulex, immobilization: 262 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EC50, green alga Selenastrum capricornutum, biomass growth inhibition: > 2,000 mg/l

Data for Component: **Carbon black**
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, golden orfe (Leuciscus idus): > 1,000 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, immobilization: > 5,600 mg/l

Data for Component: **4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**
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 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms
LC50, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

13. Disposal Considerations

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. DOW HAS 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. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.
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 Non-Bulk
Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II

DOT Bulk
Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II

IMDG
Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II
EMS Number: F-E,S-E
Marine pollutant.: No

ICAO/IATA
Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II
Cargo Packing Instruction: 307
Passenger Packing Instruction: 305

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), isomers(1) and homologues(2), blending of (1) and (2)	9016-87-9	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %

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

Component	CAS #	Amount
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 65.0 - < 75.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	< 10.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 5.0 %

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS #	Amount
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 65.0 - < 75.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	< 10.0 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	< 5.0 %

US. New Jersey Community Right-To-Know Survey, Table A: NJ Environmental Hazardous Substances [EHS] List (N.J. Admin. Code Title 7 Section 1G-2.1)

Component	CAS #	Amount
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	> 65.0 - < 75.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	65.0 - 75.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	< 5.0 %
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	< 10.0 %

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.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are either on the TSCA Inventory, are exempt from TSCA Inventory Requirements under 40 CFR 720.30, or comply with the PMN Polymer Exemption 40 CFR 723.250.

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

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

Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act

The principal components and additives of this product are included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or comply with the requirements of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989.

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	1	3	0

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

A primer -- For use in automotive applications.

Revision

Identification Number: 51048 / 0000 / Issue Date 05/31/2006 / Version: 3.1
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

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.