



Safety Data Sheet

Dow Chemical Company Ltd

Product Name: Laddaw EZI-Gun 2 Glass Primer

Revision Date: 2007/10/15

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Dow Chemical Company Ltd 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 of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product Name

Laddaw EZI-Gun 2 Glass Primer

Use of the substance/preparation

A primer -- For use in automotive applications.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow Chemical Company Ltd
Diamond House, Lotus Park
Kingsbury Crescent
TW18 3AG Staines, Middlesex
United Kingdom

Customer Information Number: 0203 139 4000

For questions about this SDS, contact: SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +44 (0) 1553 761 251

Local Emergency Contact: 00 44 155 37 61 251

2. Hazards Identification

Harmful by inhalation.
May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
Highly flammable.
Irritating to eyes.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #	EC #
Butanone; ethyl methyl ketone	> 50.0 - < 60.0 %	F: R11; Xi: R36; R66; R67	78-93-3	201-159-0

* Indicates a Trademark

3-Isocyanatomethyl- 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate; isophorone di-isocyanate	>= 0.5 - < 2.0 %	T: R23; Xi: R36/37/38; R42/43; N: R51/53	4098-71-9	223-861-6
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'- diisocyanate (MDI)	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %	Xn: R20; Xi: R36/37/38; R42/43	101-68-8	202-966-0

See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

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. This may also apply to other isocyanates. 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). Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Water fog or fine spray. Foam.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.

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: None known.

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: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Material becomes slippery when wet.

Environmental Precautions: Dike to prevent contamination of ground and surface water, then transfer into closed containers.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. 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. Never use air pressure for transferring product. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation.

Storage

Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place.

6 Months

Storage temperature: 5 - 35 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Butanone; ethyl methyl ketone	Ireland OELV	TWA	600 mg/m3 200 ppm SKIN
	Ireland OELV	STEL	900 mg/m3 300 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm BEI
	EU IOELV	TWA	600 mg/m3 200 ppm
	EU IOELV	STEL	900 mg/m3 300 ppm
	UK WEL	TWA	600 mg/m3 200 ppm SKIN
	UK WEL	STEL	899 mg/m3 300 ppm SKIN
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)	Ireland OELV	TWA as NCO	0.02 mg/m3 SEN
	Ireland OELV	STEL as NCO	0.07 mg/m3 SEN
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	UK WEL	TWA as NCO	0.02 mg/m3 SEN
	UK WEL	STEL as NCO	0.07 mg/m3 SEN
3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate; isophorone diisocyanate	Ireland OELV	TWA as NCO	0.02 mg/m3 SEN
	Ireland OELV	STEL as NCO	0.07 mg/m3 SEN
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	UK WEL	TWA as NCO	0.02 mg/m3 SEN

UK WEL STEL as 0.07 mg/m³ SEN
NCO

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.

A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.

A "skin" notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

A "SEN" notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential to produce sensitization, as confirmed by human or animal data.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. 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 chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Neoprene. Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

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	Characteristic
Flash Point - Closed Cup	-10 °C <i>DIN 51755</i>
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: 0.8 %(V) <i>Estimated</i> Upper: 11.5 %(V) <i>Estimated</i>
Autoignition Temperature	400 °C <i>Estimated</i>
Vapor Pressure	150 hPa @ 20 °C
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	80 °C <i>Estimated</i> .
Vapor Density (air = 1)	2.5 <i>Estimated</i>
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	0.95 <i>Vendor</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	Not applicable to liquids
Solubility in Water (by weight)	reacts to decompose
pH	<i>Not applicable</i> No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

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

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers. Acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Unlikely to be formed under normal industrial use.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

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. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Eye Contact

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues. 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 moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Skin Absorption

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

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. May cause nausea and vomiting. Based on information for component(s): Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. 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.

Sensitization

Skin

A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer. Once an individual is sensitized, reexposure to very small amounts of vapor, mist or liquid isophorone diisocyanate may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

Respiratory

A component in this mixture may cause an allergic respiratory response. Reexposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations 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: Liver. Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols. 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.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

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

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. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: **Butanone; ethyl methyl 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

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Data for Component: **3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate; isophorone diisocyanate**

Movement & Partitioning

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

Henry's Law Constant (H): 6.57E-05 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.75 Estimated

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 36,000 Estimated

Persistence and Degradability

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. For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
62 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test

Data for Component: **4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)**

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: **Butanone; ethyl methyl ketone**

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

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

Data for Component: **3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate; isophorone diisocyanate**

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species). For this family of materials: The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*), static, 48 h: 1.8 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 24 h, immobilization: 84 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., biomass growth inhibition, 72 h: 119 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC10; bacteria, respiration inhibition, 6 h: 554 mg/l

Data for Component: **4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

13. Disposal Considerations

All disposal methods must be in compliance with the EU framework Directives 91/156/EEC, 91/689/EEC and their subsequent adaptations, as implemented in National Laws and Regulations, as well as EU Directives dealing with priority waste streams. Transboundary shipment of wastes must be in compliance with EU Regulation 259/93 and subsequent modifications.

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. **CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:** Any disposal of contaminated packaging and washings must be in accordance with State, Territory and/or Local government regulations. After container has been cleaned and labelling has been removed, empty containers can be sent for recycling or disposal. If the container is to be reconditioned, the reconditioning company should be made aware of the nature of the original contents.

14. Transport Information

ROAD & RAIL

Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II

Classification: F1

Kemler Code: 33

Tremcard Number: 30GF1-I+II

Special Provisions: Special provision 640D

OCEAN

Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II

EMS Number: F-E, S-E

Marine pollutant.: No

AIR

Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II

Cargo Packing Instruction: 307

Passenger Packing Instruction: 305

INLAND WATERWAYS

Proper Shipping Name: COATING SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1139 **Packing Group:** PG II

Classification: F1

Kemler Code: 33

Tremcard Number: 30GF1-I+II

Special Provisions: Special provision 640D

15. Regulatory Information

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

EC Classification and User Label Information

Hazard Symbol :

Xn - Harmful.

F - Highly flammable.

Risk Phrases :

R20 - Harmful by inhalation.
 R42/43 - May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
 R11 - Highly flammable.
 R36 - Irritating to eyes.
 R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety Phrases :

S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - no smoking.
 S23 - Do not breathe spray.
 S35 - This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
 S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

Contains: 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
 3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate; isophorone di-isocyanate

Contains isocyanates. See information supplied by the manufacturer.

16. Other Information

Risk-phrases in the Composition section

R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R23	Toxic by inhalation.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R42/43	May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Revision

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

Dow Chemical Company Ltd 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.