



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC

Product name: MOLYKOTE® 3400A Anti-Friction Coating LF

Issue Date: 12/26/2020

Print Date: 12/27/2020

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC 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: MOLYKOTE® 3400A Anti-Friction Coating LF

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
US 9, LLC
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



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 drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause cancer.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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.

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Avoid breathing spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Contaminated work clothing must 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

Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, dispersion

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	>= 26.0 - <= 32.0 %
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	>= 14.0 - <= 18.0 %
Ethanol	64-17-5	>= 12.0 - <= 16.0 %
Molybdenum disulfide	1317-33-5	>= 10.0 - <= 15.0 %
Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)	25068-38-6	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Methanol	67-56-1	>= 0.5 - <= 1.0 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	>= 0.1 - <= 1.0 %
Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7	>= 0.1 - <= 0.5 %
Cobaltous Naphthenate	61789-51-3	>= 0.1 - <= 0.2 %

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. 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 asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. 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 spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet Do not use direct water stream.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Sulphur oxides Chlorine compounds

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. This material can accumulate static charge due to its inherent physical properties and can therefore cause an electrical ignition source to vapors. In order to prevent a fire hazard, as bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity, it is necessary to provide an inert gas purge before beginning transfer operations. Restrict flow velocity in order to reduce the accumulation of static electricity. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
n-Butyl Acetate	Dow IHG	TWA	75 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	150 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	710 mg/m3 150 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	PEL	710 mg/m3 150 ppm
	CAL PEL	STEL	950 mg/m3 200 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; eye irr: Eye irritation		
Methyl ethyl ketone	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; PNS impair: Peripheral Nervous System impairment; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)		
	ACGIH	STEL	300 ppm
	Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; PNS impair: Peripheral Nervous System impairment; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	PEL	590 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CAL PEL	STEL	885 mg/m3 300 ppm
Ethanol	DUPONT AEL	AEL *	1,000 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
	Further information: URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
Molybdenum disulfide	OSHA Z-1	TWA total dust	15 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable particulate matter	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CAL PEL	PEL Total dust	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CAL PEL	PEL respirable dust fraction	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	Further information: (n): The concentration and percentage of the particulate used for		

	this limit are determined from the fraction passing a size selector with the following characteristics: Aerodynamic Diameter in Micrometers (unit density sphere).....		
	Percent Passing Selector 0 100		
	1 97	2 91	
	3 74	4 50	
	5 30	6 17	
	7 9	8 5	
	10 1		
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	Further information: headache: Headache; nausea: Nausea; dizziness: Dizziness; eye dam: Eye damage; BEI: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section); Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	C	1,000 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
	CAL PEL	PEL	260 mg/m3 200 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
	CAL PEL	STEL	325 mg/m3 250 ppm
	Further information: S: Skin		
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		

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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

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. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Avoid gloves made of: Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

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	Charcoal
Odor	solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 35 °C (> 95 °F)
Flash point	closed cup 10 °C (50 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.2
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available

Kinematic Viscosity < 20.5 mm²/s at 25 °C (77 °F)
Explosive properties Not explosive

Oxidizing properties The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Liquid Density 1.2 g/cm³
Molecular weight No data available
Particle size Not applicable

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Bisphenol A. Phenol. Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute dermal toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Sensitization

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Carcinogenicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Teratogenicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Reproductive toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Mutagenicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Aspiration Hazard

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**n-Butyl Acetate****Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male, 12,789 mg/kg

LD50 Oral, Rat, female, 10,760 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 14,112 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. No toxicity to reproduction

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Methyl ethyl ketone

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 2,193 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 8,049 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Mouse, 4 Hour, vapour, 32 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

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

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Methyl ethyl ketone has caused liver effects in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation to high concentrations.

Methyl ethyl ketone is probably not neurotoxic in itself but it potentiates the neurotoxicity of methyl-n-butyl ketone and n-hexane.

Carcinogenicity

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Ethanol**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 7,000 mg/kg

LDLo, human, 1,400 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 15,800 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 124.7 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No data available.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Carcinogenicity

Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Epidemiology studies provide evidence that drinking of alcoholic beverages (containing ethanol) is associated with cancer, and IARC has classified alcoholic beverages as carcinogenic to humans.

Teratogenicity

Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses.

Reproductive toxicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aspiration Hazard

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Molybdenum disulfide**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

Similar epoxy resin did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Some similar resins have shown genetic toxicity in in vitro tests, while others have not.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Methanol**Acute oral toxicity**

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart. Effects may be delayed. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Lethal Dose, Humans, 340 mg/kg Estimated.

Lethal Dose, Humans, 29 - 237 ml Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death. Acute toxicity estimate, 300 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. At lower concentrations: May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death. Effects may be delayed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 3 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Causes damage to organs.

Route of Exposure: Oral

Target Organs: Eyes, Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of rats.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aspiration Hazard

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Acute oral toxicity

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Based on data from similar materials LD50, Rabbit, >= 3,160 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 4,951 mg/m3

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

Based on data from similar materials

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Acute oral toxicity

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, female, 3,129 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Has caused allergic respiratory reactions in humans.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For similar material(s):

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Blood.

Heart.

Lung.

Thyroid.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Testes.

Carcinogenicity

For similar material(s): Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For similar material(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar material(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were positive.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Cobaltous Naphthenate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 2,800 mg/kg

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, female, 3,129 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, 1,260 - 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

For similar material(s):

Has caused allergic respiratory reactions in humans.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For similar material(s):

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Blood.

Heart.

Lung.

Thyroid.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Testes.

Carcinogenicity

For similar material(s): Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For similar material(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar material(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. For similar material(s): Animal genetic toxicity studies were positive.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Carcinogenicity**Component****List****Classification**

Naphtha (petroleum),
hydrotreated heavy

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to
humans

Cobaltous Naphthenate

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to
humans

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**n-Butyl Acetate****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 18 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 648 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 23 mg/l

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

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, 1,240 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Ethanol**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), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 11,200 - 13,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 5,414 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 5 d, Biomass, 10,943 - 11,619 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 9 d, 9.6 mg/l

Molybdenum disulfide**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).

For similar material(s):

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

ErC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 30 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Fish, 34 d, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, > 10 mg/l

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for a similar material:

Not expected to be acutely toxic, but may cause adverse effects by physical/mechanical means.

Methanol

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, Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 15,400 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate, 22,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 200 Hour, 15,800 mg/l

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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).

Based on data from similar materials

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, > 1 mg/l

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (chinook salmon), 14 d, 2.062 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), 48 Hour, 3.563 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.6542 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 30 min, 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 16 d, 2.003 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC10, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 28 d, 0.026 mg/l

Cobaltous Naphthenate**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on data from similar materials

LC50, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (chinook salmon), 14 d, 1.77 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), 48 Hour, 3.06 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials
EC50, *Champia parvula* (marine algae), 72 Hour, 0.121 mg/l
Based on data from similar materials
EC10, *Lemna minor* (common duckweed), 7 d, 0.025 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 16 d, 1.72 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials
EC10, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 28 d, 0.02 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**n-Butyl Acetate**

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 83 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.32 d

Method: Estimated.

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)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 8 d

Method: Estimated.

Ethanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 70 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.08 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.99 d

Method: Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Biodegradability: This water-insoluble polymeric solid is expected to be inert in the environment. Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight. No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

Methanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.50 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 8 - 18 d

Method: Estimated.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Biodegradability: Based on data from similar materials Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Cobaltous Naphthenate

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

n-Butyl Acetate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 3.2 at 25 °C Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Estimated.

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.3 at 40 °C Measured

Ethanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.31 Measured

Molybdenum disulfide

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

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Methanol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.77 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10 Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Measured

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Cobaltous Naphthenate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

n-Butyl Acetate

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 19 - 70 Estimated.

Methyl ethyl ketone

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 3.8 Estimated.

Ethanol

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.0 Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide

No relevant data found.

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight 700-1100)

In the terrestrial environment, material is expected to remain in the soil.

In the aquatic environment, material will sink and remain in the sediment.

Methanol

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.44 Estimated.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

No relevant data found.

Cobalt bis(ethylhexanoate)

No relevant data found.

Cobaltous Naphthenate

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. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Butanone, Ethanol)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	II
Reportable Quantity	Antimony Trioxide, n-Butyl acetate

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Butanone, Ethanol)
UN number	UN 1993
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	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Butanone, Ethanol)
UN number	UN 1993
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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Hazard not otherwise classified (physical hazards)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

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

Components**CASRN**

Diantimony trioxide

1309-64-4

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

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

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

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

5000 lbs RQ

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

5000 lbs RQ (D035)

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

100 lbs RQ (F005)

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

5000 lbs RQ

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

5000 lbs RQ (D035)

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

100 lbs RQ (F005)

Toluene

108-88-3

1000 lbs RQ

Toluene

108-88-3

100 lbs RQ (F005)

Ethyl acetate

141-78-6

5000 lbs RQ

Ethyl acetate

141-78-6

100 lbs RQ (F003)

Methanol

67-56-1

5000 lbs RQ

Methanol

67-56-1

100 lbs RQ (F003)

Diantimony trioxide

1309-64-4

1000 lbs RQ

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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

Components**CASRN**

n-Butyl Acetate

123-86-4

Methyl ethyl ketone

78-93-3

Ethanol

64-17-5

Diantimony trioxide

1309-64-4

Molybdenum disulfide

1317-33-5

Reaction product: Bisphenol A-(epichlorohydrin); epoxy resin
(number average molecular weight 700-1100)

25068-38-6

Formaldehyde, polymer with 3-chloro-1-propene and phenol

28470-78-2

Formaldehyde

50-00-0

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Diantimony trioxide, Formaldehyde, Lead oxide, Arsenous oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Methanol, Toluene, Arsenous oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
2	4	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2*	4	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 4036485 / A776 / Issue Date: 12/26/2020 / Version: 11.0

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
AEL *	8 & 12 hr. TWA
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
DUPONT AEL	DuPont AEL (Acceptable Exposure Limit)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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

Information Source and References

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

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC 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.

US