



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,
INC.

Product name: ROCIMA™ 586

Issue Date: 04/24/2020

Print Date: 04/24/2020

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: ROCIMA™ 586

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Biocidal product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number:

833-338-7668

SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin corrosion - Category 1C

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component**CASRN****Concentration**

Bronopol	52-51-7	>= 5.0 - < 10.0 %
5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	26172-55-4	>= 0.6 - < 1.0 %
2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	2682-20-4	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %
Magnesium dinitrate	10377-60-3	>= 1.0 - 2.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Skin contact: IMMEDIATELY get under a safety shower. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off with soap and water. Immediate medical attention is required. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not take clothing home to be laundered. Discard contaminated shoes, belts, and other articles made of leather.

Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. IMMEDIATELY see a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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: MATERIAL IS CORROSIVE. It may not be advisable to induce vomiting. Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock and convulsions maybe necessary.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: No data available

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustion generates toxic fumes of the following: hydrogen chloride Nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Cool containers/tanks with water spray. Minimize exposure. Do not breathe fumes. Contain run-off.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Wear a NIOSH approved (or equivalent) respirator (with organic vapor/acid gas cartridge and a dust/mist filter) during spill clean-ups and deactivation of this material. MATERIAL IS CORROSIVE. Protective clothing, including chemical splash goggles, nitrile or butyl rubber full length gloves, rubber apron, or clothing made of nitrile or butyl rubber, and rubber overshoes must be worn during spill clean-ups and deactivation of this material. If material comes in contact with the skin during clean-up operations, IMMEDIATELY remove all contaminated clothing and wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. See SECTION 4, First Aid Measures, for further information.

Environmental precautions: Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: WARNING: KEEP SPILLS AND CLEAN-UP RESIDUALS OUT OF MUNICIPAL SEWERS AND OPEN BODIES OF WATER. Adsorb the spill with spill pillows or inert solids such as clay or vermiculite, and transfer contaminated materials to suitable containers for disposal. Deactivate spill area with freshly prepared solution of 5% sodium bicarbonate and 5% sodium hypochlorite in water. Apply solution to the spill area at a ratio of 10 volumes deactivation solution per estimated volume of residual spill to deactivate any residual active ingredient. Let stand for 30 minutes. Flush the spill area with copious amounts of water to chemical sewer (if in accordance with local procedures, permits and regulations). DO NOT add deactivation solution to the waste pail to deactivate the adsorbed material. See Section 13, "Disposal Considerations", for information regarding the disposal of contained materials.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: This material is corrosive. For personal protection see section 8. Do not handle material near food, feed or drinking water.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in a well-ventilated place. The product as supplied may evolve gas (largely carbon dioxide) slowly. To prevent the buildup of pressure the product is packaged in specially vented containers, where necessary. Keep this product in the original container when not in use. Container must be stored and transported in an upright position to prevent spilling the contents through the vent, where fitted. Do not store this material in containers made of the following: steel Do not store this material near food, feed or drinking water. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. Expiration date based only on retention of >95% actives during storage at 20°C-25°C (68°F-77°F).

Storage stability

Storage temperature: 1 - 55 °C (34 - 131 °F)

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
5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Dow IHG	TWA	0.075 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.23 mg/m3
2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Dow IHG	TWA	1.5 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	4.5 mg/m3

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 150 ft/min. (0.75 m/sec.) at the point of dust or mist evolution. Refer to the current edition of "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice" published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists for information on the design, installation, use, and maintenance of exhaust systems.

Protective measures: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical splash goggles and face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent). Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves should be worn whenever this material is handled. The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. (Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection): butyl-rubber Nitrile rubber PVC gloves >1 mm thickness Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use. Wash hands with soap and water. NOTE: Material is a possible skin sensitizer.

Other protection: Wear as appropriate: Chemical resistant apron complete suit protecting against chemicals

Respiratory protection: Typical use of this material does not result in workplace exposures that exceed the exposure limits listed in the Exposure Limit Information Section. For those special workplace conditions where the listed exposure limits are exceeded, a respiratory protection program meeting OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed. For concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit, wear a properly fitted NIOSH approved (or equivalent) half-mask or full facepiece air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges and N95 filters. If oil mist is present, use R95 or P95 filters. For those unlikely situations where exposure may greatly exceed the listed exposure limits (i.e. greater than 10-fold), or in any emergency situation, wear a properly fitted NIOSH approved (or equivalent) self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode or a full facepiece airline respirator in the pressure demand mode with emergency escape provision. See SECTION 6, Accidental Release Measures, for respirator and protective clothing requirements for spill clean-up and decontamination of this material.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	light yellow
Odor	Not applicable
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.3
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	100 °C (212 °F)
Flash point	>100 °C (212 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.08
Water solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Percent volatility	89 - 90 %

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: No data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Product will not undergo polymerization.

Conditions to avoid: No data available

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with the following: Oxidizing agents Amines Reducing agents Mercaptans.

Hazardous decomposition products: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Sulphur oxides hydrogen chloride

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, female, 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1.69 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Corrosive after 1 to 4 hours of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Corrosive

Sensitization

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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:**Bronopol****Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Kidney.

Salivary glands.

May cause nausea and vomiting.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction in females.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one**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)

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

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

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects. In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects.

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

Magnesium dinitrate

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)

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

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

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Bronopol

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 11 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna*, 48 Hour, 1.08 mg/l

EC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), 96 Hour, 0.77 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.25 mg/l

NOEC, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.03 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, 0.06 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 510 mg/kg

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.19 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, 0.16 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, *Acartia tonsa*, static test, 48 Hour, 0.007 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), Growth rate, 0.0099 mg/l

EC50, Algae (*Selenastrum capricornutum*), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.018 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 5.7 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), flow-through, 14 d, 0.05 mg/l

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 36 d, 0.02 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.172000 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.572000 mg/l

NOEC, Daphnia magna, flow-through test, 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 4.77 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.934 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.0725 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.05 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 33 d, 2.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.04 mg/l

Magnesium dinitrate**Acute toxicity to fish**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

For similar material(s):

LC50, Poecilia reticulata (guppy), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

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

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability**Bronopol**

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 51 - 57 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 99 %

Exposure time: 1 hrs

Method: Simulation study

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.56 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.56 - 0.61 mg/mg

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 2 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 0.38 - 1.3 d

2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 48 d

Method: Simulation study

Considered to be rapidly degradable.

Magnesium dinitrate

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bronopol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.42 at 20 °C Calculated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Estimated.

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely. 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.401 Measured

2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.75 Measured

Magnesium dinitrate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.61 Estimated.

Mobility in soil**Bronopol**

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

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 10 Estimated.

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

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

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 28 Estimated.

2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

No relevant data found.

Magnesium dinitrate

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

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 24

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Incinerate liquid and contaminated solids in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. (See 40 CFR 268)

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers retain product residues. Follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal. Refer to applicable federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s.(Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1))
UN number	UN 3265
Class	8
Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1))
UN number	UN 3265
Class	8
Packing group	III

Marine pollutant	Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1), Bronopol
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	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1))
UN number	UN 3265
Class	8
Packing group	III

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

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

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

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

Pennsylvania

Any material listed as "Not Hazardous" in the CAS REG NO. column of SECTION 2, Composition/Information On Ingredients, of this MSDS is a trade secret under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act.

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number: 707-315

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

DANGER

Corrosive

Causes irreversible eye damage

Causes skin burns

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled

This chemical is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**HMIS**

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	1	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 10334739 / A749 / Issue Date: 04/24/2020 / Version: 1.1

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

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International

Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

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