



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC

Product name: MOLYKOTE® Metal Protector Plus

Issue Date: 04/05/2021

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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® Metal Protector Plus

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Corrosion inhibitors

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

US 9, LLC

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Wilmington DE 19805

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: 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Physical hazards not otherwise classified - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

May become electrostatically charged. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

Use non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Do not breathe 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 should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Organic compound in solvent

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration (w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	64742-49-0	>= 25.0 - <= 50.0 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	>= 20.0 - <= 37.0 %
Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate	68783-96-0	>= 5.0 - <= 8.0 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	>= 3.0 - <= 5.0 %
(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine	7173-62-8	>= 0.26 - <= 0.35 %

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: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

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. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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 Metal oxides

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. 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 absorbant. 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. Avoid contact with 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.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	CA AB OEL	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	STEL Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	STEV Mist	10 mg/m3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
Further information: CNS impair: Central Nervous System impairment; URT irr: Upper			

	Respiratory Tract irritation; skin irr: Skin irritation; P: Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures; A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		
	CA AB OEL	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA AB OEL	STEL Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV Mist	5 mg/m3
	CA QC OEL	STEV Mist	10 mg/m3
	CA ON OEL	TWA	525 mg/m3
	CA BC OEL	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: Skin: Contributes significantly to the overall exposure by the skin route.; (P): Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.		
	CA AB OEL	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: 1: Substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin		

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

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

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

Respiratory protection: 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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

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	Straw-coloured

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
Flash point	closed cup 24 °C
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)	0.87
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	16 mm ² /s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
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. Flammable liquid and vapour.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapor. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans:

Central nervous system.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

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

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics****Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 13.1 mg/l

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate**Acute inhalation toxicity**

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1.9 mg/l

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects.

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.3 mg/l

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

ACGIH

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 22 - 46 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 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on data from similar materials

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 10 - 30 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10 - 22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 4.6 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 0.097 mg/l

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

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, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials
NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials
EC50, 3 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light**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).
LL50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 250 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, > 3,193 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, > 3,200 mg/l
NOELR, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, 993 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOELR, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 8 d, > 70 mg/l

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine**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, Fish, 96 Hour, 0.08 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.013 - 0.025 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.507 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, 66 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, water flea Daphnia magna, 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Biodegradability: Based on data from similar materials

Biodegradation: 89 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

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

Based on data from similar materials 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 74.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

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

Biodegradation: 8.6 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 82 %

Exposure time: 24 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Bioaccumulative potential

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): > 4

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Bioaccumulation: Based on data from similar materials Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7). Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.03 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 500 Fish

Mobility in soil

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

No relevant data found.

Calcium salts of petroleum sulfonate

No relevant data found.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

No relevant data found.

(Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diaminePartition coefficient (K_{oc}): > 5000 Estimated.

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

TDG

Proper shipping name	COATING SOLUTION
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, (Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	COATING SOLUTION
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, (Z)-N-9-Octadecenylpropane-1,3-diamine
Transport in bulk	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

according to Annex I or II
of MARPOL 73/78 and the
IBC or IGC Code

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Coating solution
UN number	UN 1139
Class	3
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

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 2849615 / A776 / Issue Date: 04/05/2021 / Version: 1.0

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)
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
STEL	15-minute occupational exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	8-hour Occupational exposure limit
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

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.

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