



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US,
LLC

Product name: MOLYKOTE® 316 Silicone Release Fluid

Issue Date: 12/14/2018

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DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US, 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® 316 Silicone Release Fluid

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives Anti-set off and adhesive agents

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US,
LLC
974 Centre Road, Building 730,
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: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

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 spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/ 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/shower.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

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: Silicone in solvent

This product is a mixture.

| Component | CASRN | Concentration |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | 64742-48-9 | >= 83.0 - <= 85.0 % |
| Silicon dioxide | 7631-86-9 | >= 0.89 - <= 1.0 % |

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. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

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 Silicon 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. Avoid inhalation of vapour or 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. 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/Notation |
|---|------------|-----------------|---|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy | OSHA Z-1 | TWA | 2,000 mg/m ³ 500 ppm |
| Silicon dioxide | OSHA Z-3 | TWA Dust | 20 Million particles per cubic foot, Silica |
| | OSHA Z-3 | TWA Dust | 80 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂ , Silica |
| | NIOSH REL | TWA | 6 mg/m ³ , Silica |
| | CAL PEL | PEL | 6 mg/m ³ |

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). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

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"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

| | |
|--|--|
| Physical state | liquid |
| Color | colourless |
| 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 40 °C (104 °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) | 0.75 |
| 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 | 3 mm ² /s at 25 °C (77 °F) |
| 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: Formaldehyde.

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, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. 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.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

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

Sensitization

Based on information for component(s):

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)

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

Liver.

Diatomaceous earth or amorphous silica is considered a nuisance dust and does not cause the lung injury associated with crystalline silica. However, repeated excessive exposures to dust of amorphous silica (which is the main component in this product) may cause potentially reversible lung effects. Repeated exposures to dusts of this material are not anticipated to result in systemic toxicity or permanent lung injury; however, excessive exposures may cause less severe respiratory effects.

Carcinogenicity

Animal testing and human experience demonstrate no significant risk of human cancer from exposure to relatively pure amorphous silica.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

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, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Acute inhalation toxicity

Based on data from similar materials LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.6 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Silicon dioxide

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.08 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Carcinogenicity

Component
Naphtha (petroleum),
hydrotreated heavy

List
IARC

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Acute toxicity to fish

LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, < 1 mg/l

Silicon dioxide

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, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Persistence and degradability

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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.

For similar material(s): 10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 31 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Silicon dioxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Bioaccumulative potential

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Silicon dioxide

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.53

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16

Mobility in soil

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

No relevant data found.

Silicon dioxide

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 21.73

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 | Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. |
| UN number | UN 1268 |
| Class | CBL |
| Packing group | III |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

| | |
|---|--|
| Proper shipping name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. |
| UN number | UN 1268 |
| Class | 3 |
| Packing group | III |
| 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 | Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. |
| UN number | UN 1268 |
| 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

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)

Aspiration hazard

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 Right To Know

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

Components

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy
 Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl
 Silicon dioxide

CASRN

64742-48-9
 63148-62-9
 7631-86-9

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)

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 |
|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 0 |

HMIS

| Health | Flammability | Physical Hazard |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|
| 3/ | 2 | 0 |

Revision

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

Legend

| | |
|-----------|---|
| CAL PEL | California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107) |
| NIOSH REL | USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits |
| OSHA Z-1 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| OSHA Z-3 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts |
| PEL | Permissible exposure limit |
| TWA | 8-hour 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.

DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US, 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