



SAFETY DATA SHEET
DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,
INC.

Product name: BETAMATE™ 2090 B

Issue Date: 02/02/2019

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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: BETAMATE™ 2090 B

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: A structural adhesive -- For use in automotive applications.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US,
INC.

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

Skin corrosion - Category 1

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - Inhalation

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Contaminated work clothing should 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 exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

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
Acrylonitrile, Butadiene and Cyanopiperazinyl Compound Polymer	68683-29-4	> 30.0 - < 40.0 %
Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine	39423-51-3	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy))bis-	4246-51-9	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
Amorphous silica, inextricably bound	7631-86-9	> 5.0 - < 15.0 %
1-Cyanoguanidine	461-58-5	< 10.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	< 10.0 %
Polyethyleneimine	9002-98-6	< 5.0 %
n-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine	140-31-8	< 5.0 %
Bis[(Dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	71074-89-0	< 5.0 %

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: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

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. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is

not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:

> 5 - < 35 °C (> 41 - < 95
°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/Notation
2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Dow IHG	TWA	5 ppm

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.

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. Wear a face-shield which allows use of chemical goggles, or wear a full-face respirator, to protect face and eyes when there is any likelihood of splashes.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Paste
Color	White to tan
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	>150.00 °C (302.00 °F) <i>Estimated.</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	The product is not flammable.
Lower explosion limit	No test data available

Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.04 <i>Calculated.</i>
Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	30,000 mPa.s <i>Calculated.</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	No test data available

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Reaction with carbon dioxide may form an amine carbamate. Smoke may be generated depending on vapor pressure of mixture. Product absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Acrylates. Alcohols. Aldehydes. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Ketones. Nitrites.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aromatic compounds. Ammonia. Ethylenediamine. Volatile amines. Hydrocarbons. Phenolics.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation and other effects. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. Effects may be delayed. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state. The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

For the minor component(s):

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Individuals having an allergic skin reaction to this product may have an allergic skin reaction to similar material(s).

The similar material(s) is/are:

Triethylenetetramine (TETA).

Aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA).

Piperazine.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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)

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

Respiratory tract.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which have been shown to interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Acrylonitrile, Butadiene and CyanopiperazinyI Compound Polymer****Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male and female, 550 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 1,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 2,169 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 1,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanediylloxy))bis-**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, male, 2,850 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

LD50, Rat, female, 3,160 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, >2,180 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Amorphous silica, inextricably bound**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.08 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

1-Cyanoguanidine

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Talc

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Polyethyleneimine

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 1,350 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

n-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, 2,097 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, 866 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined. 8 Hour, vapour, No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Bis(Dimethylamino)methylphenol

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**Acrylonitrile, Butadiene and Cyanopiperazinyl Compound Polymer****Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine**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).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 13 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 4.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 0.5 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol**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).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 180 - 240 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 84 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 6.25 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy))bis-**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, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, > 215 - < 464 mg/l, DIN 38412

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 218 mg/l, Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 500 mg/l, Other guidelines

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 17 Hour, 221.9 mg/l, DIN 38 412 Part 8

Amorphous silica, inextricably bound

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, 5,000 - 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 440 mg/l

1-Cyanoguanidine

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).
LC50, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Nitrosomonas sp., 28 d, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, 14 d, survival, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 25 mg/l

Talc

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 24 Hour, > 100,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Polyethyleneimine

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).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10 - 100 mg/l

n-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine

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), static test, 96 Hour, 2,190 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 58 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Bis[(Dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant information found.

Persistence and degradability

Acrylonitrile, Butadiene and Cyanopiperazinyl Compound Polymer

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: < 5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.01 mg/mg

1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanediylloxy))bis-

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: < 10 %

Exposure time: 60 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.094 d**Method:** Estimated.**Amorphous silica, inextricably bound****Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.**1-Cyano guanidine****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: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 2.2 %**Exposure time:** 14 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.04 mg/mg**Photodegradation****Atmospheric half-life:** 0.255 d**Method:** Estimated.**Talc****Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.**Polyethyleneimine****Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.**n-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine****Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.34 mg/mg**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.84 mg/mg**Photodegradation****Atmospheric half-life:** 0.05 d**Method:** Estimated.**Bis[(Dimethylamino)methyl]phenol****Biodegradability:** No relevant information found.**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.92 mg/mg**Photodegradation****Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.042 d
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in soil**Acrylonitrile, Butadiene and Cyanopiperazinyl Compound Polymer**

No relevant data found.

Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine

No relevant data found.

2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

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): 15130 Estimated.

1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy))bis-

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 10 Estimated.

Amorphous silica, inextricably bound

No relevant data found.

1-Cyanoguanidine

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 13 Estimated.

Talc

No data available.

Polyethyleneimine

No relevant data found.

n-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 37000 Estimated.

Bis[(Dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

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): 4000 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.

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	Polyamines, solid, corrosive, n.o.s.(1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy))bis-, Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine)
UN number	UN 3259
Class	8
Packing group	II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	POLYAMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy))bis-, Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine)
UN number	UN 3259
Class	8
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine
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	Polyamines, solid, corrosive, n.o.s.(1-Propanamine, 3,3'-(oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy))bis-, Trimethylolpropane poly(oxypropylene)triamine)
UN number	UN 3259
Class	8
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) 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 Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Components	CASRN
Amorphous silica, inextricably bound	7631-86-9
Talc	14807-96-6
n-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine	140-31-8

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Quartz, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, 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
3	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 11088321 / A749 / Issue Date: 02/02/2019 / Version: 5.1

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
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.

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US, INC. 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.

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