SAFETY DATA SHEET

DSP SINGAPORE HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

Product name: MOLYKOTE® PG-65 Plastislip Grease **Issue Date:** 25.01.2024
Print Date: 31.01.2024

DSP SINGAPORE HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. 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 OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product name: MOLYKOTE® PG-65 Plastislip Grease

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DSP SINGAPORE HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
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#18-01 THE HEEREN
SINGAPORE 238855
SINGAPORE

Customer Information Number: +65-6586-3688
SDSQuestion-AP@dupont.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800 101 2201
Local Emergency Contact: 1 800 815 308 / (60) 3921 25794

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
This product is not hazardous per the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS).

Other hazards
No data available

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION OF THE INGREDIENTS OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
1-Decene, homopolymer,	68037-01-4	>= 70.0 - < 90.0 %

hydrogenated		
Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate	7620-77-1	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %
Castor oil	8001-79-4	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %
Melamine cyanurate	37640-57-6	>= 1.0 - < 10.0 %
Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)	10254-57-6	>= 1.0 - < 2.5 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice:
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

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: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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: 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: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Sulphur oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
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: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. 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: Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. 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 swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
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
Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable particulate matter	10 mg/m3
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable particulate matter	3 mg/m3
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	MY PEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
Castor oil	MY PEL	TWA	10 mg/m3

Exposure controls
Engineering measures: 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Grease
Color	beige
Odor	none

Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	**closed cup** 200.0 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.85
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive

Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	No data available

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.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Ammonia. Hydrogen Cyanide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute dermal toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Sensitization
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Carcinogenicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Teratogenicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Reproductive toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Mutagenicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated

Acute oral toxicity
For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity
For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.2 mg/l Estimated.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization
For skin sensitization:
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)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity
For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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

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

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 420 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.

Sensitization
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Castor oil

Acute oral toxicity
May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. May cause nausea and vomiting. The stimulant effects of this material are reportedly strong enough to induce uterine contractions in pregnant women. LD50, Guinea pig, > 50,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Sensitization
For skin sensitization:
No relevant information found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant information 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)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Teratogenicity
No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

Melamine cyanurate

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute dermal toxicity
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.1 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
kidney effects

Carcinogenicity
The observed tumors do not appear to be relevant for men. For similar material(s):

Teratogenicity

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)

Acute oral toxicity
LD50, Rat, > 16,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Sensitization
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant information found.

Teratogenicity
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated

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, Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EL50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), 72 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
NOELR, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), 72 Hour, 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
NOEC, 28 d, 2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 301D

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOELR, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 125 mg/l

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 160 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Castor oil

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
Based on data from similar materials
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
Based on data from similar materials
EC10, Pseudomonas putida, 30 min, 67,000 mg/l

Melamine cyanurate

Acute toxicity to fish
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, 200 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
EC50, Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga), 96 Hour, 325 mg/l
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
NOEC, Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga), 96 Hour, 98 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 3 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 33 d, >= 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 22 d, >= 7.64 mg/l

Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)

Acute toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 0.06 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 0.052 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, > 0.0325 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.0325 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC, Daphnia (water flea), 21 d, >= 247 µg/l

Persistence and degradability

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated

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: 2 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 78 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Castor oil

Biodegradability: For the major component(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

Melamine cyanurate

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 3 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)

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

Biodegradation: 21 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Bioaccumulative potential

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): > 6.5 at 20 °C OECD Test Guideline 117

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Castor oil

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Melamine cyanurate

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.28 at 25 °C

Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 8.42 at 35 °C

Mobility in Soil

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated
No relevant data found.

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate
No relevant data found.

Castor oil
For the major component(s):
Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
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.

Melamine cyanurate
Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 53.4 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).
Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Castor oil
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Melamine cyanurate
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Other adverse effects

1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Lithium 12-hydroxyoctadecanoate
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Castor oil
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Melamine cyanurate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Methylene bis(dibutylthiocarbamate)

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

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. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

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):

Not regulated for transport

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

Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemicals) Regulations 2013.
Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision
Identification Number: 1945866 / A761 / Issue Date: 25.01.2024 / 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)
MY PEL	Malaysia. Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000.
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature;

SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

DSP SINGAPORE HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. 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.
MY