



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CANADA MATERIAL SCIENCES ULC

Product name: TAMOL™ 681 Dispersant

Issue Date: 06/10/2026

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DOW CANADA MATERIAL SCIENCES ULC 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: TAMOL™ 681 Dispersant

Other means of identification: No data available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Coating additives, Dispersants.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CANADA MATERIAL SCIENCES ULC
#2400, 215 - 2nd Street S.W.
CALGARY AB T2P 1M4
CANADA

Customer Information Number:

1-800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

Fax:

416-287-4495

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact (transportation emergencies only): 1-800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact (transportation emergencies only): 1-800-424-9300

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1-989-636-4400

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Acrylic copolymer

This product is a mixture.

Chemical name	Common name and synonym	CASRN	Concentration (w/w)
Acrylic polymer(s)	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	>= 34.0 - <= 37.0 %
Propane-1,2-diol	propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	>= 25.0 - < 27.0 %
Methacrylic acid	methacrylic acid	79-41-4	>= 0.0001 - <= 0.2 %
Aqua ammonia	Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	>= 0.0001 - < 0.2 %
Water	Water	7732-18-5	>= 37.0 - <= 39.0 %

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 and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. 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: Rinse mouth with water. 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

Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon dioxide.. Carbon monoxide..

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Material can splatter above 100C/212F.. Dried product can burn..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: No data available

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Use personal protective equipment. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Material can create slippery conditions.

Environmental precautions: CAUTION: Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spills immediately with inert materials (e.g., sand, earth). Transfer liquids and solid diking material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe vapors, mist or gas.

Conditions for safe storage: If freezing occurs, product performance should not be diminished. Completely thaw and thoroughly mix before using. STIR WELL BEFORE USE.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: 1 - 49 °C

Other data: Monomer vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See SECTION 8, for types of ventilation required.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Propane-1,2-diol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	CA ON OEL	TWAEV Total	155 mg/m3 50 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWAEV	10 mg/m3
	Further information: C: For assessing the visibility in a work environment where 1,2-propylene glycol aerosol is present.		
	CA ON OEL	TWA	155 mg/m3 50 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
	Further information: (c): For assessing the visibility in a work environment where 1,2-propylene glycol aerosol is present		
	CA ON OEL	TWA Vapour and aerosols	155 mg/m3 50 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m3
Methacrylic acid	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	4 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	Dow IHG	STEL	10 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	CA AB OEL	TWA	70 mg/m3 20 ppm
	Further information: 3: Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required		
	CA BC OEL	TWA	20 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	70 mg/m3 20 ppm
Aqua ammonia	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm, Ammonia
	ACGIH	STEL	35 ppm, Ammonia
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm, As Ammonia
	CA AB OEL	TWA	17 mg/m3 25 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	24 mg/m3 35 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	25 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	35 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	17 mg/m3 25 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	24 mg/m3 35 ppm

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 there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate

("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Yellow to green Clear to hazy

Odor Ammonia odor

Odor Threshold No data available

pH 9.3 - 9.8

Melting point/freezing point

Melting point/ range No data available

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point (760 mmHg) 100.00 °C Initial

Flash point **closed cup** 103.00 °C *PENSKY MARTENS CLOSED CUP*

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) <1.00

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not Applicable

Flammability (liquids) No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Lower explosion limit 2.60 % vol estimated

Upper explosion limit 12.50 % vol estimated

Vapor Pressure 14.0000000 mmHg at 20.00 °C estimated

Relative vapour density

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) >1.0000

Density and / or relative density

Relative Density (water = 1) 1.0810

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	partly soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	421.00 °C estimated
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	2,000.000 - 12,000.000 mPa.s
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Percent volatility	59.00 - 62.00 %
Particle characteristics	
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: None reasonably foreseeable.

Chemical stability: Stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Product will not undergo polymerization.

Conditions to avoid: No data available

Incompatible materials: There are no known materials which are incompatible with this product.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition may yield acrylic monomers..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Information for components:**Acrylic polymer(s)**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

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

Propane-1,2-diol

LD50, Rat, > 20,000 mg/kg

Methacrylic acid

LD50, Rat, male, 1,320 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Aqua ammonia

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity**Information for the Product:**

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

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Information for components:**Acrylic polymer(s)**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Propane-1,2-diol

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Methacrylic acid

LD50, Rabbit, 500 - 1,000 mg/kg

Aqua ammonia

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity**Information for the Product:**

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

The LC50 has not been determined.

Propane-1,2-diol

LC50, Rabbit, 2 Hour, dust/mist, 317.042 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Methacrylic acid

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 1 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Aqua ammonia

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Propane-1,2-diol

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

Methacrylic acid

Causes severe burns.
Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.
Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Aqua ammonia

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.
Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Mist may cause eye irritation.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Propane-1,2-diol

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Mist may cause eye irritation.

Methacrylic acid

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

Aqua ammonia

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:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

For skin sensitization:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Methacrylic acid

For skin sensitization:

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

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Aqua ammonia

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Propane-1,2-diol

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Methacrylic acid

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory system

Aqua ammonia

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

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

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

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

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Methacrylic acid

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Aqua ammonia

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Methacrylic acid

Repeated excessive exposures may cause
Respiratory effects.

Aqua ammonia

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Methacrylic acid

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Aqua ammonia

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Methacrylic acid

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

Aqua ammonia

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Methacrylic acid

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Aqua ammonia

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Acrylic polymer(s)**

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Methacrylic acid

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.
Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aqua ammonia

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Acrylic polymer(s)****Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol**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), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD
Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test
Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition,
19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, *Pseudomonas putida*, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

Methacrylic acid**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, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 85 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 130 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 45 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, *Pseudomonas putida*, static test, 17 Hour, Respiration rates., 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), flow-through test, 35 d, number of offspring, 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, number of offspring, 53 mg/l

Aqua ammonia**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 0.87 mg/l

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 1.2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.66 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Information for the Product:**

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Acrylic polymer(s)**

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 81 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.000 %
10 d	70.000 %
20 d	86.000 %

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 10 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Methacrylic acid

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 86 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 6.884 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: Ozone.

Atmospheric half-life: 1.007 d

Method: Estimated.

Aqua ammonia

Biodegradability: Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.76 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Fish Estimated.

Methacrylic acid

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.93 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Fish Estimated.

Aqua ammonia

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Mobility in soil

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Acrylic polymer(s)

No relevant data found.

Propane-1,2-diol

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): < 1 Estimated.

Methacrylic acid

Partition coefficient (Koc): 15 Estimated.

Aqua ammonia

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Coagulate the emulsion by the stepwise addition of ferric chloride and lime. Remove the clear supernatant and flush to a chemical sewer. For disposal, incinerate or landfill at a permitted facility in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers may retain product residues and should be disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Label warnings should be followed even after container is emptied. Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities. All disposal practices must be in compliance with Federal, State/Provincial and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

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

Not regulated for transport

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

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) (CA. DSL)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
1	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 10389665 / 1126 / Issue Date: 06/10/2026 / Version: 7.0

In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.

Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	Canada. Ontario OELs
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	Time weighted average
TWAEV	time-weighted average exposure value
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN -Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth ratereponse; 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 inhibitoryconcentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG -International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan);ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No

Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

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