



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROHM & HAAS CHEMICALS LLC

Product name: ROVACE™ 571 Emulsion

Issue Date: 12/20/2023

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ROHM & HAAS CHEMICALS LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: ROVACE™ 571 Emulsion

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: This product is used in coatings, textiles, binders and adhesives.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

ROHM & HAAS CHEMICALS LLC
Agent for Rohm and Haas Chemicals LLC
400 ARCOLA ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE PA 19426-2914
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Polymer of vinyl acetate dispersed in water.

This product is a mixture.

Component

CASRN

Concentration

Vinyl polymer(s)	Not Hazardous	50.0 - 60.0 %
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	< 0.04 %
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	< 0.1 %
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	< 0.01 %
Water	7732-18-5	40.0 - 50.0 %

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: 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: 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: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam..

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds.. Combustion products may include and are not limited to:. Carbon dioxide.. Carbon monoxide..

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Material can splatter above 100C/212F.. This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. Contain fire water run-off if possible..

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance..

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: Keep from freezing - product stability may be affected. STIR WELL BEFORE USE.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: 1 - 49 °C (34 - 120 °F)

Other data: Monomer vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See SECTION 8, for types of ventilation required. This material contains residual levels of vinyl acetate monomer and acetaldehyde. Lack of adequate ventilation may result in airborne levels of vinyl acetate monomer and/or acetaldehyde above established exposure limits in the workplace. Monitoring the workplace to determine actual vinyl acetate/acetaldehyde levels is recommended.

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
Formaldehyde	OSHA CARC	PEL	0.75 ppm
	Further information: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
	OSHA CARC	STEL	2 ppm
	Further information: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 ppm
	Further information: DSEN: Dermal Sensitization; RSEN: Respiratory sensitization; A1: Confirmed human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	0.3 ppm
	Further information: DSEN: Dermal Sensitization; RSEN: Respiratory sensitization; A1: Confirmed human carcinogen		
Vinyl acetate	Dow IHG	TWA	5 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
	ACGIH	STEL	15 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
Acetaldehyde	Dow IHG	C	10 ppm
	ACGIH	C	25 ppm
	Further information: A2: Suspected human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	360 mg/m3 200 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).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. 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, 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 Milky
Color	white
Odor	Acetic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4 - 6
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	100.00 °C (212.00 °F) Water
Flash point	Noncombustible
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<1.00 Water
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	Not Applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	22.6666667 mmHg at 20.00 °C (68.00 °F) Water
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	<1.0000 Water
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.09 at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	partly miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Applicable
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	2,700.000 mPa.s maximum
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Percent volatility	44.000 - 46.000 %

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

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 the following:
acetaldehyde. vinyl acetate monomer.

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:

Formaldehyde

LD50, Rat, 100 mg/kg

Vinyl acetate

LD50, Rat, 2,500 - 3,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acetaldehyde

LD50, Rat, 660 mg/kg

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:

Formaldehyde

LD50, Rabbit, 270 mg/kg

Vinyl acetate

LD50, Rabbit, male, 7,440 mg/kg

Acetaldehyde

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Brief (minutes) exposure to vapor, mist or dust is not likely to cause adverse effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Formaldehyde

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 0.578 mg/l

Vinyl acetate

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 14.084 - 15.810 mg/l

Acetaldehyde

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 24 mg/l

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.

Information for components:

Formaldehyde

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

Vinyl acetate

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort.

May cause rash or blisters.

Acetaldehyde

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

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

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.

Information for components:

Formaldehyde

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

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

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Effects may be delayed.

Vinyl acetate

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

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

Acetaldehyde

Liquid may cause severe eye irritation with corneal injury. Corneal burns may occur.

Vapor may cause severe eye irritation and corneal injury.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Vapors may cause sensitivity to light and/or blurred vision.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Formaldehyde

Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Vinyl acetate

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Acetaldehyde

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)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Formaldehyde

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Vinyl acetate

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Acetaldehyde

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:

Formaldehyde

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

Vinyl acetate

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

Acetaldehyde

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

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:

Formaldehyde

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Skin.

Vinyl acetate

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Lung.

Respiratory tract.

Acetaldehyde

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Heart.

Kidney.

Respiratory tract.

Observations in animals include:

Increased blood pressure.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Formaldehyde**

Has caused cancer in humans. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

Vinyl acetate

Vinyl acetate has caused cancer in some laboratory animals exposed to high vapor levels in long-term studies; tumors and other respiratory tract lesions occurred secondarily to chronic irritation. Vinyl acetate has caused tumors of the gastrointestinal tract in a drinking water study. Tumors occurred only at high doses, and mechanistic studies indicate that they occurred secondarily to irritation.

Acetaldehyde

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

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

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

US NTP

Known to be human carcinogen

OSHA CARC

OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

ACGIH

A1: Confirmed Human Carcinogen

Vinyl acetate

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ACGIH

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Acetaldehyde

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

US NTP

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

ACGIH

A2: Suspected human carcinogen

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Formaldehyde**

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Vinyl acetate

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

Acetaldehyde

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Formaldehyde**

No data available.

Vinyl acetate

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Acetaldehyde

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Formaldehyde**

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

Vinyl acetate

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

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Acetaldehyde

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**Formaldehyde****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, Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 50 mg/l

LC50, striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), static test, 96 Hour, 6.7 mg/l

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 5.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 4.89 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, 19.6 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), flow-through, 28 d, mortality, >= 48 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, >= 6.4 mg/l

Vinyl acetate

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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 19 - 28 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 12.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 12.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 380 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through, 34 d, 0.16 mg/l

Acetaldehyde

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 30.8 - 37.2 mg/l

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).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 48.3 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Freshwater algae (Anabaena fols-aquae), 240 Hour, 4,528 - 16,244 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Photobacterium phosphoreum, 0.08 Hour, 342 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Formaldehyde**

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.07 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	> 100 %
10 d	> 100 %
20 d	> 100 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 15.8 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Vinyl acetate

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 82 - 98 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.67 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 - 1.77 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	34 - 61 %
10 d	34 - 74 %
20 d	32 - 95 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 9.7 - 12 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Acetaldehyde

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 80 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.82 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.63 mg/mg Dichromate
0.14 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 7.6 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential**Formaldehyde**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.35 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 Fish Estimated.

Vinyl acetate

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.73 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.16 Fish Estimated.

Acetaldehyde

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.34 Measured

Mobility in soil**Formaldehyde**

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.

Vinyl acetate

Partition coefficient (Koc): 24 Estimated.

Acetaldehyde

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.5 Estimated.

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

DOT

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

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
No SARA Hazards

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.

Pennsylvania

Any material listed as "Not Hazardous" in the CAS REG NO. column of SECTION 2, Composition/Information On Ingredients, of this MSDS is a trade secret under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act.

California Prop. 65

This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65's "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label.

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**HMIS**

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
1	0	0

Revision

Identification Number: 10078309 / 1001 / Issue Date: 12/20/2023 / Version: 7.0

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)
C	Ceiling limit
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA CARC	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International

Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECL - 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

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.

ROHM & HAAS CHEMICALS LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

US