



SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

SS4179

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name : SS4179 Chemical name : Not available

Manufacturer/Importer/
Distributor Information

Momentive Amer Ind. 260 Hudson River Road Waterford NY 12188

Contact person : 4information@momentive.com

Telephone : General information

+1-800-295-2392

Emergency telephone number

Supplier : CHEMTREC

1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or

mixture

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)

- Category 1

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)

[Narcotic effects] - Category 3

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED

EXPOSURE) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Dang

Hazard statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H360F May damage fertility. H360 May damage the unborn child. H370 Causes damage to organs:

H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure:

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Precautionary statements

General : Not applicable.

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and

understood.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other

ignition sources. No smoking.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-

handling equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Do not breathe vapor.

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

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

workplace.

Response : Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

IF exposed:

Call a POISON CENTER or physician.

IF INHALED:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position

comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN (or hair):

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water or shower.

IF ON SKIN:

Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs:

Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES:

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage : Store locked up.

P403Store in a well-ventilated place.

P235Keep cool.

Disposal: P501Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local,

regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture Chemical name : Not available

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| Hazardous ingredients | % by weight | CAS |
|---|-------------|----------|
| | | number |
| Ethyl acetate | 70 - 100 | 141-78-6 |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester | 5 - 10 | 80-62-6 |
| Methanol | 1 - 5 | 67-56-1 |
| Dibenzoyl peroxide | 0.1 - 1 | 94-36-0 |

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Skin contact

| Eye contact | : | Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the |
|-------------|---|---|
| | | upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. |
| | | Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If |

necessary, call a poison center or physician.

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable

for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open

airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes

thoroughly before reuse.

Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at **Ingestion**

rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.

Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments No specific treatment.

Protection of first aid personnel No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give

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mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media

- : Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide metal oxide/oxides

Measurements at temperatures above 150°C in presence of air (oxygen) have shown that small amounts of formaldehyde are formed due to oxidative degradation.

Special protective actions for firefighters

- : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
- : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.

Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13 of SDS). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8 of SDS). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Estore in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of SDS) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Ethyl acetate | OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) |
| Early accurac | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,400 mg/m3 400 ppm |
| | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,400 mg/m3 400 ppm |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,400 mg/m3 400 ppm |
| | ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,440 mg/m3 400 ppm |
| | Time weighted the tage (1 with 1,100 mg me 100 ppm |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl | OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) |
| ester | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 410 mg/m3 100 ppm |
| Citci | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 410 mg/m3 100 ppm |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 410 mg/m3 100 ppm |
| | ACGIH TLV (2000-03-01) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 50 ppm |
| | Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 100 ppm |
| | Short form Emposure Emile (6 122) 100 ppm |
| Methanol | OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) |
| Wichianor | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 260 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during |
| | working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed |
| | during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: |
| | a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) |
| | dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient |
| | magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The |
| | reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 325 |
| | mg/m3 250 ppm |
| | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 260 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 260 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during |
| | working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed |
| | during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: |
| | a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) |
| | dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient |
| | magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The |
| | reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 325 |
| | mg/m3 250 ppm |
| | ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 262 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 328 mg/m3 250 ppm |
| | 2 2 2 2 (a 222) and me 200 ppm |
| Dibenzoyl peroxide | OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) |
| 2 icomed i peromite | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 |
| | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 |
| | ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 5 mg/m3 |
| | Time organizationage (1 1111) or migrino |
| Appropriate engineering controls | Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local |

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local

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exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product., When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing., For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: LiquidColor: colorless.

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Odor : ester-like
Odor threshold : Not available
pH : Not available
Melting point : Not available

Melting point: Not availableBoiling point: Not applicable.

Flash point : -2.80 °C (26.96 °F) (Tag Closed Cup)

Burning time : Not available **Burning rate** : Not available

Evaporation rate : 6

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available

Lower and upper explosive: Lower: Not available(flammable) limitsUpper: Not availableVapor pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor density : Not available

Relative density : 0.91

Density : 0.91 g/cm³

Solubility : SOLUBLE IN ALCOHOLS

Solubility in water : Insoluble

Partition coefficient: n- Not available

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : 385.00 °C (725.00 °F)

Decomposition temperature : Not available **SADT** : Not available

Viscosity : Dynamic: Not available

Vinomatic: Not available

Kinematic: Not available

Volatile organic content : 94.4 % (w/w)

859 g/l 91 % (w/w)

Other information

No additional information.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Stable under normal conditions.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions

will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not

pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers

to heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous

decomposition products should not be produced.

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| Ethyl acetate | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5,620 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 | Rat | | 8 h |
| | Inhalation | | | |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 20,000 mg/kg | - |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl- | , methyl ester | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 7,872 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 | Rat | 78 mg/l | 4 h |
| | Inhalation | | | |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 5,000 mg/kg | - |
| Methanol | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5,628 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 | Rat | 6,400 mg/l | 4 h |
| | Inhalation | | | |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 15,800 mg/kg | - |
| Dibenzoyl peroxide | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6,400 mg/kg | - |

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Methanol | eyes - | Rabbit | | | - |
| | Moderate | | | | |
| | irritant | | | | |
| | Skin - | Rabbit | | 24 hrs | = |
| | Moderate | | | | |
| | irritant | | | | |
| Dibenzoyl peroxide | eyes - Mild | Rabbit | | 24 hrs | - |
| | irritant | | | | |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin:Not determinedeyes:Not determinedRespiratory:Not determined

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Not determinedRespiratory: Not determined

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

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Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary Not determined

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary Not determined

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--|--|-------------------|---|
| Ethyl acetate | Category 3 | | Narcotic effects |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester | Category 3 Category 1 | | Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects central nervous system (CNS) |
| Methanol | Category 3 Category 1 Category 2 | | Respiratory tract irritation central nervous system (CNS) optic nerve |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester | Category 1 Category 2 | | peripheral nervous system kidneys liver skin |
| Methanol | Category 2 | | kidneys liver gastrointestinal tract skin respiratory tract |

Aspiration hazard

Not available

Information on the likely routes of : Not available

exposure

Potential acute health effects

Causes serious eye irritation. Eye contact

Inhalation Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause

drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to

mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Adverse symptoms may include the following: Eye contact

pain or irritation watering

redness

Inhalation Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting

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headache

drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available
Potential delayed effects : Not available

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available
Potential delayed effects : Not available

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary : Not determined

General : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure:

Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when

subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------|

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| ethyl acetate | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | Acute LC50 230,000 μg/l Fresh water | Fish - Fathead minnow | 96 h |
| | Acute LC50 425,300 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Rainbow | 96 h |
| | | trout,donaldson trout | |
| | Acute LC50 154,000 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. | 48 h |
| | | Water flea | |
| | Acute EC50 2,500,000 μg/l Fresh | Aquatic plants - Green | 96 h |
| | water | algae | |
| methyl methacrylate | | | |
| | Acute LC50 191,000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Bluegill | 96 h |
| | Acute LC50 130,000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Fathead minnow | 96 h |
| methanol | | | |
| | Acute LC50 10,000 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. | 4 h |
| | | Water flea | |
| | Acute EC50 10,000 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - | 96 h |
| | | Diatom | |

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Persistence/degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | Species | Exposure | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|---|---------|----------|--------|-------|-----------|
| Ethyl acetate | | | 0.68 | 30.00 | low |
| 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester | | | 1.38 | - | low |
| Methanol | | | -0.77 | 10.00 | low |
| Dibenzoyl peroxide | | | 3.2 | - | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient

(KOC)

Not available

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or

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rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

DOT SHIPPING NAME: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(ethyl acetate, Methanol)

DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3 DOT LABEL (S): 3

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1993
PACKING GROUP: II

IMDG SHIPPING NAME: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(ethyl acetate, Methanol)

CLASS: 3
IMDG-Labels: 3
UN NUMBER: UN1993
PACKING GROUP: II
EmS No.: F-E; S-E

IATA: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(ethyl acetate, Methanol)

CLASS: 3
ICAO-Labels: 3
UN NUMBER: UN1993
PACKING GROUP: II

Special precautions for user: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed

containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an

accident or spillage.'

15.Regulatory information

United States

U.S. Federal regulations : United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None

required.

United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not

listed

United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules:

Not listed

United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard

Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

| | | Product name | ; | CAS | number |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|---------|-----|--------|
| | | | • | • | |
| Form R - Reporting | • | 2-Propenoic acid. 2- | 80-62-6 | | |

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| requirements | | methyl-, methyl | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---------|
| | | ester | |
| | : | Methanol | 67-56-1 |
| Supplier notification | : | 2-Propenoic acid, 2- methyl-, methyl ester | 80-62-6 |
| | : | Methanol | 67-56-1 |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65:

: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of

California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada)

Class B-2: Flammable liquid

Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects

(Toxic).

Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

International regulations

International lists

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory: All components are listed or exempted. **Japan inventory:** All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted. Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted. United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System III (U.S.A.):

| Health | 3 | 3 |
|------------------|---|---|
| Flammability | 3 | 3 |
| Physical hazards | 1 | 1 |
| | | |

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868. The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Full text of abbreviated H : Not a

statements

Not applicable.

History

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Prepared by: Product Safety StewardshipKey to abbreviations: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

 $GHS = Globally \ Harmonized \ System \ of \ Classification \ and \ Labelling \ of \ Chemicals$

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods

by Rail

UN = United Nations

References : Not available

Notice to reader

Unless otherwise specified in section 1, Momentive Products are intended for industrial application only. They are not intended for specific medical applications, neither for long-lasting (> 30 days) implantation into the human body, injected or directly ingested, nor for the manufacture of multiple usable contraceptives Keep out of the reach of children.

Further Information

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