



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC

Product name: MOLYKOTE® D-7409 Anti-Friction Coating

Issue Date: 10/17/2018

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DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, 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: MOLYKOTE® D-7409 Anti-Friction Coating

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Lubricants and lubricant additives

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
US 9, LLC
974 Centre Road
Wilmington DE 19805
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

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SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.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 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Inorganic and organic compounds, Mixture

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone	2687-91-4	>= 32.0 - <= 40.0 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 16.0 - <= 24.0 %
Molybdenum disulfide	1317-33-5	>= 14.0 - <= 18.0 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 5.0 - <= 8.0 %
Graphite	7782-42-5	>= 1.4 - <= 1.8 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures**General advice:**

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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

Ingestion: 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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet Do not use direct water stream.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) Sulphur oxides

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked

material can be pumped, Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

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

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Xylene	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
Molybdenum disulfide	OSHA Z-1	TWA total dust	15 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CAL PEL	PEL Total dust	10 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
	CAL PEL	PEL respirable dust fraction	3 mg/m3 , Molybdenum
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
Graphite	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	OSHA Z-3	TWA Dust	15 Million particles per cubic foot
	OSHA Z-1	TWA total dust	15 mg/m3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA respirable fraction	5 mg/m3

ACGIH TWA Respirable 2 mg/m³
fraction

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	grey
Odor	aromatic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	138 °C (280 °F)
Flash point	Tag closed cup 40 °C (104 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.1
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	400 mPa.s
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Liquid Density	1.1 g/cm ³
Molecular weight	No data available
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: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. When heated to temperatures above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde vapours. Safe handling conditions may be maintained by keeping vapour concentrations within the occupational

exposure limit for formaldehyde. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

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

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

Contains component(s) which have not demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Blood.

Kidney.

Liver.

Lung.

May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on information for component(s): In animal studies, it has been shown to cause effects on sperm which may interfere with fertility in males.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone****Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.1 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Xylene**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l

Molybdenum disulfide**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Ethylbenzene**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l

Graphite**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Carcinogenicity**Component****Ethylbenzene****List**

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity**N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone****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, Zebra fish (Danio/Brachydanio rerio), static test, 96 Hour, 464 - 999 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, >1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 12.5 mg/l

Xylene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

Molybdenum disulfide**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).

For similar material(s):

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

ErC50, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 30 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Fish, 34 d, > 10 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 d, > 10 mg/l

Ethylbenzene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm²

Graphite**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 1,012.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability**N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone**

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Xylene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide

Biodegradability: Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Ethylbenzene

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 6 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Graphite

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential

N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone

Bioaccumulation: Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water, accumulation in organisms is not expected. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.2 at 20 °C Measured

Xylene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

Molybdenum disulfide

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Ethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured

Graphite

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil**N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 14 Estimated.

Xylene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

Molybdenum disulfide

No relevant data found.

Ethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated.

Graphite

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
UN number	UN 3295
Class	CBL
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Xylene, Ethylbenzene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
UN number	UN 3295
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
UN number	UN 3295
Class	3
Packing group	III

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

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Components

	CASRN
Xylene	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103**Components**

	CASRN	RQ (RCRA Code)
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 lbs RQ
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 lbs RQ (F003)
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 lbs RQ
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 lbs RQ (F003)

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000 lbs RQ
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 lbs RQ (F003)
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lbs RQ
Toluene	108-88-3	100 lbs RQ (F005)

Pennsylvania Right To Know

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components

N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone
Xylene
Polyamidoimide
Molybdenum disulfide
Ethylbenzene
Graphite

CASRN

2687-91-4
1330-20-7
Not available
1317-33-5
100-41-4
7782-42-5

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	2	0

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	2	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 4092182 / A776 / Issue Date: 10/17/2018 / Version: 8.0

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)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
PEL	Permissible exposure limit

STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

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

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