

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GHS
United States

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name	SETSIT® 5	<u>In case of emergency</u>
Code	37604	1-203-853-1400
Supplier/Manufacturer	Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC 30 Winfield Street Norwalk, CT 06855	Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Outside US: +1-703-527-3887
Chemical name	Activated dithiocarbamate in propyl cellosolve	
Synonym	Activated dithiocarbamate in 2-propoxyethanol	
Material uses	Accelerator.	
Product type	Liquid.	

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 71.8%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful in contact with skin.
Causes eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: splash goggles. Wear protective clothing: Recommended: lab coat. 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Response	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. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. 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 in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	% by weight
activated dithiocarbamate	-	55 - 65
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	2807-30-9	25 - 30
water	7732-18-5	10 - 15

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

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. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	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.
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at 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. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	Causes eye irritation.
Inhalation	Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact	Harmful in contact with skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation watering redness
Inhalation	No specific data.
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	No specific data.

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

Notes to physician	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give 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	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical 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 monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides
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Special protective actions for fire-fighters 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.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Remark	Release of carbon disulfide in acid media may result in a flammable mixture in the headspace.
	Ignition may occur at typical elevated-temperature process conditions, especially in processes operating under vacuum if subjected to sudden ingress of air, or outside process equipment operating under elevated pressure if sudden escape of vapors or mists to the atmosphere occurs. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.
Remark(s)	Hot organic chemical vapor or mists are susceptible to sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air. Ignition may occur at temperatures below those published in the literature as "autoignition" or "ignition" temperatures. Ignition temperatures decrease with increasing vapor volume and vapor/air contact time and are influenced by pressure changes.

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 specialized 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).
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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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. Do not reuse container.

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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store 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) and food and drink. 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.

Store according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

If freezing or crystallization occurs, warm slowly to room temperature and stir well.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	Recommended. Absorbed through skin. TWA: 20 ppm. STEL: 60 ppm.

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local 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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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. Recommended: 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. Recommended: lab coat

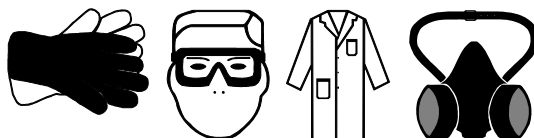
Other skin protection

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. Recommended: Vapor and dust respirator.

Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)



Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Brownish-red.
Odor	Not available.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: 43°C minimum (109.4°F) [ASTM D6450 or ASTM D56]
Burning time	Not applicable.
Burning rate	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flammability (solid, gas)	Release of carbon disulfide in acid media may result in a flammable mixture in the headspace.
	Ignition may occur at typical elevated-temperature process conditions, especially in processes operating under vacuum if subjected to sudden ingress of air, or outside process equipment operating under elevated pressure if sudden escape of vapors or mists to the atmosphere occurs. Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Density	0.99 g/cm ³ [25°C (77°F)]
Relative density	0.99
Solubility	Partially soluble in the following materials: cold water.
Solubility in water	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
SADT	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>9 mg/l	6 hours No deaths occurred at this concentration
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1337 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3089 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 Micrograms	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

Based on results of similar compounds, the activated dithiocarbamate may cause an allergic skin reaction.

2-propoxyethanol did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
SETSIT® 5	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	Causes eye irritation.
Inhalation	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	No specific data.

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

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary	2-(propyloxy)ethanol: In animal studies, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.
General	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	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Other information Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Acute EC50 >5000 mg/l Acute LC50 >5000 mg/l	Algae Daphnia Fish	72 hours 48 hours 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	-	>40 % - Readily - 20 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	0.673	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) 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 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

Section 13. Disposal considerations






cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA classification

D001

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	1993	Flammable liquids, n. o.s., (2-(propyloxy) ethanol)	3	III		-
TDG Classification	1993	Flammable liquids, n. o.s., (2-(propyloxy) ethanol)	3	III		-
ADR/RID Class	1993	Flammable liquids, n. o.s., (2-(propyloxy) ethanol)	3	III		-
IMDG Class	1993	Flammable liquids, n. o.s., (2-(propyloxy) ethanol)	3	III		-
IATA-DGR Class	1993	Flammable liquids, n. o.s., (2-(propyloxy) ethanol)	3	III		-

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) All components are listed or exempted.

U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

Clean Air Act Section 112 Listed

(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ

Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Section 15. Regulatory information

Classification FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
2-(propyloxy)ethanol	25 - 30	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	2-propyloxy ethanol	2807-30-9	25 - 30
Supplier notification	2-propyloxy ethanol	2807-30-9	25 - 30

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

State regulations

Massachusetts	None of the components are listed.
New York	None of the components are listed.
New Jersey	The following components are listed: GLYCOL ETHERS
Pennsylvania	The following components are listed: GLYCOL ETHERS
California Prop. 65	None of the components are listed.

International regulations

Australia inventory (AICS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	Not determined.
Europe inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	Not determined.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Identification System (U.S.A.)	Health	3
	Flammability	2
	Physical hazards	0

Section 16. Other information

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



History

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Version	2
Key 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 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations

References

Not available.

Information contact

Vanderbilt Global Services, LLC
Corporate Risk Management
1-203-295-2143

Visit www.vanderbiltchemicals.com for more information.

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