



# Material Safety Data Sheet

The Dow Chemical Company

**Product Name:** Developer DS2100

**Issue Date:** 10/19/2005

**Print Date:** 10 Aug 2006

The Dow Chemical Company 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. Product and Company Identification

### Product Name

Developer DS2100

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

The Dow Chemical Company  
2030 Willard H. Dow Center  
Midland, MI 48674  
USA

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact:

989-636-4400

## 2. Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

**Color:** Colorless

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Odor:** Ether

**Hazards of product:**

CAUTION! May cause eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause central nervous system effects. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Combustible liquid and vapor. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill.

### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### Potential Health Effects

**Eye Contact:** May cause moderate eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

\* Indicates a Trademark

**Skin Sensitization:** Contains component(s) which have shown limited potential to produce allergic skin reactions.

**Inhalation:** Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Excessive exposure may cause headache, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death.

**Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

**Effects of Repeated Exposure:** Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Kidney. Liver. Adrenal gland.

**Birth Defects/Developmental Effects:** Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother.

### 3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	111109-77-4	30.0 - 35.0 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, non arom.	64742-48-9	65.0 - 70.0 %

### 4. First-aid measures

**Eye Contact:** Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

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

**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.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

**Notes to Physician:** If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an

ignition source. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**Personal Precautions:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Handling

**General Handling:** Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

### Storage

Store in a dry place.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Exposure Limits

None established

### Personal Protection

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin 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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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.

**Respiratory Protection:** 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.

**Ingestion:** Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

### Engineering Controls

**Ventilation:** Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Ether
Flash Point - Closed Cup	60 °C (140 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flammable Limits In Air	<b>Lower:</b> 1.3 %(V) <i>Literature</i> <b>Upper:</b> 8.8 %(V) <i>Literature</i>
Autoignition Temperature	312 °C (594 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Vapor Pressure	0.9 - 1.3 hPa @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	175 °C (347 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	No test data available
Freezing Point	< -60 °C (< -76 °F) (major component)
Melting Point	<i>Not applicable</i>
Solubility in Water (by weight)	0.1 - 37 % @ 20 °C
pH	<i>Not applicable</i>
Dynamic Viscosity	1.1 - 2.0 mPa.s <i>Literature</i>

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Stability/Instability

Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Do not distill to dryness. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Acute Toxicity

#### Ingestion

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

#### Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

### Sensitization

#### Skin

Contains component(s) which have shown limited potential to produce allergic skin reactions.

### Repeated Dose Toxicity

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Kidney. Liver. Adrenal gland. For the major component(s): Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

### Developmental Toxicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

### Genetic Toxicology

Contains a component(s) which was negative in In Vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains a component (s) which was negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

## 12. Ecological Information

### CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether**

#### Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 3.27E-7 atm\*m3/mole Estimated

**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 0.42 Measured

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 2 Estimated

**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF):** 4; fish; Measured

#### Persistence and Degradability

Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability). Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

#### Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
	3.8 h	Estimated

#### OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
18 - 32 %		OECD 301B Test
25 %		OECD 302B Test

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.17 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, non arom.**

#### Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 2.1 - 6.5 Estimated

**Persistence and Degradability**

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

**OECD Biodegradation Tests:**

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
10 %		OECD 301D Test

**ECOTOXICITY**

Data for Component: **Dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

LC50, guppy (Poecilia reticulata): > 1,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: > 1,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value:**

ChV Value mg/l	Species	Test Type	Endpoint	Exposure Time
18 mg/l	water flea Daphnia magna		number of offspring	

**Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms**

LC50, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, non arom.**

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

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

LC50, fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 2,200 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

LC50, crustacean Chaetogammarus marinus: 2.6 mg/l

### 13. Disposal Considerations

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. DOW HAS 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: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

### 14. Transport Information

**DOT Non-Bulk**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

**Hazard Class:** 3 **ID Number:** UN1268 **Packing Group:** PG III

**|| DOT Bulk**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.  
**Hazard Class:** 3 **ID Number:** UN1268 **Packing Group:** PG III

**|| IMDG**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.  
**Hazard Class:** 3 **ID Number:** UN1268 **Packing Group:** PG III  
**EMS Number:** F-E,S-

**|| ICAO/IATA**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.  
**Hazard Class:** 3 **ID Number:** UN1268 **Packing Group:** PG III

*This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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.*

<b>15. Regulatory Information</b>
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**OSHA Hazard Communication Standard**

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

<b>Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard</b>	No
<b>Fire Hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Reactive Hazard</b>	No
<b>Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard</b>	No

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

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:**

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:**

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)**

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

**US. Toxic Substances Control Act**

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

**CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

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

## 16. Other Information

### Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Developer solvent in photolithographic processes.

### Revision

Identification Number: 50837 / 1001 / Issue Date 10/19/2005 / Version: 2.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

### Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

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