

Essential Ingredients for PVC Production

Trigonox[®], Perkadox[®], Laurox[®], Active[®], DCloud[®], Ethapol[®] and Noxol[®]

Nouryon Creates Everyday Essentials

Nouryon is your partner in essential solutions for a sustainable future

We are a global, specialty chemicals leader. Markets and consumers worldwide rely on our essential solutions to manufacture everyday products, such aspersonal care, cleaning goods, paints and coatings, agriculture and food, pharmaceuticals, and building products. Furthermore, the dedication of approximately 8,300 employees with a shared commitment to our customers, business growth, safety, sustainability and innovation has resulted in a consistently strong financial performance. We operate in over 80 countries around the world with a portfolio of industry-leading brands.

Within our Polymer Specialties business, we produce everyday essentials for the global polymer, recycling and polymer processing industries. We are among the world's leading producers of organic peroxides, metal alkyls and organometallic specialties, which are essential ingredients for the thermoplastic, composite and rubber industries. We are widely known for our world-class products, including Butanox®, Trigonox®, Perkadox® and Ketjenblack® brands.

As a company of innovation, we have recently introduced new initiators, which have an improved performance in selectivity and HSE profile, including Trigonox® 421 and Trigonox® 301. products for example.

A global partner

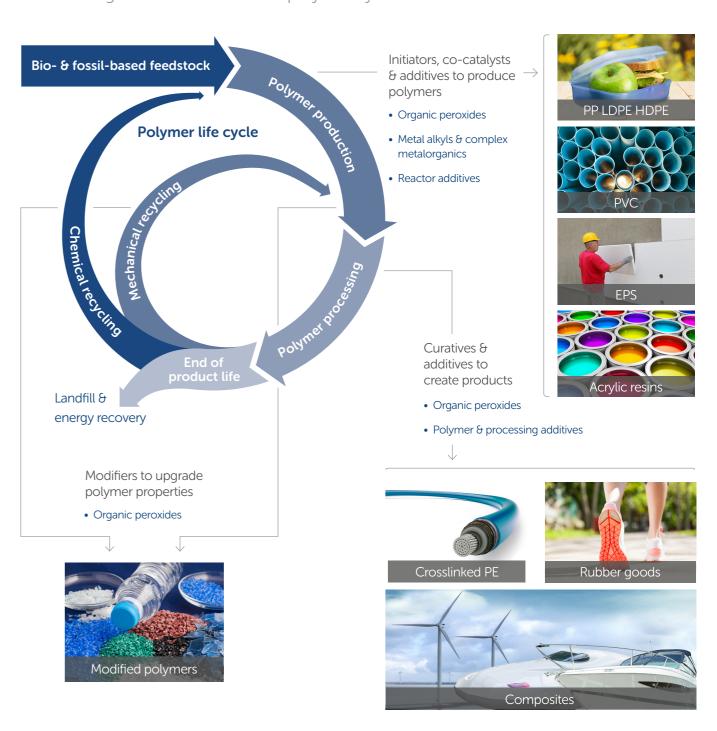
Our manufacturing sites and distribution centers are found all around the globe. Our global distribution network allows us to deliverour products to you anywhere in the world. That's how we ensure security of supply and easy access to quality products wherever you are.

All our sites are ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified to ensure the highest product quality and strict compliance with environmental regulations. We continually invest in manufacturing techniques, high quality standards, safety, innovation, active technical support and a reliable supply chain.



Enabling the Polymer Cycle

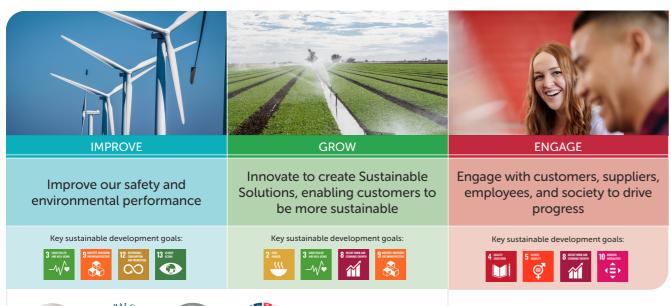
Building on a sustainability driven strategy. We provide essential ingredients to enable the polymer cycle.



Contributing to a Sustainable Future

We partner with our customers, suppliers and employees to deliver innovative solutions, drive progress and create a safe and sustainable today and tomorrow for everyone.

Our 'Commitment to a Sustainable Future,' is based on three pillars:



Our effort to IMPROVE our environmental performance includes ambitious targets:



Including carbon emissions from our operations (scope 1) and purchased energy use (scope 2)



Essential Ingredients for PVC Production

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is everywhere in modern society and in a wide variety of applications, including products we use every day like pipes, windows, siding and flooring. It is produced through the polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer with the help of an organic peroxide initiator. Nouryon is the largest global producer of polymerization initiators to produce PVC offering a wide range of products like our well-known Trigonox®, Perkadox® and Laurox® brands.

Trigonox® 187, a special fast peroxide, is used in the **Continuous initiator** Dosing (CiD) technology that increases PVC output, improves process safety and the resin quality.

Nouryon also offers various **secondary** suspending agents, which are used to control PVC porosity. This includes solvent-based products and aqueous emulsions under Active®, DCloud® and

Ethapol® brand names. A specific Ethapol® (MPG) product is used as an antifoaming agent.

Moreover, we are a global leader in Noxol® and Everplus® antifouling agents which are used to prevent the reactor fouling and polymer buildup in the polymerization process.

We have a strategic focus on the PVC industry, having global production assets and a dedicated R&D laboratory. Technical support is provided by a technical staff having significat PVC technology experience and know-

Polymerization initiators for PVC

Organic peroxides are used as single initiator or in a combination of initiators serve the US PVC industry. Such to optimize the polymerization rate. The most important criteria for selecting the right initiator are peroxide ones. reactivity, physical form and regulatory status. Most solid and liquid peroxides also are available as water-based suspensions and emulsions with improved safety characteristics.

Food contact approved water-based peroxide suspensions and emulsions have been developed by Nouryon to serve the European PVC industry, whereas new methanol-free peroxide emulsions have been developed to water-based peroxide formulations are intrinsically safer than solvent based

Organic peroxide suspensions and emulsions are supplied in HDPE cans or in stainless steel and composite IBCs. Bulk transport of peroxide emulsions is carried out by a temperature controlled manifold trailer equipped with multiple stainless-steel IBCs allowing direct transfer to a (refrigerated) storage tank.



Based on the portion from low carbon sources (biomass, renewable, and nuclear) compared with fossil-based sources as reported by our global manufacturing sites

Intensity measured on a per tons product basis

Reflects the percentage of innovation that is focused on sustainability

Your Safety Our Priority

Nouryon is recognized as the global leader in organic peroxide safety. Our proven success in safely handling organic peroxides is due to our long-term commitment to developing and maintaining high safety standards. We at Nouryon always place safety as our top priority.

Sharing our experience in safety is one of the most important resources we offer. Through our safety programs we provide expert advice on the handling of our products including:

- classroom review of safety and handling of organic peroxides
- consultation on storage and dosing facility design
- demonstrations on the safe use, handling and control of organic peroxides

Our Safety Research Laboratory in Deventer, The Netherlands is heavily involved in R&D, ensuring the development of safe products and processes. Studies are carried out, in order to provide a high level of safety in manufacturing, handling and transport of dangerous goods.

In general organic peroxides are thermally unstable compounds, decomposing at relatively low temperatures. However, knowledge of proper handling techniques, carefully designed facilities and thorough training of personnel can overcome the hazards. Personnel who understand and pay proper attention will be able to handle organic peroxides confidently and safely.



Scan QR code to watch our short video on our safety services

Storage temperatures SADT: Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

The SADT is the lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used in transport.

Transportation temperatures are derived from the SADT according to the recommendations by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

T_s max.

The T_s max. given in the product list on pages 8-11 is the recommended maximum storage temperature at which the product is stable and quality loss will be minimal.

T_c min.

A minimum storage temperature (T_s min.) is given if phase separation, crystallization or solidification of the product is known to occur below the temperature indicated. We recommend that you store the product above the Ts min. indicated for quality and in some cases safety reasons.

T_{em}: Emergency temperature

The T_{em} is derived from the SADT and is the temperature at which emergency procedures must be implemented.

T_c: Control temperature

The T_c is also derived from the SADT and is the maximum temperature at which the product can be safely transported. A T_c is not required if the SADT exceeds 50°C.

Both the $T_{\rm em}$ and $T_{\rm c}$ are related to safety and do no apply to product quality. To maintain product quality the recommended storage temperatures ($T_{\rm c}$ min. and max.) have to be observed.

UN Numbers

All products accepted for transport are assigned to generic entry numbers according to classification principles as described in the recommendations by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. An explanation of all relevant UN numbers is given in Table 1.

Survey of thermal stability

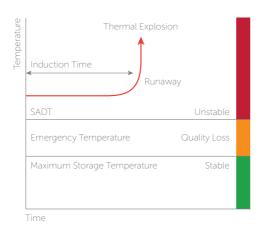




Table 1. Classification of organic peroxides

UN NO.	CLASSIFICATION	NOURYON HAZARD RATING	MAXIMUM CONTAINER SIZE
3103	type C; liquid	High	50 kg (110 lb)
3104	type C; solid		
3113	type C; liquid, temperature controlled		
3114	type C; solid, temperature controlled		
3105	type D; liquid	Medium	50 kg (110 lb)
3106	type D; solid		
3115	type D; liquid, temperature controlled		
3116	type D; solid, temperature controlled		
3107	type E; liquid	Low	400 kg (880 lb)
3117	type E; liquid, temperature controlled		
3108	type E; solid	Low	400 kg (880 lb)
3109	type F; liquid	Very low	IBC's / Tanks
3110	type F; solid		
3119	type F; liquid, temperature controlled		
3120	type F; solid, temperature controlled		
None	Non-dangerous good	No	Unrestricted
SELF-REA	ACTIVE SUBSTANCES	'	'
3234	type C; solid, temperature controlled	High	50 kg (110 lb)
3226	type D; solid	Medium	50 kg (110 lb)
3236	type D; solid, temperature controlled		



an QR code to watch our ort video on how our safety vices can support you.

Our PVC Products

Different solutions in dilluted peroxide formulations (see tables on page 8-11)

In diluted peroxide formulations the letter 'C' refers to Isododecane which is used exclusively in Europe, Middle East, India and Africa.

In the America's 'odorless mineral spirits' is used and products are indicated with "CH" to distinguish the different solvent

In Asia our odorless mineral spirits' based products are indicated by "CL".

PRODUCT NAME	CHEMICAL NAME [CAS NUMBER]	GENERAL DATA				STORA	GE DATA		C DATA OR T1/2			SAFET	Y DATA			STANDARD PACKAGE TYPE
		Molecular weight	Assay (%)	Active oxygen (%)	Physical form	T¸ max (°C)	. T _s min. (°C)	0.1 h	1.0 h 10 ł	n A (1/s)	E _a (kJ/mole)	SADT (°C)	T _{em} (°C)	T _c (°C)	UN No.	
	Diisobutyryl peroxide [3437-84-1]	174.2		9.18				57	39 23	3.37E+14	109.06					
TRIGONOX 187-C30			30	2.76	in hydrocarbon solvent	-20						0	-10	-20	3115	HDPE can
TRIGONOX 187-W40	0 0		40	3.68	emulsion in water and methanol	-25	-30					0	-10	-20	3119	HDPE can
	O O CH ₃ CHCOCCHCH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₃					-25	-30					-5	-15	-25	3119	IBC
	Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate [26748-47-0]	306.4		5.22				75	56 38	3.12E+14	114.59					
TRIGONOX 99-C75*			75	3.92	in hydrocarbon solvent	-20						10	0	-10	3115	HDPE can
TRIGONOX 99-W(E)50	R-C-C-O-O-C-CH ₃		50	2.61	emulsion in water and (m)ethanol	-20	-25					5	-5	-15	3119	IBC
	1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate [51240-95-0]	300.5		5.32				76	57 40	3.98E+14	115.79					
TRIGONOX 423-C70	B 0 011 011		70	3.73	in hydrocarbon solvent	-15						15	5	-5	3115	HDPE can
TRIGONOX 423-W50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		50	2.66	emulsion in water and methanol	-15	-20					15	5	-5	3119	HDPE can / IBC
	Cumyl peroxyneoheptanoate [130097-36-8]	264.4		6.05				79	59 42	1.77E+14	114.27					
TRIGONOX 193-C75*			75	4.54	in hydrocarbon solvent	-20						10	0	-10	3115	Bottle
TRIGONOX 193-W50	R ₁ O CH ₃ R-C-C-O-O-C-CH ₂ -CH-CH ₃ R ₂ CH ₃ OH		50	3.03	emulstion in water and methanol	-20	-25					15	5	-5	3115	HDPE can / IBC
	tert-Amyl peroxyneodecanoate [68299-16-1]	258.4		6.19				Ω1	61 //3	1.47E+14	11/1 38					
TRIGONOX 123-C75*		230.1	75	4.64	in hydrocarbon solvent	-15	-25		01 43	1.47 2 1 1 4	114.50	20	10	0	3115	HDPE can
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$															
	Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate [19910-65-7]	234.2		6.83				82	63 47	3.19E+15	123.85					
TRIGONOX SBP	9 9		98	6.69	liquid	-20						0		-20		HDPE can / 4x8 lb jug/carton
TRIGONOX SBP-C60* TRIGONOX SBPS	C_2H_5 — CH — O — C — O — C — C — C_2H_5 CH_3 CH_3		98	4.10 6.69	in hydrocarbon solvent liquid	-20 -20						0		-20		HDPE can / 4x8 lb jug/carton HDPE can /
TRIGONOX SBPS-C60*	Sing Sing		60	4.10	in hydrocarbon solvent	-20						0			3113	4x8 lb jug/carton
				7.10	iii nydrocarbon solvent	20								20	3113	4x8 lb jug/carton
	Di(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate [15520-11-3]	398.5		4.01				82	64 48	7.44E+15	126.39					
PERKADOX 16	CH ₃ O O CH ₃		95.5	3.83	powder	20						40	35	30	3114	carton
	CH ₃ -C-CH ₃ CH ₃															
	Di(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate [16111-62-9]	346.5		4.62				97	64 47	1.83E+15	122 45					
TRIGONOX EHP-C75*	DI(Z-eri lytilexyt) beloxydicarbotiate [10111-02-3]	340.3	75	3.46	in hydrocarbon solvent	-15	-25	03	04 4/	1.00E+15	142.43	5	-5	-15	3115	HDPE can
TRIGONOX EHP-W(E)60	0 0		60	2.77	emulsion in water and (m)ethanol	-15	-25					5	-5	-15	3119	HDPE can
	$ \begin{array}{c} - \\ \hline \\ \text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_3 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{C} - \text{O} - \text{C} - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - (\text{CH}_2)_3 - \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $			v	S III Water and imperialion	-20	-25					0	-10	-20	3119	IBC
TRIGONOX EHPS	C ₂ H ₅ C ₂ H ₅		98	4.53	liquid	-20						0	-10	-20	3113	HDPE can
TRIGONOX EHPS-C75*			75	3.46	in hydrocarbon solvent	-15	-25					5	-5	-15	3115	HDPE can

Our PVC Products

TRICONOXI 23-075 OH, C C C C C C C C C	PRODUCT NAME	CHEMICAL NAME [CAS NUMBER]	ME [CAS NUMBER] GENERAL DATA				STORA	RAGE DATA KINETIC DATA T (°C) FOR T1/2					SAFETY DATA				STANDARD PACKAGE TYPE
TRICKNOVE 21			Molecular weight	Assay (%)	Active oxygen (%)	Physical form			0.1 h	1.0 h 10	h A (1/s)	E _a (kJ/mole)	SADT (°C)	T _{em} (°C)	T _c (°C)		
## 1500/00/235/1950 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		tert-Butyl peroxyneodecanoate [26748-41-4]	244.4		6.55				84	64 46	1.52E+14	115.47					
STRINGON 24-Fig 1988 198		CH₃O CH₃				•							_				HDPE can
STRINGON 24-Fig 1988 198		CH ₂ —C—C—O—O—C—CH ₂											_				_
PERMADOR 24-FIL 1982 198	TRIGONOX 23-W(E)50	CH ₂ CH ₂		50	3.27	emulsion in water and (m)ethanol							-				
March Marc							-10	-20	_				15	5	-5	3119	IRC
PARKADIX 34		Dicetyl peroxydicarbonate [26322-14-5]	570.9		2.80				84	65 48	3.02E+15	124.30					
PERADOX 26 Dimyrisky peroxydicalsonate (53220-22-77) 51.6 3.11	PERKADOX 24-FL			94.5		flakes	20						40	35	30	3120	carton
PERALYOX 26 Chryskyl percyclicarbonate (53220-22-7)	PERKADOX 24L	9 9		91	2.55	powder	20						40	35	30	3120	carton
ERRADOX 26	PERKADOX 24-W35	CH_3 — $(CH_2)_{15}$ — O — C — O — C — O — $(CH_2)_{15}$ — CH_3		35	0.98	suspension in water	15	0					40	35	30	3119	IBC
PERADOX 26																	
## PERMADOX 26 CH ₃ — CH ₂ I ₃ — C-C — C—CH ₂ I ₃ — CH ₃ CH ₃ — CH ₂ I ₃ — CH ₃ — CH ₃ CH ₃ — CH ₂ I ₃ — CH ₃ CH ₃ — CH ₃ — CH ₃ CH ₄ — CH ₃ — CH ₃ CH ₄ — CH ₃ — CH ₃ CH ₄ — CH ₄ CH ₄ —		Dimwictul novovudicarhonato [E7220_22_7]	E14 0		7 11				0.4	6E 40	2 025 141	12/10					
CH ₃ - CH ₃ - C-O - C-O - C-C CH ₂ h ₃ - CH ₃ TRICONOX 425 C75* CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - C-O - CH ₂ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ - CH ₃ CH ₄ -	PERKADOX 26	Dirityristyt peroxydicarboriate [55220-22-7]	314.0	96		flakes	15		04	05 48	Z.02E+1	124.10	35	25	20	3116	carton
TRIGONOX 425-C75* CH3	TERRODONZO	0 0			2.30	nuncs	13						33			3110	Carton
TRICONOX 25-C75* TRICONOX 25-		CH2-(CH2)42-O-C-O-C-O-(CH2)42-CH2															
CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0																	
CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0 CH_0																	
CH ₃ C C O O C CH ₂ C CH ₃	TD10011011105 0751	1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxypivalate [22288-41-1]		75			4.5	0.5	86	66 48	2.47E+14	117.50		4.0		7445	
TRIGONOX 125-C75* CH ₃	TRIGONOX 425-C75*	CH ₃ Q CH ₃ CH ₃		75	5.21	in hydrocarbon solvent	-15	-25					20	10	0	3115	HDPE can
TRIGONOX 125-C75* CH ₃		CH-C-C-C-CH-C-CH-															
TRICONOX 125-C75* TRICONOX 25-C75* TRICONOX 2									_								
TRIGONOX 125-C75* CH ₃																	
TRIGONOX 125-W40 CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₄ CH ₅ CH ₆ CH ₇ CH ₉		tert-Amyl peroxypivalate [29240-17-3]	188.3		8.50				91	72 55	4.12E+15	127.76					
TRIGONOX 25-C75* CH ₃	TRIGONOX 125-C75*	CH ₂ O CH ₂		75	6.37	in hydrocarbon solvent	-10	-30					25	15	10	3113	HDPE can
TRIGONOX 25-C75* CH ₃	TRIGONOX 125-W40	0113		40	3.40	emulsion in water and methanol	-10	-25					25	15	10	3119	HDPE can
TRIGONOX 25-C75* CH ₃		CH_3 CH_2 CH_5															
TRIGONOX 25-C75* CH ₃		CH ₂ CH ₂															
TRIGONOX 25-C75* CH ₃		tout Duthal mayou mivelate [027, 07, 1]	174.2		0.10				0.4	75 57	7.005.11	1 127 50					
CH ₃ C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	TDICONOV 25, C75*	tert-butyt peroxypivatate [927-07-1]		75		in hydrocarbon colyont	- E	15	94	/5 5/	7.09E+14	+ 123.39	20	10	0	7117	HDDE can
CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₃ Di(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide [3851-87-4] 314.5 5.09 96 77 59 2.84E+15 128.34 20 10 0 3115 HDPE carried from the control of the con	TRIGONOX 23-C/3	− ÇH₃Q ÇH₃		73	0.09	irriyurocarbori solvent	-3	-13	-				20	10	0	3113	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Di(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide [3851-87-4] 314.5 5.09 96 77 59 2.84E+15 128.34 20 10 0 3115 HDPE care for the control of		CH ₃ —Ç—C—O—O—Ç—CH ₃															
Di(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide [3851-87-4] 314.5 5.09 96 77 59 2.84E+15 128.34 20 10 0 3115 HDPE care for the control of		CH ₃ CH ₃															
TRIGONOX 36-C75* TRIGONOX 36-W50 CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₃ O O CH ₃																	
TRIGONOX 36-W50 CH ₃ CH ₃ O O CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₄ CH ₂ CH CH ₂ CH CH ₂ CH CH ₃ CH ₄ CH ₃		Di(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide [3851-87-4]	314.5		5.09				96	77 59	2.84E+15	128.34					
CH ₃ CH ₃ O O CH ₃ CH				75		in hydrocarbon solvent	0	-25					_	10	0	3115	HDPE can
CH ₃ CH ₃ Dilauroyl peroxide [105-74-8] 398.6 4.01 LAUROX 101	TRIGONOX 36-W50	CH ₃ CH ₃ O O CH ₃ CH ₃		50	2.54	emulsion in water and methanol	0	-22					25	15	10	3119	HDPE can / IBC
CH ₃ CH ₃ Dilauroyl peroxide [105-74-8] 398.6 4.01 LAUROX 101		CH ₃ —C-CH ₂ —CH-CH ₂ —C-O-O-C-CH ₂ —CH-CH ₂ —C-CH ₃					-		-								
LAUROX 99 3.97 flakes 30 50 45 40 3106 carton							-										
LAUROX 99 3.97 flakes 30 50 45 40 3106 carton		Dilauroul paravida [105.74.9]	700 6		4.01				00	70 61	7 025 14 4	127 77					
1AUDOVW 40	LALIDOY	Dilauroyi peroxide [105-74-6]	390.0	00		flakos	30		99	/9 OI	3.9ZE+14	123.5/	50	ΛE	40	7106	carton
LAUROX W-40-GD4 CH ₃ —(CH ₂) ₁₀ —C—O—O—C—(CH ₂) ₁₀ —CH ₃ CH ₃ —(CH ₂) ₁₀ —C—O—O—C—(CH ₂) ₁₀ —CH ₃ CH ₃ —(CH ₂)		-						0	+				_				
CH ₃ —(CH ₂) ₁₀ —C—O—O—C—(CH ₂) ₁₀ —CH ₃		0 0							+								
		$ CH_3$ $ (CH_2)_{10}$ $ C$ $ O$ $ C$ $ (CH_2)_{10}$ $ CH_3$					1	-					-				
							1										

Secondary suspending agents

We offer a wide range of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) secondary suspending agents, which are used to control PVC porosity and to improve drying and stripping. This includes solvent based products and aqueous emulsions.

The Active® 45/Ethapol® 55 product range contains solvents. The DCloud® and Ethapol® water-based suspending agents can be charged to a hot PVC reactor. In combination with organic peroxide emulsions they provide excellent PVC characteristics and reduced 'fish eye' levels. In addition, water-based suspending agents are environmentally friendly due to the absence of an organic solvent. Ethapol® MPG product is a secondary PVA, which also has excellent antifoaming properties. Antifoaming agents are essential for optimal performance of a PVC reactor preventing foaming in both the reactor and PVC stripping sections.

Our suspending agents can be supplied in drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBC's). Please contact one of our experts for more information about our packages.

PRODUCT NAME CHEMICAL NAME	PHYSICAL FORM		MAIN	N APPLICA	ATIONS	
(CAS NR.)		SOLID CONTENT (%)	DoH*	S-PVC	CO- POLYMERS (VCM/VAM)	E-PVC
		SOLVENT-BAS	SED			
	Polyvinyl acetate	partially hydr	olyzed [2	5213-24	-5]	
ACTIVE 45	solution in eth- anol and ethyl acetate	40	45	•	•	•
ETHAPOL 55	solution in water and ethanol	40	58.5	•	•	•
		WATER-BASE	D			
	Polyvinyl acetate	partially hydr	olyzed [2	5213-24	-5]	
DCLOUD 35	emulsion in water	40	36	•	•	•
DCLOUD 45	emulsion in water	35	46	•	•	٠
ETHAPOL MPG	emulsion in	28	70.5	•	•	•



Antifouling agents

Nouryon is the world's number one supplier of brands like Noxol® and Everplus® antifouling agents. The products are applied with high pressure steam for coating of the reactor wall or internal parts such as stirrer, baffles, reflux condenser or cooling coils. This coating prevents unwanted PVC formation and deposits.

* DoH = Degree of hydrolysis

The Noxol brand is recognized as the worldwide market leader in antifouling. It provides better adhesion to the reactor wall, while its functional groups protect against negative interaction with oxygen. Noxol® is known for its light color and transparency, which are the clearest visual distinctions from all other antifouling agents available in the market.

PRODUCT NAME CHEMICAL NAME	PHYSICAL FORM	MAIN APPLICATIONS							
(CAS NR.)		SOLID CONTENT (%)	S-PVC	CO- POLYMERS (VCM/VAM)	E-PVC	MASS PVC			
NOXOL ETH	solution in water and ethanol	20	•	•	•				
NOXOL ETH/S3	solution in water and ethanol	10	•		•				
NOXOL WSW	solution in water	5.5	•	•	•				
NOXOL WSW/D7	solution in water	7	•	•	•				
NOXOL WSW/D9	solution in water	9	•	•					
EVERPLUS	solution in water	5.5	•	•	•	•			

The antifouling agents can be supplied in bottles, drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBC's). The products are kept under nitrogen atmosphere protecting against oxidation.



Continuous Initiator Dosing (CiD)

Continuous Initiator Dosing is a PVC production capacity by 20-40% while making the PVC process intrinsically safer. In addition to improving PVC quality and consistency, CiD helps to reduce costs. CiD has already been implemented successfully at several production locations around the world.

In traditional PVC production the reactor is loaded with the raw material dosing. VCM monomer and water in the first step of the process. Then the total amount of organic peroxides needed for the polymerization is added. The temperature is increased, and the peroxides initiate the polymerization reaction.

During the reaction, a lot of heat is produced, and the capacity of the reactor is determined by the maximum cooling capacity.

With CiD, the heat production in the revolutionary concept which increases reactor is controlled by the quantity of peroxide dosed throughout the polymerization process. To achieve this, a control valve is installed and a special fast peroxide, Trigonox® 187, is used. As a result, the cooling capacity is optimized, and the batch time is reduced, increasing the overall capacity. The reaction can be stopped and restarted at any time by simply interrupting or restarting the peroxide



During the polymerization process a minimum peroxide level is present at any time ensuring intrinsic process

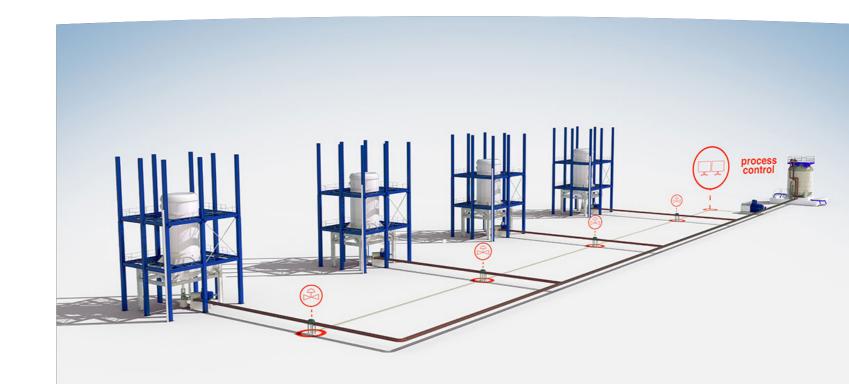
We provide licenses for the use of the patented CiD technology and supports production test runs with mobile initiator dosing units.

In short, with CiD you can:

- Enhance reactor output by 20-40% with limited investments
- Make your production process intrinsically safer
- Achieve positive effects on product and process consistency
- Improve PVC quality
- Reduce costs

Please contact your Nouryon representative to learn more about CiD.

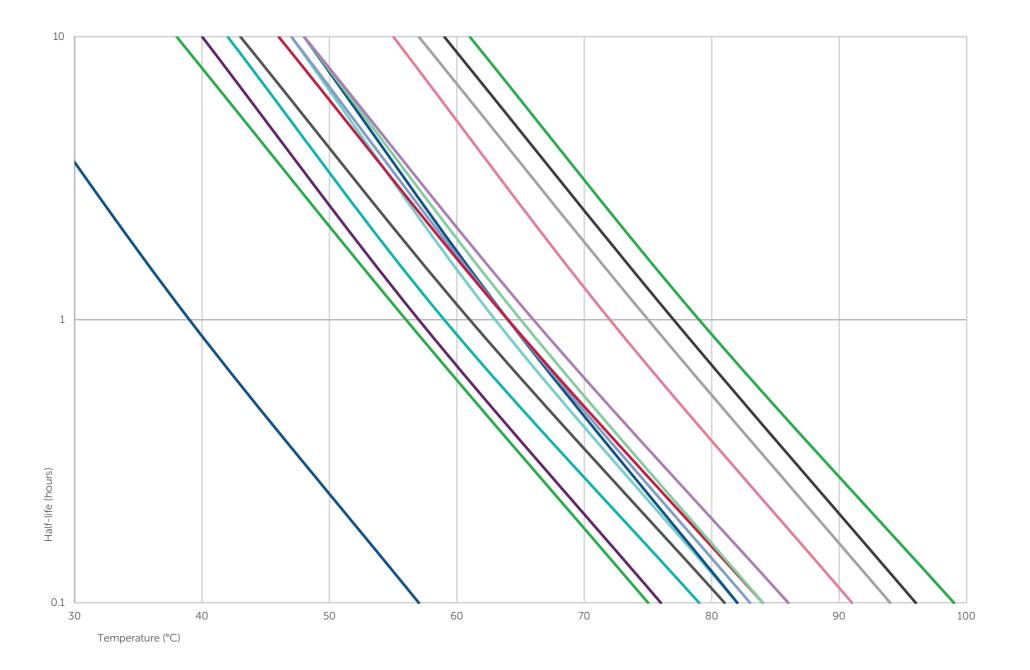




Half-life Chart/Kinetic Data

The most important characteristic of a polymerization initiator is its rate of decomposition expressed by its half-life ($t^{1/2}$). The half-life is the time required to reduce the original amount of peroxide at a given temperature by 50%.







Kinetic Data

With the exception of hydroperoxides, the half- life is determined by differential scanning calorimetry-thermal activity monitoring (DSC-TAM) of a dilute solution of the initiator in monochlorobenzene. Kinetic data of the decomposition of hydroperoxides in monochlorobenzene are determined titrimetrically.

The tables in this catalog list the temperatures at which the half-lives are 0.1 hour, 1.0 hour and 10 hours.

The half-life can be calculated from the Arrhenius equation

$kd = A \cdot e$ -Ea/RT and t1/2 = ln2/kd

The Arrhenius frequency factor (A) and activation energy (Ea) are given in the tables on pages 8-11.

The residual concentration of the initiator can be calculated by means of the equation

$[I] = [I0] \cdot e-kd\cdot t$

The initiators in the tables on pages 8-11 are arranged in descending order of activity, based on the 1.0 hour half-life temperature.

 k_d = rate constant for the initiator dissociation in s^{-1}

A = Arrhenius frequency factor in s⁻¹

E_a = Activation energy for the initiator dissociation in J/mole

R = 8.3142 J/mole.K

T = temperature in K

 $t_{1/2}$ = half-life in s

 $[I_n]$ = original initiator concentration

[I] = initiator concentration at time t

t = time measured from the start of decomposition in s

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For product inquiry and ordering information, please contact your Nouryon account manager or regional Nouryon sales office.

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Additional information

Product Data Sheets (PDS) and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for our polymerization initiators are available at nouryon.com

For information on our antifouling and secondary suspending agents please contact us. On request we also provide specific publications on the use and the safe handling and storage of our products.

All information concerning this product and/or suggestions for handling and use contained herein are offered in good faith and are believed to be reliable. Nouryon, however, makes no warranty as to accuracy and/or sufficiency of such information and/or suggestions, as to the product's merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, or that any suggested use will not infringe any patent. Nouryon does not accept any liability whatsoever arising out of the use of or reliance on this information, or out of the use or the performance of the product. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as granting or extending any license under any patent. Customer must determine for himself, by preliminary tests or otherwise, the suitability of this product for his purposes. The information contained herein supersedes all previously issued information on the subject matter covered. The customer may forward, distribute, and/or photocopy this document only if unaltered and complete, including all of its headers and footers, and should refrain from any unauthorized use. Don't copy this document to a website.

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