SILICONE NEUTRO BIANCO C.P. ANTIMUFFA

 cod. 85122001
 Print Date: 28/09/2020

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# SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name: SILICONE NEUTRO BIANCO C.P. ANTIMUFFA cod. 85122001

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Alcoxy silicone sealant

**Uses advised against:** This product is not recommended for all those uses not specifically identified on the label.

## 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SARATOGA INT. SFORZA SPA' Via Edison 76 20090 Trezzano s/Naviglio (MI)

**ITALY** 

Telephone: +39 02.445731 Fax: +39 02.4452742

Email address of person responsable fot the SDS: trading@saratogasforza.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

SARATOGA INT. SFORZA SPA +39 02 445731 from Monday to Friday (h.09:00-13:00 / 14:00-17:30)

### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412 For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

#### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

#### **Hazard statements**

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H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### **Precautionary statements**

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P262	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P501	Dispose of the contents and container in
	authorized collecton centers.

#### **Supplemental information**

EUH208 Contains: Methyltrimethoxysilane. May produce an allergic reaction. .

It contains biocide, p-[(Diiodomethyl)sulfonyl]toluene, that protects the sealant from fungal attack.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

This product contains octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) that has been identified by the Member State Committee of ECHA as fulfilling the PBT and vPvB criteria laid down in Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. See Section 12 for additional information.

## Endocrine disrupting properties

Environment: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have

endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605

at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Human Health: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have

endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605

at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical nature: Silicone elastomer

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 1185-55-3 EC-No.	01-2119517436-40	<= 0,65 %	Methyltrimethoxysil ane	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Sens. 1B; H317

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214-685-0 Index-No. –				Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 11 685 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: > 7605 ppm, 6 Hour, vapour Acute dermal toxicity: > 9 500 mg/kg
CASRN 20018-09-1 EC-No. 243-468-3 Index-No.		>= 0,026 - <= 0,043	Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Acute Tox. 3; H331 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10 Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 5 000 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 0,96 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 20 000 mg/kg
CASRN 556-67-2 EC-No. 209-136-7 Index-No. 014-018-00-1	_	>= 0,0057 - <= 0,025 %	octamethylcyclotetr asiloxane	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Chronic 1; H410  M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10  Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: > 4 800 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: 36 mg/l, 4 Hour, dust/mist Acute dermal toxicity: > 2 400 mg/kg
Substances with	n a workplace exposu	re limit		,
CASRN 12001-26-2 EC-No. 310-127-6 Index-No.	-	<= 1,9 %	Mica muscovite	Not classified
CASRN 7727-43-7 EC-No. 231-784-4	_	<= 1,2 %	Barium sulfate	Not classified  Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity:

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Index-No.		> 5 000 mg/kg
_		

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

## 4.1 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 and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

**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 or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

**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.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

#### 4.2 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.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes to physician:** No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

#### SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known...

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:** Metal oxides. Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).. Cobalt compounds. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Chlorine compounds. Sulphur oxides. Hydrogen sulfide..

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**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health..

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. 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 extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.. Use personal protective equipment..

#### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.
- **6.2 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. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- **6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. 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, store recovered material in appropriate container.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections:

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

### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- **7.1 Precautions for safe handling:** Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.
- **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

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## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 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
Methyltrimethoxysilane	IHG	TWA	7,5 ppm
	Further information: Skin Se	ensitizer	
Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	IHG	TWA Inhalable	0,1 mg/m3
		fraction	
	Further information: Skin Se	ensitizer	
	IHG	STEL Inhalable	1 mg/m3
		fraction	
	Further information: Skin Se	ensitizer	
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
Mica muscovite	ACGIH	TWA Respirable	0,1 mg/m3
		particulate matter	_
Barium sulfate	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m3
	Further information: pneum	oconiosis: Pneumoconiosis	
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable	5 mg/m3
		particulate matter	

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

#### Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods. Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité. (INRS). France.

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## **Derived No Effect Level**

## Methyltrimethoxysilane

## Workers

Acute syste	emic effects	Acute local effects		_	n systemic ects	Long-term local effects		
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	
0,38	25,6	n.a.	n.a.	0,38	25,6	n.a.	n.a.	
mg/kg	mg/m3			mg/kg	mg/m3			
bw/day				bw/day				

### **Consumers**

Acute	systemic e	effects	Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			•	rm local ects
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
0,3	6,25	0,26	n.a.	n.a.	0,3	6,25	0,26	n.a.	n.a.
mg/kg	mg/m3	mg/kg			mg/kg	mg/m3	mg/kg		
bw/day		bw/day			bw/day		bw/day		

## octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

### **Workers**

Acute syste	emic effects	Acute local effects			n systemic ects	Long-term local effects		
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73 mg/m3	n.a.	73 mg/m3	

#### Consumers

Acute	systemic e	effects	Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	3,7	n.a.	13
						mg/m3	mg/kg bw/day		mg/m3

### Barium sulfate

## Workers

Acute systemic effects		•	n systemic ects	Long-term local effects			
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10 mg/m3	n.a.	10 mg/m3

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### Consumers

Acute	systemic e	effects	Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10 mg/m3	13000 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.

### **Predicted No Effect Concentration**

## Methyltrimethoxysilane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	>= 1,3 mg/l
Marine water	>= 0,13 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	>= 1,1 mg/kg
Marine sediment	>= 0,11 mg/kg
Soil	>= 0,17 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	> 6,9 mg/l

## octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	0,0015 mg/l
Marine water	0,00015 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	3 mg/kg
Marine sediment	0,3 mg/kg
Soil	0,54 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
Oral	41 mg/kg food

### Barium sulfate

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	227,8 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	50,1 mg/l
Soil	707,7 mg/kg
Fresh water sediment	792,7 mg/kg

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#### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

#### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

#### Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C, meeting standard EN 14387).

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

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### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** 

Physical state tixotropic paste

Color white Odor none

Odor Threshold No data available pH Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point

Melting point/range No data available
Freezing point not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range
Boiling point (760 mmHg) Not applicable

Flash point Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) Not classified as a flammability hazard

Flammability (liquids)

Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit

Vapor Pressure

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)

Not applicable, solid

No data available

Not applicable

Not applicable

Relative Density (water = 1) 1,52

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility not determined Partition coefficient: n- not determined

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperatureNo data availableDecomposition temperatureNo data availableKinematic ViscosityNot applicable, solid

Particle characteristics

Particle size not determined

9.2 Other information

Molecular weightNo data availableDynamic ViscosityNot applicableExplosive propertiesNot explosive

Oxidizing properties The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Self-heating substances The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating.

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate Not applicable

= 1)

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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#### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- 10.1 Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
- 10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
- **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
- **10.4 Conditions to avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.
- **10.5 Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

#### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

#### 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, > 5 000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rat, male and female, 11 685 mg/kg

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

### **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

LD50, Rat, > 5000 mg/kg

#### <u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>

LD50, Rat, male, > 4 800 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Mica muscovite

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Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

## **Barium sulfate**

LD50, Rat, male, > 5 000 mg/kg

#### **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, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 9 500 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

## **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

LD50, Rabbit, > 20 000 mg/kg

### <u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2 400 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### Mica muscovite

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

#### **Barium sulfate**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

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LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 7605 ppm OECD Test Guideline 403

This substance may hydrolyze to release Methanol. Inhalation of methanol may cause effects ranging from headache, narcosis and visual impairment to metabolic acidosis, blindness, and even death.

## Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0,96 mg/l

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 36 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

#### Mica muscovite

The LC50 has not been determined.

#### Barium sulfate

The LC50 has not been determined.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on information for component(s):

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

#### Mica muscovite

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

#### **Barium sulfate**

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on information for component(s):

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause mild eye discomfort.

#### Information for components:

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#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane**

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

## **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

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

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

#### Mica muscovite

Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

#### **Barium sulfate**

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

#### Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

## Information for components:

### Methyltrimethoxysilane

For skin sensitization:

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

#### Mica muscovite

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

#### **Barium sulfate**

For similar material(s):

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

#### Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

#### Information for components:

## Methyltrimethoxysilane

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

#### Mica muscovite

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

#### **Barium sulfate**

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

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

### Information for components:

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#### <u>Methyltrimethoxysilane</u>

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

#### **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

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

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Mica muscovite

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

#### **Barium sulfate**

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

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

#### Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Contains an additional component(s) that is not expected to be bioavailable due to the physical state of the material under normal handling and processing conditions.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion:

Gastrointestinal tract.

Salivary glands.

Thyroid.

Liver.

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Respiratory tract.

Female reproductive organs.

#### Mica muscovite

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Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

#### **Barium sulfate**

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Lung.

#### Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which have caused cancer in laboratory animals. Contains an additional component(s) that is not expected to be bioavailable due to the physical state of the material under normal handling and processing conditions.

#### Information for components:

### **Methyltrimethoxysilane**

No relevant data found.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Animal testing and human experience demonstrate no significant risk of human cancer from exposure to relatively pure amorphous silica.

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Results from a 2 year repeated vapour inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown.

#### Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

### **Barium sulfate**

Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the route(s) of exposure were not relevant for industrial hazard evaluation. Chronic exposure to barium sulfate dust produces a benign pneumoconiosis (lung disease) known as baritosis with no symptoms or changes in pulmonary function.

#### **Teratogenicity**

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

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#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These effects have been shown to be associated with iodine toxicity; similar effects are unlikely in humans. Iodine levels due to use of this product are expected to be much lower than the maximum tolerable upper intake limits in humans for iodine as recommended by the World Health Organization. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

#### Mica muscovite

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

#### **Barium sulfate**

No relevant data found.

#### Reproductive toxicity

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

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. These effects have been shown to be associated with iodine toxicity; similar effects are unlikely in humans. Iodine levels due to use of this product are expected to be much lower than the maximum tolerable upper intake limits in humans for iodine as recommended by the World Health Organization.

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

#### Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

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#### **Barium sulfate**

No relevant data found.

#### Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in some animal genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Positive findings were observed only at doses which produced significant inflammation.

### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

## octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

#### Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

#### **Barium sulfate**

For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### Information for components:

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

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#### **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

#### Mica muscovite

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

#### **Barium sulfate**

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

#### 12.1 Toxicity

## **Methyltrimethoxysilane**

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 110 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 122 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3,6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, >= 3,6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

#### Toxicity to bacteria

EC10, activated sludge, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

#### Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 28 d, number of offspring, >= 10 mg/l

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## **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0,067 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0,071 - 8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, 0,279 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0,102 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

#### **Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Based on testing of comparable products: The estimated maximum aqueous concentration of Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane (D4) from migration to water from the product as supplied is below the D4 established no-effect threshold (< 0.0079 mg/L) for aquatic organisms.

#### Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on testing for product(s) in this family of materials:

Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

### Mica muscovite

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

### **Barium sulfate**

### Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for a similar material:

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Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

No toxicity at the limit of solubility Based on data from similar materials EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 4 mg/l

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

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

Based on data from similar materials

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

#### Toxicity to bacteria

Based on data from similar materials EC50, 3 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

#### Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on data from similar materials NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 2,9 mg/l

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Methyltrimethoxysilane**

**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.

**Biodegradation:** 54 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.4-A

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

**Biodegradability:** Inherent biodegradable test(s) with radiolabeled material shows complete primary biodegradation of the parent compound. This was coupled with limited mineralization (<20%) to radiolabeled CO2 in the 28 day test. These results indicate that the material is susceptible to complete degradation consistent with inherent, primary biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail **Biodegradation:** 0 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 10,8 - 13,8 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

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### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails

to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable **Biodegradation:** 3,7 % **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

#### Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, DT50, 3,9 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, OECD Test Guideline 111

#### Mica muscovite

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

#### **Barium sulfate**

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0,82 Estimated.

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2,66 Measured

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and

7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6,49 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12 400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

#### Mica muscovite

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

### **Barium sulfate**

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

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

No relevant data found.

### **Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone**

Partition coefficient (Koc): 200 Estimated.

#### <u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16596 OECD Test Guideline 106

### Mica muscovite

No relevant data found.

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#### **Barium sulfate**

No relevant data found.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

## **Methyltrimethoxysilane**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

#### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

#### <u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) meets the current criteria for PBT and vPvB under REACh Annex XIII or other regionally specific criteria. However, D4 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D4 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D4 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D4 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms. Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) meets the current REACh Annex XIII criteria for vPvB. However, D5 does not behave similarly to known PBT/vPvB substances. The weight of scientific evidence from field studies shows that D5 is not biomagnifying in aquatic and terrestrial food webs. D5 in air will degrade by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Any D5 in air that does not degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals is not expected to deposit from the air to water, to land, or to living organisms.

This substance is considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

#### Mica muscovite

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

#### Barium sulfate

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### Methyltrimethoxysilane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

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### Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

#### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

#### Mica muscovite

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

#### **Barium sulfate**

The substance is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

### Methyltrimethoxysilane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

## Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

### octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

### Mica muscovite

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

#### **Barium sulfate**

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national

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and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1 UN number or ID number Not applicable

14.2 UN proper shipping name Not regulated for transport

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) Not applicable 14.4 Packing group Not applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards Not considered environmentally hazardous based on

available data.

14.6 Special precautions for user No data available.

## Classification for INLAND waterways (ADNR/ADN):

Consult your contact before transporting by inland waterway

#### Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1 UN number or ID number Not applicable

14.2 UN proper shipping name Not regulated for transport

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) Not applicable 14.4 Packing group Not applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.

No data available. 14.6 Special precautions for user

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk

according to IMO Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

instruments

#### Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1 UN number or ID number Not applicable

14.2 UN proper shipping name Not regulated for transport

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) Not applicable 14.4 Packing group Not applicable 14.5 Environmental hazards Not applicable 14.6 Special precautions for user No data available.

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

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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.

#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Reg.UE 528/2012 amended (Biocide Reg.): The product is a treated article according to the biocides regulation, it contains the substance "p-[(Diiodomethyl)sulfonyl]toluene" having anti-mold feature.

#### REACh Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer 's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (Number on list 70)

### **Authorisation status under REACH:**

The following substance/s contained in this product might be or is/are subject to authorization in accordance with REACH:

CAS-No.: 556-67-2 Name: octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

Authorisation status: listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation Authorisation number: Not available

Sunset date: Not available

Exempted (Categories of) Uses: Not available

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: Not applicable

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

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H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

#### Revision

From section 1 to section 16.

#### Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
IHG	Industrial Hygiene Guideline
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways: ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL -

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No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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.

Saratoga Int. Sforza S.p.A.. 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 his 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.