

## Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : 4570  
**Product code** : Not available.  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**Product type** : Paste.

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

**Product use** : Window back bedding  
**Area of application** : Industrial applications.

**Manufacturer** : Adfast  
 2685 Diab  
 Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada  
 H4S 1E7  
 Telephone: 514-337-7534  
 www.Adfastcorp.com

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)  
 CANUTEC: 613-996-6666 (CAN)

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : H361 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
 H373 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, cardiovascular system) - Category 2

GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Warning

**Hazard statements** : H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility.  
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood system, cardiovascular system)

Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.  
 P260 - Do not breathe vapor.

**Response** : P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.  
 P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

**Storage** : P405 - Store locked up.

**Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Supplemental label elements** : Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 1%

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Limestone	23.76	1317-65-3
titanium dioxide	0 - 3.2	13463-67-7
butan-2-one O,O',O''-(vinylsilyldiyl)trioxime	3.2	2224-33-1
butan-2-one O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime	2.1285	22984-54-9
N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	1	35141-30-1
carbon black respirable	0 - 0.75	1333-86-4
crystalline silica, respirable powder	0.288	14808-60-7
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	0.16713	556-67-2

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

## Section 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
metal oxide/oxides  
Formaldehyde

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Storage temperature: 24°C (75.2°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Limestone	<p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 7/2016).</b> TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> <b>Skin sensitizer.</b> 8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Québec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
titanium dioxide	<p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 7/2016).</b> TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>CA Québec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> <b>Skin sensitizer.</b> 8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: total dust</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
carbon black respirable	<p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 7/2016).</b> TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b> TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> 8 hrs OEL: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Québec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> STEL: 7 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. TWA: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
crystalline silica, respirable powder	<p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 7/2016).</b> TWA: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable</p> <p><b>CA Québec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b> TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b></p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8 hrs OEL: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form:  
Respirable particulate  
**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada,  
7/2013).**  
TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form:  
respirable fraction

**Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid. [Paste.]

**Color** : Various

**Odor** : Mild.

**Odor threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : Not applicable.

**Melting point** : Not available.

**Boiling point** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Flash point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: 1.3 to 1.4 [Water = 1]
<b>Solubility</b>	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flow time (ISO 2431)</b>	: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Keep away from heat. Contact with water produces Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime (MEKO) above 150°C.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids, alkalis and moisture. Water
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Limestone	LD50 Oral	Rat	6450 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
titanium dioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
butan-2-one O,O',O''-(vinylsilylidyne)trioxime	LD50 Oral	Rat	2463 mg/kg	-
butan-2-one O,O',O''-(methylsilylidyne)trioxime	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
carbon black respirable	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	36 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1770 mg/kg	-
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LD50 Oral	Rat	1540 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Non-irritating to the skin.  
**Eyes** : Non-irritating to the eyes.  
**Respiratory** : Not available.

### Sensitization

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not sensitizing  
**Respiratory** : Not available.

### Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Teratogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
4570	Category 2	Not determined	blood system and cardiovascular system
Limestone butan-2-one O,O',O''-(vinylsilyldiyl)trioxime	Category 1	Not determined	lungs
	Category 2	Not determined	blood system and cardiovascular system
butan-2-one O,O',O''-(methylsilyldiyl)trioxime	Category 2	Not determined	blood system and cardiovascular system
crystalline silica, respirable powder	Category 1	Inhalation	lungs

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics



## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Curing of this product will produce methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO). Repeated or prolonged exposure may have chronic health effects.

#### Potential chronic health effects

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.
- General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	121605.4 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours
carbon black respirable	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Chronic NOEC 1.7 to 15 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 4.4 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Egg	21 days 93 days
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**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	OECD 310 Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> in Sealed Vessels (Headspace Test)	3.7 % - Not readily - 29 days	-	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	6.488	13400	high

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

## Section 14. Transport information

	<b>TDG Classification</b>	<b>DOT Classification</b>	<b>ADR/RID</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>UN number</b>	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Additional information</b>	-	-	-	-	-

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Canadian lists

**Canadian NPRI** : None of the components are listed.

**CEPA Toxic substances** : The following components are listed: Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-

**Canada inventory** : Not determined.

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 09/03/2017

**Date of previous issue** : 09/03/2017

**Version** : 1

**Prepared by** : IHS

**Key to abbreviations** :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations
- HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, cardiovascular system) - Category 2	Calculation method Expert judgment

**References** : HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.