



Safety Data Sheet

Divi's safety data sheet according to OSHA HCS

Product Name: Vitamin D₃ 100 SD

Version: 000

Revision date: 30.04.2020

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name : Vitamin D₃ 100 SD

1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Used as Nutrient in food and dietary supplement Preparations.

1.3 Supplier's details

Name Divi's Laboratories Limited

Address 1-72/23(P)/Divi's/303,
Divi towers, Cyber Hills, Gachibowli,
Hyderabad – 500 032,
Telangana, India.

E-mail mail@divislaboratories.com

Web site: www.divislabs.com

1.4 Emergency phone number: +91-8922-248944

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Skin sensitization: Category 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal word(s)

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

Avoid breathing dust

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves.

Response:

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

Specific treatment

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

No data available

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Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

Pictograms



2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentration in air.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances: Material does not meet the criteria of a substance

3.2 Mixtures: Modified starch, Sucrose, Coconut oil, Sodium ascorbate, DL-alpha tocopherol, Silicodioxide, Vitamin D₃ (cholecalciferol).

Substance Name	CAS No	Ec No	Content ratio W/W %	Classification according Regulation (29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS))
Modified starch	66829-29-6	----	70.0 - 80.0%	Not classified as hazardous substance
Sucrose	57-50-1	200-334-9	10.0 - 20.0%	Not classified as hazardous substance
Coconut oil	8001-31-8	232-282-8	≤ 5.0%	Not classified as hazardous substance
Sodium ascorbate	134-03-2	205-126-1	≤ 5.0%	Not classified as hazardous substance
DL-alpha tocopherol	10191-41-0	233-466-0	≤ 2.0%	Skin sensitization. Category 1B
Silicodioxide	7631-86-9	231-545-4	≤ 1.0%	Not classified as hazardous substance
Vitamin D ₃ (cholecalciferol)	67-97-0	200-673-2	≤ 0.25 %	Acute toxicity: inhalation category 2 Acute toxicity: oral category 2 Acute toxicity Skin, category 2 Target organ systemic toxicity (Repeated exposure) category 1)

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

4.1.1 General information:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing. If adverse health effects develop seek medical attention

On inhalation:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air, Seek medical attention if necessary.

On skin contact:

Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes' while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention if irritation develops



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On eye contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of Contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Get medical attention if Irritation occurs.

On ingestion:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical practitioner. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having Convulsions. Seek medical attention if necessary.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects:

May cause irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory tract.

Excessive amounts of vitamin D in the body can cause calcium levels in the blood to rise. This can lead to a condition called hypercalcemia (too much calcium in your blood). Symptoms include:

Fatigue, loss of appetite, weight loss, excessive thirst, excessive urination, dehydration, constipation, irritability, nervousness, ringing in the ear (tinnitus), muscle weakness, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, confusion, disorientation, high blood pressure, heart arrhythmias

The main consequence of vitamin D toxicity is a buildup of calcium in your blood (hypercalcemia), which can cause nausea and vomiting, weakness, and frequent urination. Symptoms might progress to bone pain and kidney problems, such as the formation of calcium stones.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment:

Symptomatic treatment (decontamination, vital functions)

Recommend that you reduce the amount of calcium in your diet temporarily. In some cases, corticosteroids or bisphosphonates may suppress the release of calcium from your bones.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or chemical foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

For starch/ air mixtures

Starch is a class St1 dust at normal moisture level:

Minimum Ignition Temperature (MIE): >30 mJ at normal moisture level

Pmax 9.5 Bar

Kst 170 bar.m/s

Layer Ignition Temperature: >450 deg C



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Autoignition Temperature: 170 deg C (above this temperature starch will self-heat)

Dust Explosion Hazard Class 1

Harmful vapors of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire

Combustible. Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.

Harmful vapors of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:

Wear self-contained, breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Wear appropriate NIOSH/ MSHA approved respirator, chemical-resistant gloves, safety goggles, and other protective clothing. Fire fighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Protective equipment:

Splash goggles, full suit, shoes, gloves. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Emergency procedures:

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150feet) in all directions. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) Keep out of low areas. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Wear self-contained, breathing apparatus and protective Clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour/particulate respirator.

Wear safety glasses with side-shields.

Wear chemical resistant protective gloves.

Wear protective clothing.

Eyewash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not empty into drains. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment

For small amount: Rinse away with water.



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For large amounts: Sweep/shovel up. Contain with dust binding material and dispose of

For residues: Contain with dust binding material and dispose of. Pick up with suitable appliance and dispose of absorbed material in accordance with regulations.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

Cleaning operations should carry out only while wearing breathing apparatus. Nonsparking tools should be used.

6.3.3 Other information:

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Advice on safe handling:

Avoid breathing dust, vapour and mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes

Take precautionary measures against electro-static charging. Local exhaust ventilation necessary. Provide suitable exhaust ventilation at the processing machines. Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Prevent electrostatic charge – source of ignition should be kept well clear – fire extinguishers should be kept handy.

Avoid dust formation. Provide exhaust ventilation if dust is formed. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Avoid using tubes with push-in closures (when opened, the film of liquid trapped between tube and closure breaks and releases aerosols)

Use a vortex mixer instead of inverting tubes. Wait 30 seconds after shaking a tube before opening.

Use sealed safety cups and sealed rotors. Open cups inside a biosafety cabinet. Allow cups to sit prior to opening to allow aerosols to settle if no biosafety cabinet available

Do not empty into drains. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater

7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Do not store in direct Sunlight, humidity, and especially to heat.

No eating, drinking, smoking or tobacco use at the place of work.

Hands and /or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

Store work clothing separately.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Safety shower and eyewash should be available close to work area.



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7.2 Condition's for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Avoid dust formation. Dust in sufficient concentration can result in an explosive mixture in air. The product should be stored at room temperature & dry conditions in the unopened original packaging. Contents should be used immediately after opening. Protect contents from the effects of light, Atmospheric oxygen, Strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids and strong bases.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limit(s)

Substance name	CAS No	Occupational exposure Limits
Modified starch	66829-29-6	No data available
Sucrose	57-50-1	OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m ³ total dust; 5 mg/m ³ respirable dust ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m ³ total dust
Coconut oil	8001-31-8	10 mg/m ³ NIOSH TWA
Sodium ascorbate	134-03-2	No data available
DL-alpha tocopherol	10191-41-0	TWA 10 mg/m ³ (Canada) OEL PEL 5 mg/m ³ (US)
Silicondioxide	7631-86-9	No data available
Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol)	67-97-0	0.01 mg/m ³

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls:

It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or and explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust in to the work area. Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks

Dust generating substances

Dust Control Measures

The dust-containing systems (ducts and dust collectors) are designed in a manner (i.e., no leaking) that fugitive dusts are not allowed to accumulate in the work area.

The facility has a housekeeping program with regular cleaning frequencies established for floors and horizontal surfaces, such as ducts, pipes, hoods, ledges, and beams, to minimize dust accumulations within operating areas of the facility.

The working surfaces are designed in a manner to minimize dust accumulation and facilitate cleaning.



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Ignition Control Measures

Electrically-powered cleaning devices such as vacuum cleaners, and electrical equipment are approved for the hazard classification for Class II locations.

The facility has an ignition control program, such as grounding and bonding and other methods, for dissipating any electrostatic charge that could be generated while transporting the dust through the ductwork. Duct systems, dust collectors, and dust-producing machinery are bonded and grounded to minimize accumulation of static electrical charge.

Prevention Measures

The facility has separator devices to remove foreign materials capable of igniting combustible dusts.

MSDSs for the chemicals which could become combustible dust under normal operations are available to employees.

Employees are trained on the explosion hazards of combustible dusts.

Protection Measures

The facility has an emergency action plan.

Dust collectors are not located inside of buildings. (Some exceptions) Rooms, buildings, or other enclosures (dust collectors) have explosion relief venting distributed over the exterior wall of buildings and enclosures.

Explosion venting is directed to a safe location away from employees.

The facility has isolation devices to prevent deflagration propagation between pieces of equipment connected by ductwork.

The dust collector systems have spark detection and explosion/ deflagration suppression systems.

Emergency exit routes are maintained properly.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye / Face protection:

Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a full-face Shield if there is potential for airborne dust

Exposures. Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.

Skin protection:

Shoes, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to protect skin contact.

Hand protection:

Wear Chemical resistant protective gloves, Suitable materials, plastic, and rubber

Body protection:

Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, e.g. head protection, apron, protective Shoes, chemical-protection suit.

Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour/particulate respirator. Suitable respiratory protection for higher concentrations or long-term effect.

Breathing protection if breathable aerosols/dust are formed.



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Thermal hazards: None

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

9.1 Basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Remarks / Guidance
Physical state	Solid- free flowing
Colour	Off white to yellowish
Odour	None
Meltingpoint/freezingpoint	No data available
Initial boiling point/boiling range	No data available
Flammability	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
pH	4.0 - 5.0 (10% dispersion in water)
Kinematic viscosity	No data available
Solubility(ies)	Dispersible in water
Partition- coefficient: n-Octanol/water	Not determined
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density and/or relative density	0.6 - 0.7 g/cm ³
Relative Vapour density	No data available
Particle Characteristics	No data available
Oxidising properties	Oxidizes in presence of oxygen when kept in open conditions

9.2 Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes (Supplemental)

Corrosion to metals: Corrosive effects to metal are not anticipated

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:

No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed /indicated.

10.2 Chemical stability:

No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to instructions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to instructions



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10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Avoid dust formation and electro-static charge .Avoid all sources of ignition exposure to heat, light & Moist air

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Atmospheric oxygen, Strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids, strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed /indicated. Decomposition in abnormal conditions forms Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity: Classification criteria are not met

ATE mix (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

Information on Vitamin D₃

LD₅₀ Value (Oral): 42 mg/kg (Rat)

The result of this study falls within category 3 for acute toxicity if the LD₅₀ is based on the lower end of the 95% confidence limits in males (i.e. 268-484 mg/kg bw). The study thus confirms the existing classification in category 3. However, the LD₅₀ values set in the study with Wistar rats were lower and it is not possible to conclude if the higher toxicity in this study was due to a higher purity of the test substance or if it was related to the type of strain used. The study report describing the study in Wistar rats does not include a vitamin D₃ activity analysis but pathology confirmed hypercalcinosis at the lethal dose which at least supports that the substance tested indeed was cholecalciferol. The LD₅₀ set in Wistar rats is 35 (with 95% confidence limits of 24 – 53 mg/kg bw) in males and 47 mg/kg bw (with 95% confidence limits of 28 – 79 mg/kg bw) in females. Taking into consideration the acute toxicity data presented here, classification in acute toxicity category 2, H300 (fatal if swallowed) is proposed based on the LD₅₀ of 35 mg/kg bw set in the study using Wistar rats

LD₅₀ Value (Dermal): 61 mg/kg (Rat)

The existing classification of cholecalciferol as Acute Tox. 3* (H311) in Annex VI of CLP is a minimum classification the criteria for classification in category 1 could be considered fulfilled if the lower confidence limit for the LD₅₀ set in male rats is used as the ATE. However, the LD₅₀ values set for both male and female rats fall within the range for category 2. Moreover, effects were similar to those observed in the acute oral and inhalation toxicity studies and dermal toxicity rarely exceeds oral toxicity and toxicity via inhalation. Therefore, the acute dermal toxicity of cholecalciferol is proposed to fulfil criteria for classification in category 2.

LD₅₀ Value (Inhalation): 0.05mg/l (Rat)

Under the conditions of the acute inhalation study available, the LC₅₀ after a 4-hour exposure and a 35-day observation period was estimated to be in the range of 130 – 380 mg/m³ (0.13-0.4 mg/L). Post-exposure observations of clinical symptoms showed systemic effects indicative of effects on the mood, motor activity



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and coordination, posture, muscle tone and the autonomic nervous system. However, since mortality occurred in some of the animals at the same dose levels, these symptoms are considered to reflect general toxicity rather than a specific effect on the nervous system. Pathology findings considered to be treatment related include:

Male rats: pale kidneys with roughened surface, white spots and areas in the myocardium, white area in the stomach and red spots on the lungs.

Female rats: pale kidneys with roughened surface, white spots and areas in the myocardium, white area in the stomach and red spots on the lungs.

The LC₅₀ is within the range of 0.13-0.15 mg/l for males and 0.14 to 0.4 mg/l for females. These values fall within the range for classification in category 2, i.e. $0.05 < ATE \leq 0.5$ mg/l (dust and mist).

Skin corrosion/ irritation:

Mixture is not irritating to the skin. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Mixture is not irritating to the eyes. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

May cause skin sensitization. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components

Information on DL alpha Tocopherol

Skin sensitization:

Skin sensitisation potential of D, L-alpha-tocopherol was investigated in the Open Epicutaneous Test (OET), which was carried out in the albino Guinea pig (OECD guideline 406, non-GLP; Csato, 1997). During the induction phase of sensitisation, the test article was applied epicutaneously onto the skin of the test animals 5 days a week for 4 consecutive weeks. The test article induced slight to strong irritant skin reactions in the experimental animals after repeated application during the induction treatment. Considering the above experimental data, it can be concluded that topically applied D, L-alpha-tocopherol revealed a skin sensitizing potential at higher concentrations ($> 3\%$) in Guinea pigs and in the mouse LLNA. However, cutaneous exposure to D, L-alpha-tocopherol at lower (non-irritating) concentrations ($\leq 1\%$ in Guinea pigs and $\leq 3\%$ in mice) did not result in sensitisation responses, and accordingly, is unlikely to give rise to skin sensitisation in man

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Mixture is not a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components

Information on Vitamin D₃

An additional classification to current classification as Mutagenic category 2, H341 is warranted.



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Nevertheless, there is no concern for germ cell mutagenicity at exposure levels restoring normal vitamin D levels (i.e. exposure in the dietary supplementation range)

Carcinogenicity:

Mixture is not a carcinogen. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components

Information on Vitamin D₃

The data available to assess the intrinsic carcinogenic potential of cholecalciferol is limited. The human data reported is restricted to doses in the range used for vitamin supplementation and the animal data is limited to studies performed with a duration only representing approximately 25% of the lifespan of a rat. Nevertheless, phaeochromocytomas was observed already after 26 weeks and there is thus considered to be evidence from animal studies that high doses of cholecalciferol could be carcinogenic in humans. Therefore classification in category 2 is proposed. Specific concentration limits are not considered warranted.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Mixture is not a reproductive effector. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components

Information on Vitamin D₃

Due to limitations in the data on reproductive toxicity, i.e. lack of thorough investigations of all parameters required for an accurate assessment of effects on fertility and developmental toxicity and/or deficiencies with respect to methodology and reporting, data is not considered sufficient to assess if the intrinsic properties of cholecalciferol fulfil criteria for classification. Therefore, no classification with respect to fertility, teratogenicity or lactation is proposed.

STOT-Single Exposure:

No data available

Information on Vitamin D₃

No signs of respiratory irritation (estimated as clinical signs and effect on respiratory frequency), no dose related increase in lymphocytes was determined in lung tissue and no narcotic effects were observed during exposure to cholecalciferol. Therefore, cholecalciferol is not considered to meet criteria for classification STOT SE.

STOT-repeated Exposure:

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Information on: Vitamin D₃

The CLP guidance value for classification as STOT RE in category 1 after a 90-day repeated-dose study is C ≤ 10 mg/kg bw/day (oral, rat). In the studies available for this assessment, effects observed and considered relevant for this category include progressive hypercalcemia with tissue mineralisation in several organs and proliferative adrenal pathology since these were observed already at doses of 0.06 mg/kg bw/day and 0.3 mg/kg bw/day, respectively, in the 90-day rat study (Table 10.9.d). The effects are consistent between



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studies and indicate an impaired organ function at doses that are well within the guidance value set in the CLP regulation for a 90-day study in rats. The existing classification as STOT RE 1 is therefore confirmed

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

11.2 Information on the likely routes of exposure

Inhalation:

Inhalation of dust may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

Skin contact:

No adverse effects due to skin contact are expected.

Eye contact:

Dust in the eyes will cause irritation.

Ingestion:

Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.

11.3 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Over exposure may result in Nausea, vomiting, and poor appetite, Stomach pain, constipation, or diarrhoea

11.4 Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short term and long-term exposure:

Long-term complications of untreated hypervitaminosis D include:

kidney stones, kidney damage, kidney failure, excess bone loss, calcification (hardening) of arteries and soft tissues. In addition, increased blood calcium can cause abnormal heart rhythms

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity:

The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

No data is available on the degradability of this product

Information on Vitamin D₃

Not easily biodegradable

12.3 Bio accumulative potential:

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil:

No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects:

No data available



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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods:

Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to Dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an after burner and scrubber. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	Regulation Transport	Land transport (US DOT)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air transport (IATA/ICAO)
14.1	UN No.	Not regulated as a dangerous goods	Not regulated as a dangerous goods	Not regulated as a dangerous goods
14.2	UN Proper Shipping name			
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)			
	Hazard label(s)			
14.4	Packing group			
14.5	Environmental hazards			

14.6 Special precautions for user:

None

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:

No data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

US regulations:

TSCA section 12(b) Export notification (40 CFR 707, subpt. D): Not Regulated

CERCLA Hazardous substances list (40 CFR 302.4): Not listed

SARA 304 Emergency release notification.: Not Regulated

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Preparation information:

Product code : II/Vitamin D₃100 SD/02

Version : 000

Effective Date : 30.04.2020

Date of previous issue : ----

Prepared by : Divi's Laboratories Limited



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16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonized System

EC No: European Community No.

ACGIH: American conference of governmental industrial hygienist

OSHA: Occupational safety & health administration

TLV: Threshold limit value

TWA: Time weighted average

STOT: Specific target organ toxicity

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

TSCA: Toxic Substance control act

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

16.3 Key literature references and sources for data

<https://static.usp.org/pdf/EN/referenceStandards/msds/1131009.pdf>

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/5882>

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/132309>

16.4 Further information:

Training advice:

Consult your supervisor or local safety & health Professional for required training appropriate for the safe handling, use of protective equipment, and emergency response for this material

Notice to Reader

NOTICE: This Safety Data Sheet is based upon data considered accurate at the time of preparation. Despite our efforts, it may not be up to date or applicable to the circumstances of any particular case. We are not responsible for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to follow appropriate practices or from hazards inherent in the nature of the product.

END OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET