SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Raltegravir Pediatric Granules Formulation

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Raltegravir Pediatric Granules Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Pharmaceutical

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : MSD
   Shotton Lane
   NE23 3JU Cramlington NU - Great Britain
   Telephone : 44 1 670 59 30 00
   Telefax : 908-735-1496
   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Serious eye damage, Category 1 : H318: Causes serious eye damage.
   Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 : H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
   Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3 : H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms
   Signal word : Danger
   Hazard statements : H318 Causes serious eye damage.
   H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
   H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
   Precautionary statements : Prevention:
Raltegravir Pediatric Granules Formulation

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P261 Avoid breathing dust.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Raltegravir

2.3 Other hazards
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raltegravir</td>
<td>871038-72-1</td>
<td>Eye Dam. 1; H318 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H335</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium hydroxide</td>
<td>1336-21-6 215-647-6 007-001-01-2</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Acute 1; H400</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Risks: Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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
Specific hazards during firefighting: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a
potential dust explosion hazard. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
- Carbon oxides
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Fluorine compounds
- Metal oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters:
In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:
Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:
Discharge into the environment must be avoided. 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 material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:
Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. 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. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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

Technical measures:
Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation:
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not breathe dust.
- Do not swallow.
- Do not get in eyes.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Already sensitised individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitisers.
- Minimize dust generation and accumulation.
- Keep container closed when not in use.
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures:
If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers:
Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s):
No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raltegravir</td>
<td>871038-72-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1,000 µg/m3</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further information
For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>STEL (inhalable dust)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td>20 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
Apply measures to prevent dust explosions.
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 into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment
Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.
If splashes are likely to occur, wear:
Face-shield
Equipment should conform to BS EN 166

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not
Skin and body protection: Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential. Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. Filter type: Particulates type (P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance**: powder
- **Colour**: off-white
- **Odour**: odourless
- **Odour Threshold**: No data available
- **pH**: No data available
- **Melting point/freezing point**: No data available
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range**: No data available
- **Flash point**: No data available
- **Evaporation rate**: No data available
- **Flammability (solid, gas)**: May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
- **Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit**: No data available
- **Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit**: No data available
- **Vapour pressure**: No data available
- **Relative vapour density**: No data available
- **Relative density**: No data available
- **Solubility(ies)**: Water solubility
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: No data available
- **Auto-ignition temperature**: No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity
   Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information
   Flammability (liquids) : No data available
   Molecular weight : No data available
   Particle size : No data available

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
   Hazardous reactions : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
   Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
   Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.
   Avoid dust formation.

10.5 Incompatible materials
   Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
   No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
   Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation
   Skin contact
   Ingestion
   Eye contact

   Acute toxicity
   Not classified based on available information.
Components:

Raltegravir:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Mouse, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Ammonium hydroxide:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 350 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Ammonium hydroxide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Species: Bovine cornea
Result: Severe irritation

Ammonium hydroxide:
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks: Based on skin corrosivity.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species: Mouse
**Germ cell mutagenicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Raltegravir:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type: reverse mutation assay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Test Type: Alkaline elution assay |
| Test system: rat hepatocytes |
| Result: negative |

| Test Type: Chromosomal aberration |
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 |
| Result: negative |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vivo</th>
<th>Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species: Mouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Test Type: Chromosomal aberration |
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 475 |
| Result: negative |

**Ammonium hydroxide:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carcinogenicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Raltegravir:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mouse, male and female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>104 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reproductive toxicity**
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Components:**

**Raltegravir:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species: Rat, male and female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route: Oral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 600 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effects on foetal development: Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: \(\geq 600\) mg/kg body weight
Teratogenicity: LOAEL F1: 300 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: Skeletal malformations
Result: positive

Species: Rabbit
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: \(\geq 1,000\) mg/kg body weight
Teratogenicity: NOAEL: \(\geq 1,000\) mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

**Raltegravir:**

Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

**Raltegravir:**

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 90 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 371 d
Symptoms: Vomiting

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 30 mg/kg
LOAEL: 120 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 189 d
Target Organs: Stomach

Species: Mouse
NOAEL: 50 mg/kg
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 14 Weeks
Target Organs: Stomach
Species : Rat
NOAEL : 50 mg/kg
LOAEL : 200 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 8 Weeks
Target Organs : Stomach

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Raltegravir:
Ingestion : Symptoms: Nausea, Diarrhoea, Headache, Fever, Rash, Skin irritation

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Raltegravir:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 66 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC : 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 9.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 33 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 9.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Ammonium hydroxide:

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.66 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)

1

Chronic aquatic toxicity: This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Raltegravir:

Biodegradability: Result: rapidly degradable
Biodegradation: 50 %
Exposure time: 9 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

Stability in water: Hydrolysis: < 10 % (5 d)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Raltegravir:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

log Pow: -0.328

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
Remarks: Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59): Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV): Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants: Not applicable
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

**Raltegravir Pediatric Granules Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII): Not applicable


Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

- **AICS**: not determined
- **DSL**: not determined
- **IECSC**: not determined

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

**Full text of H-Statements**

- **H302**: Harmful if swallowed.
- **H314**: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- **H318**: Causes serious eye damage.
- **H335**: May cause respiratory irritation.
- **H361d**: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- **H400**: Very toxic to aquatic life.

**Full text of other abbreviations**

- **Acute Tox.**: Acute toxicity
- **Aquatic Acute**: Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
- **Eye Dam.**: Serious eye damage
- **Repr.**: Reproductive toxicity
- **Skin Corr.**: Skin corrosion
- **STOT SE**: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
- **GB EH40**: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
- **GB EH40 / TWA**: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
- **GB EH40 / STEL**: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regula-
Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

Classification of the mixture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Calculation method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Dam.</td>
<td>H318</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2</td>
<td>H361d</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3</td>
<td>H335</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

GB / EN