SAFETY DATA SHEET

Rizatriptan Orally Disintegrating Formulation

Version 2.2  Revision Date: 09/13/2019  SDS Number: 809071-00008  Date of last issue: 24.04.2019  Date of first issue: 22.07.2016

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Rizatriptan Orally Disintegrating Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details

Company name of supplier: MSD
Address: Avenida 16 de Septiembre No. 301
Xaltocan - Xochimilco Mexico 16090
Telephone: 52 55 57284444
Telefax: 908-735-1496
Emergency telephone: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use: Pharmaceutical

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Skin irritation: Category 3
Skin sensitization: Category 1
Reproductive toxicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral): Category 1 (Cardio-vascular system)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Cardio-vascular system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name</td>
<td>CAS-No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint oil</td>
<td>8006-90-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
<td>145202-66-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4. 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.

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

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with 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 : If in eyes, rinse well with water.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Causes mild skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

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).

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards during fire fighting: 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)

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.

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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 spills cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and 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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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: Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Do not swallow.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
- 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.
- The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labeled containers.

Materials to avoid:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Organic peroxides
  - Explosives
  - Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>VLE-PPT</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NOM-010- STPS-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>VLE-PPT</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NOM-010-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineering measures</th>
<th>: All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment. Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices). Minimize open handling.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal protective equipment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory protection</td>
<td>: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter type</td>
<td>Particulates type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Chemical-resistant gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Consider double gloving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye protection</td>
<td>Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and body protection</td>
<td>Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

Flammability (liquids) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
Autoignition 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.

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

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

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

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure
Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
Cellulose:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Peppermint oil:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Starch:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg

Rizatriptan:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,227 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 700 - 1,631 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes mild skin irritation.

Components:
Peppermint oil:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials
Rizatriptan: Species: Rabbit Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Peppermint oil:
Species: Rabbit Result: Eye irritation Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rizatriptan:
Species: Bovine cornea Remarks: Moderate eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Peppermint oil:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA) Routes of exposure: Skin contact Species: Mouse Method: OECD Test Guideline 429 Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

Rizatriptan:
Test Type: Maximization Test Routes of exposure: Dermal Species: Guinea pig Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitization. Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Cellulose:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vivo</td>
<td>In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Mouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Ingestion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genotoxicity in vitro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alkaline elution assay</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chromosome aberration test in vitro</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vivo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Mouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Oral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not classified based on available information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>72 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>100 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>125 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>106 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>106 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Cellulose:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Rizatriptan:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: altered estrus cycles
Result: No effects on fertility and early embryonic development were detected.

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, male
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 250 mg/kg body weight
Result: No effects on fertility and early embryonic development were detected.

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
Result: No teratogenic effects., Embryo-fetal toxicity.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
Result: No teratogenic effects., Embryo-fetal toxicity.
Remarks: The effects were seen only at maternally toxic doses.

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

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

Rizatriptan:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs (Cardio-vascular system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Cellulose:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: >= 9,000 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

Rizatriptan:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 1 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 14 Weeks
Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil, Increased pulse rate, Redness

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 0.05 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil, Increased pulse rate, Redness

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 1 y
Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Ingestion: Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system
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Symptoms: asthenia, Fatigue, Pain, Dizziness, Weakness, Drowsiness

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Cellulose:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Peppermint oil:
Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: 51 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rizatriptan:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 48 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 9.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 32 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
## Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 110 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

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

## Persistence and degradability
### Components:

- **Cellulose:**
  - Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.

- **Peppermint oil:**
  - Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Rizatriptan:**
  - Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
    - Biodegradation: 50%
    - Exposure time: 13 d
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

## Bioaccumulative potential
### Components:

- **Peppermint oil:**
  - Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: > 4
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Rizatriptan:**
  - Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -0.649

## Mobility in soil
### Components:

- **Rizatriptan:**
  - Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.83
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 106
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
Waste from residues: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
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

International Regulations
UNRTDG
Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation
NOM-002-SCT
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user
Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Federal Law for the control of chemical precursors, essential chemical products and machinery for producing capsules, tablets and pills: Not applicable

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS: not determined
DSL: not determined
IECSC: not determined
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NOM-010-STPS-2014 : Mexico. Norm NOM-010-STPS-2014 on Chemicals Polluting the Work Environment - Identification, Assessment and Control - Appendix 1 Occupational Exposure Limits
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE-PPT : Time weighted average limit value

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; IECS - 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 Standardisation; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; SDAT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System


Revision Date : 09/13/2019

The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.
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