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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synonyms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other means of identification</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Relevant identified uses**: Use according to manufacturer's directions. Seed Peletting.

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

- **Registered company name**: Centor Oceania
- **Address**: 76 Coleman Road Carrum Downs 3201 VIC Australia
- **Telephone**: +61 3 8779 2172
- **Fax**: Not Available
- **Website**: http://www.centorgroup.com/centor-oceania
- **Email**: info@centoroceania.com

**Emergency telephone number**

- **Association / Organisation**: Not Available
- **Emergency telephone numbers**: +61 3 8779 2105 (9 am to 5 pm AEST)
- **Other emergency telephone numbers**: Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

- **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GHS Classification</strong> [1]</td>
<td>Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Iritation Category 2A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**


**Label elements**

- **GHS label elements**

| **SIGNAL WORD** | WARNING |

**Hazard statement(s)**

- **H315**: Causes skin irritation
- **H319**: Causes serious eye irritation
- **H335**: May cause respiratory irritation

**Precautionary statement(s)**

- **Prevention**
  - **P271**: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
  - **P261**: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
  - **P280**: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362 Take off contaminated clothing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12001-26-2</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>mica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
＞ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
＞ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
＞ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
＞ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:
＞ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
＞ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
＞ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

＞ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
＞ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
＞ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
＞ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
＞ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion

＞ Immediately give a glass of water.
＞ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

＞ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
＞ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

＞ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
＞ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
＞ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
＞ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Continued...
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Non combustible.
Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

Minor Spills

Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- IF contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

Major Spills

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled
- IBC container/pail.

Storage incompatibility

None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Continued...
Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) Carbonic acid, calcium salt

27 mg/m³ 27 mg/m³ 1300 mg/m³

Mica; (mica silicates)

9 mg/m³ 99 mg/m³ 580 mg/m³

Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH
---|---|---
limestone | Not Available | Not Available
mica | N.E. mg/m³ / N.E. ppm | 1,500 mg/m³

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | Not Available

Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

1. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
2. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- In spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.
- Such protection might consist of:
  - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

- Lower end of the range: 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- Upper end of the range: 1: Disturbing room air currents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irritation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene.
- nylon rubber.
- butyl rubber.
- fluorocauthene.
- polyvinyl chloride.
- Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.
Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Best Selection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
  A: Best Selection
  B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
  C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>P1 Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand  ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>White powder; miscible with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact
The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye
There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Chronic
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seedworx EasyPel</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limestone</td>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
<td>IRRITATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg [1]</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg [1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mica</td>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
<td>IRRITATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

LIMESTONE
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

MICA
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
No Data available for all ingredients

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product / Packaging disposal</th>
<th>Recycling options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICA(12001-26-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (mica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>N (mica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (mica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>N (mica)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory  
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

#### Other information

**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mica</td>
<td>12001-26-2, 129899-84-9, 61076/94-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.