

SILCOPAS PURPLE 108830

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SILCOPAS PURPLE 108830

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : SILCOPAS PURPLE 108830

Chemical name: MixtureCAS number: MixtureOther means of identification: FO20051969Product type: liquid

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

Product use : Industrial applications. Plastics.

Supplier's details : AVIENT CORPORATION

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (844) 4AVIENT

Emergency telephone number

(with hours of operation)

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or

accident).

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or

mixture

EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B

GHS label elements

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If

eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage: Not applicable.Disposal: Not applicable.

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Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Hazards identified when used : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Chemical name : SILCOPAS PURPLE 108830 **Other means of identification** : SILCOPAS PURPLE 108830

Ingredient name	Synonyms	%	Identifiers
Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	>= 15 - <= 40	CAS: 1314-13-2
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An inorganic pigment that is the reaction product of high temperature calcination in which cobalt (II) oxide and aluminum oxide in varying amounts are homogeneously and ionically interdiffused to form a crystalline matrix of spinel. Its composition may include any one or a combination of the modifiers MgO, ZnO, Li2O, or TiO2.	Cobalt aluminate blue spinel	>= 10 - <= 30	CAS: 1345-16-0

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation	:	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give
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Skin contact

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mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated

clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash

clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has

been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes eye irritation.

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

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering,

redness

Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

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

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms

may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under

medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without



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suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO₂.

None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

 Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up



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Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits



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Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Zinc oxide	CAL OSHA PEL (2018-05-16). [zinc oxide] STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m3 Form: Fume TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Total dust TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (2012-03-05). [Zinc oxide] STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m3 Form: Respirable fraction NIOSH REL (2010-09-01). [ZINC OXIDE] CEIL: 15 mg/m3 Form: Dust STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m3 Form: Fume TWA 10 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Dust and fumes OSHA PEL (1993-06-30). [Zinc oxide] TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Fume TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Total dust OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01). [Zinc oxide fume] TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m3 Form: Fume STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m3 Form: Fume STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m3 Form: Fume OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01). [Zinc oxide] TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01). [Zinc oxide] TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An inorganic pigment that is the reaction product of high temperature calcination in which cobalt (II) oxide and aluminum oxide in varying amounts are homogeneously and ionically interdiffused to form a crystalline matrix of spinel. Its composition may include any one or a combination of the modifiers MgO, ZnO, Li2O, or TiO2.	ACGIH TLV (2019-03-26). [cobalt and inorganic compounds as Co] A3. Inhalation sensitizer. Skin sensitizer. TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m3 (as Co)

Biological exposure indices

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An inorganic	ACGIH BEI (2012-03-05) [cobalt and inorganic compounds
pigment that is the reaction product of	including cobalt oxides]
high temperature calcination in which	BEI - 15 μ g/l, not combined with tungsten carbide - cobalt [in urine].
cobalt (II) oxide and aluminum oxide in	Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek
varying amounts are homogeneously and	ACGIH BEI (2012-03-05) [cobalt and inorganic compounds
ionically interdiffused to form a	including cobalt oxides]

Respiratory protection

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crystalline matrix of spinel. Its composition may include any one or a combination of the modifiers MgO, ZnO, Li2O, or TiO2.	BEI - [Nonquantitative: Biological monitoring should be considered for this compound based on the review; however, a specific BEI® could not be determined due to insufficient data.], cobalt with tungsten carbide - cobalt [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek
Appropriate engineering controls	Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Skin protection	
•	chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be



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used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : liquid [Paste.]

Color : PURPLE

Odor : Not available.
Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not available.

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point or initial boiling point

and boiling range

Not available.

Flash point : Not available.

Evaporation rate : Not available. **Flammability** : Not available.

Lower and upper explosion : Lower: Not available. limit/flammability limit : Upper: Not available.

Vapor pressure: Not available.Relative vapor density: Not available.Relative density: Not available.Solubility in water: Not available.Partition coefficient: n-: Not applicable.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available. **Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic : Not available.

Kinematic: Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.



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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or

its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see

Section 7).

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will

not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

Incompatible materials: Keep away from strong acids. Oxidizer.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition

products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture. Not fully tested.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Zinc oxide	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant
	<u>Duration of treatment/exposure</u> : 24 hrs

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Zinc oxide	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant
	<u>Duration of treatment/exposure</u> : 24 hrs



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Conclusion/Summary : Mixture. Not fully tested.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
inorganic pigment that is			
the reaction product of			
high temperature			
calcination in which cobalt			
(II) oxide and aluminum			
oxide in varying amounts			
are homogeneously and			
ionically interdiffused to			
form a crystalline matrix of			
spinel. Its composition			
may include any one or a			
combination of the			
modifiers MgO, ZnO,			
Li2O, or TiO2.			



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Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes eye irritation.

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

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering,

redness

Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

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



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Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Reproductive toxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	
Zinc oxide	Acute LC50 Fresh water	
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	
	1.1 Mg/l [96 h]	
	Acute LC50 Fresh water	
	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	
	0.098 Mg/l [48 h]	
	Acute IC50 Marine water	
	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	
	1.85 Mg/l [96 h]	

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential



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Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Zinc oxide	-	28,960.00	High

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

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

Section 14. Transport information

U.S.DOT 49CFR : Not regulated for transportation.

Ground/Air/Water

IATA : Consult mode specific transport rules

IMDG : Consult mode specific transport rules

Section 15. Regulatory information



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U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report (PAIR): Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane;

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane;

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) : Listed

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I : Not listed

Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class : Not listed

II Substances

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor: Not listed

Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential: Not listed

Chemicals)

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Zinc oxide	>= 15 - <= 40	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An	>= 10 - <= 30	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
inorganic pigment that is the		
reaction product of high		
temperature calcination in		
which cobalt (II) oxide and		
aluminum oxide in varying		
amounts are homogeneously		



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and ionically interdiffused	
to form a crystalline matrix	
of spinel. Its composition	
may include any one or a	
combination of the	
modifiers MgO, ZnO, Li2O,	
or TiO2.	

SARA 313

Form R - Reporting requirements

Product name	CAS number	%
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	>= 15 - <= 40
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An inorganic pigment that is the	1345-16-0	>= 10 - <= 30
reaction product of high temperature calcination in which		
cobalt (II) oxide and aluminum oxide in varying amounts		
are homogeneously and ionically interdiffused to form a		
crystalline matrix of spinel. Its composition may include		
any one or a combination of the modifiers MgO, ZnO,		
Li2O, or TiO2.		

Supplier notification

Product name	CAS number	0/0
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	>= 15 - <= 40
C.I. Pigment Blue 28 An inorganic pigment that is the	1345-16-0	>= 10 - <= 30
reaction product of high temperature calcination in		
which cobalt (II) oxide and aluminum oxide in varying		
amounts are homogeneously and ionically interdiffused		
to form a crystalline matrix of spinel. Its composition		
may include any one or a combination of the modifiers		
MgO, ZnO, Li2O, or TiO2.		

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed:

Zinc oxide

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey: The following components are listed:

ZINC OXIDE



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COBALT compounds

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed:

ZINC OXIDE FUME COBALT COMPOUNDS

California Prop. 65

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals

None of the components are listed.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals

None of the components are listed.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals

None of the components are listed.

Montreal Protocol

None of the components are listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Annex A - Elimination - Production

None of the components are listed.

Annex A - Elimination - Use

None of the components are listed.

Annex B - Restriction - Production

None of the components are listed.

Annex B - Restriction - Use

None of the components are listed.

Annex C - Unintentional - Production

None of the components are listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - Industrial



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None of the components are listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - Pesticide

None of the components are listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) -Severely hazardous pesticide

None of the components are listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Heavy metals - Annex 1

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 1 - Production

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 1 - Use

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 2

None of the components are listed.

POPs - Annex 3

New Zealand

None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Australia: All components are listed or exempted.Canada: All components are listed or exempted.China: All components are listed or exempted.

Eurasian Economic Union: **Russian Federation inventory:** All components are listed or

exempted.

Japan : Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined.

Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined. All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines: All components are listed or exempted.Republic of Korea: All components are listed or exempted.Taiwan: All components are listed or exempted.

Thailand : Not determined.
Turkey : Not determined.

United States : All components are active or exempted.
Viet Nam : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information



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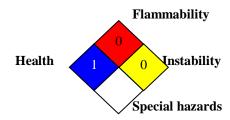
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	1
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B	Calculation method

History

Date of printing: 11/19/2025Date of issue/Date of revision: 11/18/2025Date of previous issue: 00/00/0000

Version : 1.0

Prepared by : EHS_BATCH

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor DOT = Department of Transportation

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods



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IMO = International Maritime Organization

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine

pollution)

N/A = Not available

SGG = Segregation Group

TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods

UN = United Nations

References Notice to reader Not available.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Particularly this information may not be valid for such material used in conjunction with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.