SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Abamectin / Levamisole Hydrochloride / Oxfendazole / Cobalt Disodium EDTA / Sodium Selenate Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
5.0	06/17/2025	10812598-00013	Date of first issue: 07/11/2022

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Abamectin / Levamisole Hydrochloride / Oxfendazole / Cobalt Disodium EDTA / Sodium Selenate Formulation

Other means of identification : Alliance (A010249)
COOPERS TRIFECTA TRIPLE ACTIVE DRENCH FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE MINERALISED (67327)

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc
Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue
Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product
Restrictions on use : Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1 (Respiratory Tract, Thyroid, Heart, Blood)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Liver, Testis)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) : Category 2 (Blood, Testis)

Other hazards

None known.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements :

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Respiratory Tract, Thyroid, Heart, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver, Testis) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Blood, Testis) 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 mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P301 + P312 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
Levamisole hydrochloride	16595-80-5*	>= 5 - <= 10	TSC
Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate	15137-09-4*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
oxfendazole	53716-50-0*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Citric acid	77-92-9*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC
Polyethylene glycol stearate	9004-99-3*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC
Sodium selenate	13410-01-0*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC
abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO)	71751-41-2*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

* Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.
TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

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.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
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	:	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Suspected of causing genetic defects. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides Cobalt compounds Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Metal oxides
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 (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. 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	:	See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.
Local/Total ventilation	:	If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapors. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment Keep container tightly closed. Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.
Store locked up.
Keep tightly closed.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Levamisole hydrochloride	16595-80-5	TWA	20 µg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
	Further information: Skin			
		Wipe limit	200 µg/100 cm²	Internal
oxfendazole	53716-50-0	TWA	40 µg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
		Wipe limit	400 µg/100 cm²	Internal
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	TWA	10 ppm	US WEEL
Polyethylene glycol stearate	9004-99-3	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	3 mg/m³	ACGIH
Sodium selenate	13410-01-0	TWA	20 µg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
		Wipe limit	200 µg/100 cm²	Internal
		TWA	0.2 mg/m³ (selenium)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	0.2 mg/m³ (selenium)	ACGIH
		TWA	0.2 mg/m³ (selenium)	NIOSH REL
abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO)	71751-41-2	TWA	15 µg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
		Wipe limit	150 µg/100 cm²	Internal

Engineering measures : Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., dripless quick connections).
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.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

Eye protection : 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.

Skin and body protection : 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.

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

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Aqueous solution, suspension
Color	:	pink, to, purple
Odor	:	No data available
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	3.4 - 4.4 (68 °F / 20 °C)
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)	:	Not applicable
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	:	1.05 - 1.08
Density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	770 - 5000 mm²/s (68 °F / 20 °C)

Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 976.18 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 7.42 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 180 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 223 mg/kg

LD50 (Rabbit): 458 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Dog): 1,600 mg/kg

LD50 (sheep): 250 mg/kg

Benzyl alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,200 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5,400 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

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

Sodium selenate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5 - 50 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.052 - 0.51 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 24 mg/kg LD50 (Mouse): 10 mg/kg LDLo (Monkey): 24 mg/kg Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 0.023 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 330 mg/kg LD50 (Rabbit): 2,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Remarks	:	No data available

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Citric acid:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	Draize Test
Result	:	No skin irritation

Sodium selenate:

Species	:	reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 431

Species	:	reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 439

Result	:	Skin irritation

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Remarks	:	No data available

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Citric acid:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	Draize Test

Sodium selenate:

Species	:	Bovine cornea
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 437
Result	:	No eye irritation

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Mild eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Remarks	:	No data available

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Routes of exposure	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Species	:	Humans
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials
Assessment	:	Probability or evidence of low to moderate respiratory sensitization rate in humans

Benzyl alcohol:

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Humans
Result	:	positive
Assessment	:	Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization rate in humans

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

Test Type	:	Open epicutaneous test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Result	:	Not a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Micronucleus test Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion

		Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Result: positive

Benzyl alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative

Citric acid:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Result: positive Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative

Sodium selenate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells Result: negative Test Type: Alkaline elution assay Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	2 Years
NOAEL	:	80 mg/kg body weight
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	2 Years
NOAEL	:	40 mg/kg body weight
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Species	:	Rat

Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	105 weeks
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	105 weeks
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	1 Years
Symptoms	:	No adverse effects.
Target Organs	:	Liver

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Symptoms	:	No adverse effects.
Target Organs	:	Liver

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	103 weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	negative

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	105 weeks
Result	:	negative

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	93 weeks
Result	:	negative

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Result: No significant adverse effects were reported
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight Result: Fetotoxicity. Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 40 mg/kg body weight Result: Fetotoxicity.
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Mouse Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume) Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

		Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume) Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat, male Application Route: Oral Fertility: NOAEL: 17 mg/kg body weight Target Organs: Testes Result: Effects on fertility. Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Fertility: NOAEL: 0.9 mg/kg body weight Target Organs: Liver Result: No effects on fertility. Test Type: Fertility Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Duration of Single Treatment: 1 Months Fertility: NOAEL: 750 mg/kg body weight Target Organs: Testes Result: Effects on fertility.
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight Result: positive, Fetal effects. Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rat Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight Result: positive, Embryo-fetal toxicity.

		Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 108 mg/kg body weight Result: positive, Embryo-fetal toxicity., Fetal abnormalities. Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 0.625 mg/kg body weight
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Benzyl alcohol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Citric acid:

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

Sodium selenate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility Species: Rat, male Application Route: Oral Result: Effects on fertility. Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Early Embryonic Development: NOAEL: 0.12 mg/kg body weight Result: Fetotoxicity.
Effects on fetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 0.05 mg/kg body weight Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg body weight Result: Cleft palate Remarks: Adverse developmental effects were observed Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 2 mg/kg body weight Result: Cleft palate, Teratogenic effects., Reduced embryonic survival Remarks: Adverse developmental effects were observed Test Type: Development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1.6 mg/kg body weight Result: Teratogenic effects.
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Citric acid:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Respiratory Tract, Thyroid, Heart, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause damage to organs (Liver, Testis) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause damage to organs (Blood, Testis) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Target Organs	:	Blood, Testis
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Routes of exposure	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs	:	Respiratory Tract
Assessment	:	Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 0.02 mg/l/6h/d or less.
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Routes of exposure	:	Ingestion
Target Organs	:	Thyroid, Heart, Blood
Assessment	:	Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Routes of exposure	:	Oral
Target Organs	:	Liver, Testis
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Sodium selenate:

Routes of exposure	:	Ingestion
Assessment	:	Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Routes of exposure	:	Ingestion
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system
Assessment	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	2.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	18 Months
Target Organs	:	Testis

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	20 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	18 Months
Target Organs	:	Blood

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	40 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	3 Months

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	> 10 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	< 0.01 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Mouse
LOAEL	:	< 0.01 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	11 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	2 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Blood, Liver, Testis

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	3.8 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	3 Months
Target Organs	:	Liver, Testis

Species	:	Mouse
NOAEL	:	750 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	1 Months
Target Organs	:	Liver

Species	:	Mouse
NOAEL	:	37.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	3 Months
Target Organs	:	Liver

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	6 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	1 Months
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	11 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	2 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Lymph nodes, thymus gland

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	13.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	12 Months
Target Organs	:	Liver

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1.072 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	28 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 412

Citric acid:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	4,000 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	8,000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	10 Days

Sodium selenate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	0.4 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	24 Months
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system
Symptoms	:	Tremors, ataxia

Species	:	Mouse
NOAEL	:	4.0 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	24 Months
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system
Symptoms	:	Tremors, ataxia

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	0.25 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	0.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	53 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system
Symptoms	:	Tremors, weight loss
Remarks	:	mortality observed

Species	:	Monkey
NOAEL	:	1.0 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	14 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Dizziness, hypotension

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Inhalation	:	Target Organs: Respiratory system Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ingestion	:	Target Organs: Blood Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Target Organs: Heart Target Organs: Thyroid

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: May cause, Tremors, Diarrhea, central nervous system effects, Salivation, tearing

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Levamisole hydrochloride:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 37.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 64 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 34 d Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10 (Hyalella azteca (Amphipod)): > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

oxfendazole:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 2.7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 2.5 mg/l

		Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.059 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.023 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Benzyl alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 460 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 230 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 770 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 310 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 51 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Citric acid:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,535 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: DIN 38412
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (Bacteria): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h

Sodium selenate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Chlamydomonas reinhardtii (green algae)): 245 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h NOEC (Chlamydomonas reinhardtii (green algae)): 197 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l Exposure time: 258 d Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: > 0.1 - 1 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (activated sludge): 590 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.2 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 9.6 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish)): 24 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 42 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h

		LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 15 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Americamysis): 0.022 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.34 µg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.52 µg/l Exposure time: 32 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.03 µg/l Exposure time: 21 d NOEC (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 0.0035 µg/l Exposure time: 28 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50: > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Persistence and degradability

Components:

oxfendazole:

Stability in water	:	Hydrolysis: < 5 %(4 d)

Benzyl alcohol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 92 - 96 % Exposure time: 14 d

Citric acid:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Polyethylene glycol stearate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 70 % Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Stability in water : Hydrolysis: 50 %(< 12 h)

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -3.86
Remarks: Calculation

oxfendazole:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.95

Benzyl alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.05

Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.72

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 52

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4

Mobility in soil

Components:

oxfendazole:

Distribution among environmental compartments : log Koc: 3.2

abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : log Koc: > 3.6

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

Contaminated packaging	:	Do not dispose of waste into sewer. 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

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO), oxfendazole)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO), oxfendazole)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO), oxfendazole)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number	:	UN 3082

Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO), oxfendazole)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	CLASS 9
ERG Code	:	171
Marine pollutant	:	yes(abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO), oxfendazole)
Remarks	:	Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450 liters. Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; however it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or IMO.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Sodium selenate	13410-01-0	100	41666

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Respiratory or skin sensitization
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Water	7732-18-5
Levamisole hydrochloride	16595-80-5
Cobalt disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate	15137-09-4

oxfendazole	53716-50-0
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6
Sodium selenate	13410-01-0

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including abamectin (combination of avermectin B1a and avermectin B1b) (ISO), which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

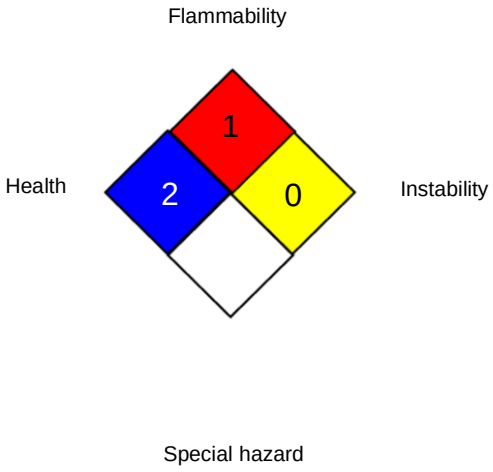
The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS	:	not determined
DSL	:	not determined
IECSC	:	not determined

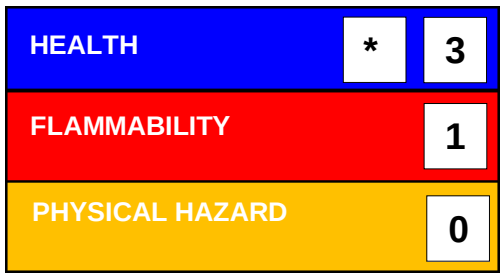
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL	:	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	:	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
NIOSH REL / TWA	:	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek

OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	:	8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; IECSC - 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 Standardization; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; 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

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
Revision Date	:	06/17/2025

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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.

US / Z8