according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Vitamin C (>10%) Formulation

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Vitamin C (>10%) Formulation

Product code : AQUA C FISH PLUS

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)

Combustible dust

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Other hazards

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : If small particles are generated during further processing, han-

dling or by other means, may form combustible dust concentra-

tions in air.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Supplemental Hazard State- :

ments

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing dust.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of

the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves, eye protection and face protection

tion.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention

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.

Additional Labeling

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute oral toxicity: 1.25 %

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute dermal toxicity: 1.25 %

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 1.25 %

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
Starch	9005-25-8*	>= 30 - <= 60	TSC
Citric acid	77-92-9*	>= 10 - <= 30	TSC
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7*	>= 7 - <= 13	TSC
Calcium diformate	544-17-2*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC
Formic acid	64-18-6*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

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78-70-6*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC
5392-40-5*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical

advice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty In case of skin contact

of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

If swallowed Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delayed

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

the skin.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, Protection of first-aiders

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

Notes to physician

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient

concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a

potential dust explosion hazard.

TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides Metal oxides

Oxides of phosphorus

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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 emer-

gency 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. 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

Surround spill with absorbents and place a damp covering over the area to minimize entry of the material into the air. Add excess liquid to allow the material to enter into solution.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces

with compressed air).

Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. 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 : Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust

causing an explosion.

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

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

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Avoid breathing dust. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

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.

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

inert or nuisance dust 50 Million particles per cubic foot

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (total dust)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

15 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (total dust)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

5 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (respirable fraction)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

15 Million particles per cubic foot

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (respirable fraction)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

Dust, nuisance dust and par-

ticulates

10 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): PEL (Total dust)

Basis: CAL PEL

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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5 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): PEL (respirable dust fraction)

Basis: CAL PEL

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Starch	9005-25-8	TWA	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total)	10 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	TWA	5000 μg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	TWA	1 mg/m³	ACGIH
		STEL	3 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA	1 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	3 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	1 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Formic acid	64-18-6	TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	5 ppm 9 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	5 ppm 9 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal	5392-40-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	5 ppm	ACGIH

Engineering measures

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).

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.

Minimize open handling.

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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, dispensible suits) to eval averaged aking surfaces.

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 : powder

Color : No data available

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Flammability (liquids) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Relative density : No data available

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 : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation.
Oxidizing agents

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Version 3.0

Revision Date: 06/18/2025

SDS Number: 11506187-00003

Date of last issue: 04/14/2025 Date of first issue: 02/03/2025

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 200 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Starch:

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

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

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

Ascorbic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 11,900 mg/kg

Calcium diformate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

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Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Formic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgment

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 7.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Dimethyl octadienol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,790 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Mouse): > 3.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 90 min Test atmosphere: vapor

Remarks: No test guideline followed

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 5,610 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 4,895 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.68 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2,250 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Ascorbic acid:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Calcium diformate:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Phosphoric acid:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Formic acid:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Remarks : Based on extreme pH

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Starch:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

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Calcium diformate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Phosphoric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Formic acid:

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

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Ascorbic acid:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Calcium diformate:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

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Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Test Type : Buehler Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Dimethyl octadienol:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : positive

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Assessment : Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization

rate in humans

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

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

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Ascorbic acid:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Calcium diformate:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila mel-

anogaster (in vivo)

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Formic acid:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila mel-

anogaster (in vivo)

Application Route: Ingestion

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 477

Result: negative

Dimethyl octadienol:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ascorbic acid:

Species: MouseApplication Route: IngestionExposure time: 2 YearsResult: negative

Formic acid:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 104 weeks
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Mouse Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 104 - 105 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.

OSHANo 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

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Citric acid:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Ascorbic acid:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Calcium diformate:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Formic acid:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Dimethyl octadienol:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: No test guideline followed

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Components:

Citric acid:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Starch:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 2,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 410

Citric acid:

Species : Rat

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

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rat, male

NOAEL : >= 8,100 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Calcium diformate:

Species : Rat

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NOAEL 3,000 mg/kg Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 13 Weeks

Method **OECD Test Guideline 408**

Remarks Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

Species Rat NOAEL : 250 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 40 - 52 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Formic acid:

Species Rat NOAEL : 400 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion : 52 Weeks Exposure time

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species : Rat, male NOAEL : >= 497.9 mg/kgApplication Route : Ingestion : 96 Days

Exposure time

: OECD Test Guideline 408 Method

Remarks The test was conducted according to guideline

Rat Species NOAEL 250 mg/kg Application Route Skin contact Exposure time 91 Days

OECD Test Guideline 411 Method

Remarks The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species Rat, female LOAEL 335 mg/kg : Ingestion Application Route Exposure time 14 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Citric acid:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,535 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Ascorbic acid:

: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,020 mg/l Toxicity to fish

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 140 mg/l

> Exposure time: 16 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Calcium diformate:

Toxicity to fish : LC0 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): >= 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: EPA-660/3-75-009

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 500

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

: NOEC: >= 22.1 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 130 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 365 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1,240

mq/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 295

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC: 72 mg/l

Exposure time: 13 d

Dimethyl octadienol:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 27.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 59 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 156.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 54.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

EC10 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 6.78 mg/l

> Exposure time: 96 h Method: DIN 38412

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 103.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (activated sludge): 160 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 30 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Citric acid:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Ascorbic acid:

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradability

Biodegradation: 97 %

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302

Calcium diformate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 86 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Dimethyl octadienol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 64.2 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C.4.D.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: -1.72

octanol/water

Ascorbic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: -1.85

octanol/water

Calcium diformate:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -2.3 - -1.9

octanol/water Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -2.1

Dimethyl octadienol:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 2.84

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.76

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

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 : Combustible dust

Respiratory or skin sensitization Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

Starch	9005-25-8
Citric acid	77-92-9
D(+)-Glucose monohydrate	5996-10-1
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7
Calcium diformate	544-17-2
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2
Fumaric acid	110-17-8
Formic acid	64-18-6

California List of Hazardous Substances

Phosphoric acid 7664-38-2

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Starch 9005-25-8 Phosphoric acid 7664-38-2

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

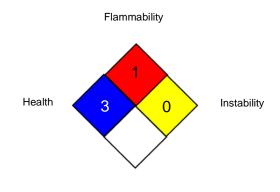
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NFPA 704:



Special hazard

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)

CAL PEL : California permissible exposure limits for chemical contami-

nants (Title 8, Article 107)

NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit : Permissible exposure limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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 Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

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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