SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Carbimazole Formulation

Version: 3.0   Revision Date: 18.04.2019   SDS Number: 4098695-00003   Date of last issue: 16.04.2019

Date of first issue: 22.03.2019

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
Trade name: Carbimazole Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the Substance/Mixture: Veterinary product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company: MSD
Walton Manor, Walton
MK7 7AJ Milton Keynes - United Kingdom

Telephone: 908-740-4000
Telefax: 908-735-1496
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classifications (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Carbimazole

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbimazole</td>
<td>22232-54-8</td>
<td>244-854-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repr. 1A; H360 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of 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.

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.

If inhaled:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. 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:
If in eyes, rinse well with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks:
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting:
Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
Carbon oxides
## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| Personal precautions | Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations. |

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

| Environmental precautions | Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. |

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| Methods for cleaning up | Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. |

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

| Technical measures | Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion. |
Carbimazole Formulation

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe dust.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Keep container tightly closed.
Minimize dust generation and accumulation.
Keep container closed when not in use.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents
Organic peroxides
Explosives

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The
COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>4 mg/m3</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>20 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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S14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbimazole</th>
<th>22232-54-8</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>20 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>200 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information

For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica,. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit,. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, de-
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tory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with,. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

8.2 Exposure controls

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 de-
vices). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

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.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

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.

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

Filter type : Particulates type (P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : powder
Colour : pink
Odour : No data available
Odour 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 : No data available
Evaporation rate : Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
Vapour pressure : Not applicable
Relative vapour 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
- Auto-ignition 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.

9.2 Other information
- Flammability (liquids): Not applicable
- Molecular weight: No data available
- Particle size: No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

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

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

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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

Acute toxicity

- Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbimazole:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 2,250 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
LD50 (Mouse): 860 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

- Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbimazole:

Remarks: No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

- Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbimazole:

Remarks: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

- Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

- Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbimazole:

 Remarks: No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbimazole:

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
- Result: positive
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Subcutaneous
  - Result: equivocal
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

  Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Subcutaneous
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Carbimazole:

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: positive
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Result: positive
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Components:

Carbimazole:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.
STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Carbimazole:
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Target Organs: Thyroid, Adrenal gland, Testis
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Carbimazole:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Exposure time: 15 Days
Target Organs: Thyroid

Species: Rat
LOAEL: 1.35 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 8 Weeks
Target Organs: Thyroid, Testis

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Carbimazole:
Ingestion: Symptoms: Rash, hearing loss, Headache, Nausea, hair loss

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Carbimazole:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 120 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)): 0.43 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
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LC50 (Americamysis): 2.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 25 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-
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Dipping site for recycling or disposal.
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>UN number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2 UN proper shipping name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Carbimazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Carbimazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Carbimazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Carbimazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Carbimazole)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Hazard class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.4 Packing group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>Classification Code</th>
<th>Hazard Identification Number</th>
<th>Labels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>M7</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>M7</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Labels**
- Tunnel restriction code: 9

**RID**
- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9

**IMDG**
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9
- EmS Code: F-A, S-F

**IATA (Cargo)**
- Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
- Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Miscellaneous

**IATA (Passenger)**
- Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 956
- Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Miscellaneous

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

- **ADN**
  - Environmentally hazardous: yes

- **ADR**
  - Environmentally hazardous: yes

- **RID**
  - Environmentally hazardous: yes

- **IMDG**
  - Marine pollutant: yes

- **IATA (Passenger)**
  - Environmentally hazardous: yes

- **IATA (Cargo)**
  - Environmentally hazardous: yes

### 14.6 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.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

- **Remarks**: Not applicable for product as supplied.
SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable

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<th>E2</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS</th>
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Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

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

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

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

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

Full text of H-Statements

H360 : May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure in contact with skin.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Carbimazole Formulation

Full text of other abbreviations
- Aquatic Acute: Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
- Aquatic Chronic: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
- Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
- STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
- GB EH40: UK EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
- GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
- GB EH40 / STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:
- Classification procedure:
  - Repr. 1A: H360 - Calculation method
  - STOT RE 2: H373 - Calculation method
  - Aquatic Chronic 2: H411 - Calculation method
SAFETY DATA SHEET  
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Carbimazole Formulation

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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.

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