SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diclazuril Formulation

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Diclazuril Formulation
Other means of identification: No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company name of supplier: Merck & Co., Inc
Address: 2000 Galloping Hill Road
Kenilworth - New Jersey - U.S.A. 07033
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASETWARD@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 Hazardous Products Regulations
Reproductive toxicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 2 (Lungs, Lymph nodes, Liver)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Warning
Hazard Statements: H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Lungs, Lymph nodes, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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 dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soybean meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diclazuril</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment.
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
- Metal oxides
- Sulfur 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.
- Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spills cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and 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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures:
- Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust
Local/Total ventilation: Use only with adequate ventilation.
Advice on safe handling:
- Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
- Do not swallow.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
- 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 in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents

### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>TWA EV (total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust fraction)</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean meal</td>
<td>68308-36-1</td>
<td>TWA (Total particulates)</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable dust)</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>TWA (Mist)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
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<td>STEL (Mist)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TWA EV (Mist)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TWA (Mist)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diclazuril Formulation

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). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment
Respiratory protection: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapor type
Hand protection: 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. 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: pellets
Color: green-brown
Odor: No data available
Odor Threshold: No data available
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Diclazuril Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
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<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative vapor density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water solubility: No data available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic: Not applicable</td>
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<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
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<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.</td>
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<td>Molecular weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Particle size</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diclazuril Formulation

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions: 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.

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
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Calcium carbonate:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 420
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 3 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

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

Soybean meal:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Diclazuril Formulation

Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 2.24 mg/l

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 4,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Soybean meal:
Species: reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 439
Result: No skin irritation

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Diclazuril:
Remarks: Not classified due to lack of data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

Calcium carbonate:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

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

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Diclazuril:
Remarks: Not classified due to lack of data.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Calcium carbonate:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: negative

Soybean meal:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Test Type: Buehler Test
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
**Diclazuril Formulation**

**Diclazuril:**
Remarks : Not classified due to lack of data.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Calcium carbonate:**
Genotoxicity in vitro : 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

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

**Soybean meal:**
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

**White mineral oil (petroleum):**
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: mouse lymphoma cells
Result: negative

Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay
Test system: rat hepatocytes
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Human lymphocytes
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Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Micronucleus test
  - Species: Mouse
  - Cell type: Bone marrow
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila melanogaster (in vivo)
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: dominant lethal test
  - Species: Mouse
  - Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 24 Months
- Result: negative

Diclazuril:
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 25 Months
- NOAEL: 3 mg/kg body weight
- LOAEL: 11 mg/kg body weight
- Result: negative
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 28 Months
- NOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight
- LOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
- Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Calcium carbonate:
- 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
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Diclazuril Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>SDS Number</th>
<th>Date of last issue: 11/07/2020</th>
<th>Date of first issue: 10/01/2020</th>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>04/09/2021</td>
<td>6490719-00005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effects on fetal development**
- Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
  Species: Rat  
  Application Route: Ingestion  
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
  Result: negative

**White mineral oil (petroleum):**
- Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
  Species: Rat  
  Application Route: Skin contact  
  Result: negative

**Diclazuril:**
- Test Type: Two-generation study  
  Species: Rat  
  General Toxicity Parent: NOAEL: 5 mg/kg body weight  
  Early Embryonic Development: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight  
  Symptoms: Reduced offspring weight gain.  
  Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

**Effects on fetal development**
- Test Type: Development  
  Species: Rabbit  
  Application Route: Oral  
  Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 80 mg/kg body weight  
  Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 320 mg/kg body weight  
  Symptoms: Early Resorptions / resorption rate., Late Resorptions / resorption rate.

- Test Type: Development  
  Species: Rat  
  Application Route: Oral  
  General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight  
  Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 5 mg/kg body weight

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**STOT-single exposure**
- Not classified based on available information.

**STOT-repeated exposure**
- May cause damage to organs (Lungs, Lymph nodes, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Components:**

**Diclazuril:**
- Target Organs: Liver, Lungs, Lymph nodes  
  Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Calcium carbonate:
Species: Rat  
NOAEL: > 1,000 mg/kg  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 28 Days  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rat  
LOAEL: 160 mg/kg  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 90 Days  

Species: Rat  
LOAEL: >= 1 mg/l  
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Exposure time: 4 Weeks  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

Diclazuril:
Species: Rat  
NOAEL: 6 mg/kg  
LOAEL: 74 mg/kg  
Application Route: Oral  
Exposure time: 12 Months  
Target Organs: Liver, Lungs, Lymph nodes  

Species: Rat  
NOAEL: 4 mg/kg  
LOAEL: 69 mg/kg  
Application Route: Oral  
Exposure time: 3 Months  
Target Organs: Liver  

Species: Mouse  
NOAEL: 30 mg/kg  
LOAEL: 60 mg/kg  
Application Route: Oral  
Exposure time: 3 Months  
Target Organs: Liver  

Species: Dog  
NOAEL: 20 mg/kg  
LOAEL: 80 mg/kg  
Exposure time: 12 Months
Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Diclazuril:
Ingestion  
Symptoms: Diarrhea

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Calcium carbonate:
Toxicity to fish  
LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates  
EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants  
NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 50 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms  
NOEC: 1,000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209  
EC50: > 1,000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Soybean meal:
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates  
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants  
ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Diclazuril:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.58 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.63 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 1.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.16 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Soybean meal:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 84 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Soybean meal:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 1.18
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Diclazuril:
Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 160
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 4.5
pH: 7

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.
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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

**Domestic regulation**

**TDG**
Not regulated as a dangerous good

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- **AICS**: not determined
- **DSL**: not determined
- **IECSC**: not determined

### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Full text of other abbreviations**

- **ACGIH**: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- **CA AB OEL**: Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
- **CA BC OEL**: Canada. British Columbia OEL
- **CA QC OEL**: Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
- **ACGIH / TWA**: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- **CA AB OEL / TWA**: 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
- **CA AB OEL / STEL**: 15-minute occupational exposure limit
- **CA BC OEL / TWA**: 8-hour time weighted average
- **CA BC OEL / STEL**: short-term exposure limit
- **CA QC OEL / TWAEV**: Time-weighted average exposure value
- **CA QC OEL / STEV**: Short-term exposure value

**AIIC** - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; **ANTT** - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; **ASTM** - American Society for the Testing of Materials; **bw** - Body weight; **CMR** - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; **DIN** - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; **DSL** - Domestic Substances List (Canada); **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; **ERG** - Emergency Response Guide; **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; **Nch** - Chilean Norm; **NO(A)EC** - No Observed (Adverse) Effect
Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System


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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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