SAFETY DATA SHEET

Oxfendazole Formulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>30.03.2020</td>
<td>253242-00014</td>
<td>25.03.2020</td>
<td>28.08.2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Oxfendazole Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details

Company: MSD
Address: Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax: 908-735-1496

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use: Veterinary product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification
Not classified as hazardous according to criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule-1.

GHS Classification

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 2 (Liver, Testis)
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard: Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard: Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms: 
Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements: H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver, Testis) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.
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.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification:
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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oxfendazole</td>
<td>53716-50-0</td>
<td>&gt;= 45 - &lt;= 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt;= 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium stearate</td>
<td>557-04-0</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
3. IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES

In case of eye contact: If in eyes, rinse well with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

4. IN CASE OF INGESTION

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

5. IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: May damage fertility. May damage 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.

6. PROTECTION OF FIRST-AIDERS

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

7. NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

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. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
Metal oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Sulphur 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 firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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
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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures:
- Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion.
- Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding 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.
- 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.

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

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components 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>oxfendazole</td>
<td>53716-50-0</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>80 µg/m3 (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineering measures</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal protective equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory protection</td>
<td>If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter type</td>
<td>Particulates type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand protection</td>
<td>Chemical-resistant gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Consider double gloving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye protection</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and body protection</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene measures</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Physical and Chemical Properties

| Appearance | powder |
Colour : No data available
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 : Not applicable
Evaporation rate : Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture.
Flammability (liquids) : No data available
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.
Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions : May form explosive dust-air mixture.
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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

**Oxfendazole**:
Acute oral toxicity : LD$_{50}$ (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg
LD$_{50}$ (Dog): 1,600 mg/kg
LD$_{50}$ (sheep): 250 mg/kg

**Cellulose**:
Acute oral toxicity : LD$_{50}$ (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC$_{50}$ (Rat): > 5.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

**Magnesium stearate**:
Acute oral toxicity : LD$_{50}$ (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD$_{50}$ (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

oxfendazole:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Magnesium stearate:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Components:

oxfendazole:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Magnesium stearate:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

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

- 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: Ingestion
  - Result: negative

Cellulose:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Result: negative

Magnesium stearate:
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  - Result: negative

  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

  Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

  Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 Years
- Symptoms: No adverse effects
- Target Organs: Liver
Reproductive toxicity
May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Components:

oxfendazole:

Effects on fertility
Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, male
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 17 mg/kg body weight
Target Organs: Testes
Result: Effects on fertility

Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 0.9 mg/kg body weight
Target Organs: Liver
Result: No effects on fertility

Test Type: Fertility
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Duration of Single Treatment: 1 Months
Fertility: NOAEL: 750 mg/kg body weight
Target Organs: Testes
Result: Effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
Result: positive, Fetal effects

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
Result: positive, Embryo-foetal toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 108 mg/kg body weight
Result: positive, Embryo-foetal toxicity, foetal abnormalities

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

**Cellulose:**
- **Effects on fertility:** Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative
- **Effects on foetal development:** Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

**Magnesium stearate:**
- **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 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- **Effects on foetal development:** Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

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

**Components:**

**oxfendazole:**
- Exposure routes: Oral
- Target Organs: Liver, Testis
- Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cellulose:
Species : Rat
NOAEL : >= 9,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Magnesium stearate:
Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials
Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecotoxicity

**Components:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Toxicity to fish</th>
<th>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</th>
<th>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</th>
<th>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)</th>
<th>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)</th>
<th>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxfendazole</td>
<td>LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): &gt; 2.7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td>LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): &gt; 2.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.059 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): &gt; 4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): &gt; 4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): &gt; 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium stearate</td>
<td>LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): &gt; 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: DIN 38412 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): &gt; 1 mg/l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Aquatic Invertebrates

- Exposure time: 47 h
- Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- No toxicity at the limit of solubility

## Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants

- **EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):** > 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - No toxicity at the limit of solubility

- **NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):** > 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

## Toxicity to Microorganisms

- **EC10 (Pseudomonas putida):** > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 16 h
  - Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Persistence and Degradability

#### Components:

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

- **Cellulose:**
  - Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.

- **Magnesium stearate:**
  - Biodegradability: Result: Not biodegradable
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Bioaccumulative Potential

#### Components:

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

- **Magnesium stearate:**
  - Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: > 4
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Mobility in soil

**Components:**

**oxendazole:**
Distribution among environmental compartments: \( \log K_{oc} = 3.2 \)

Other adverse effects
No data available

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

**UNRTDG**
- UN number: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (oxendazole)
- Class: 9
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9

**IATA-DGR**
- UN/ID No.: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (oxendazole)
- Class: 9
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Miscellaneous
- Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
- Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 956
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**IMDG-Code**
- UN number: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (oxendazole)
- Class: 9
- Subsidiary risk: ENVIRONM.
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9 (ENVIRONM.)
- EmS Code: F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS : not determined
DSL : not determined
IECSC : not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 Or-
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</tbody>
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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.

IN / EN