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

Ivermectin Solid Formulation

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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Ivermectin Solid Formulation

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

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : MSD
             Shotton Lane
             NE23 3JU Cramlington NU - Great Britain
   Telephone : 44 1 670 59 30 00
   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
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Acute toxicity, Category 4 : H302: Harmful if swallowed.
   Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 2 : H371: May cause damage to organs.
   Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2 : H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
   Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 : H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
   Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 : H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms :
   Signal word : Warning
   Hazard statements : H302 Harmful if swallowed.
Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Ivermectin

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. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>70288-86-7 274-536-0</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 2; H300 Acute Tox. 3; H311 STOT SE 1; H370 (Central nervous system) STOT RE 1; H372 (Central nervous system) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 - &lt; 10</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 (see section 8).

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact: Wash with water and soap. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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 unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: Harmful if swallowed.
May cause damage to organs.
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.

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
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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 (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

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

Local/Total ventilation: Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
Do not breathe dust.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
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.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

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 decontamination 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. 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
Gases

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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. 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 MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

| TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m³ | GB EH40 |

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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. 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 MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.
## STEL (inhalable dust)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>20 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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. 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 MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

### Starch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>WEL</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch</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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. 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 MDHS14/4. 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 limit should be used.

### TWA (Respirable dust)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>WEL</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>4 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 MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. 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 MDHS14/4. 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 limit should be used.
ble, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. 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 to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. 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 MDHS14/4. 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 limit should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>70288-86-7</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m$^3$ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Skin

| Wipe limit | 0.5 mg/100 cm$^2$ | Internal |

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 devices).

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Chemical-resistant gloves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Remarks**  
Consider double gloving.

**Skin and body protection**

| Material | Work uniform or laboratory coat.  
|----------|---------------------------|
| Remarks  | Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.  
| Skin and body protection | Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing. |

**Respiratory protection**

| Material | If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. |
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Equipment should conform to BS EN 143
Filter type: Particulates type (P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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


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9.2 Other information
Flammability (liquids) : 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
Harmful if swallowed.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 666.67 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
Ivermectin:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 50 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 25 mg/kg
LD50 (Monkey): > 24 mg/kg
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Symptoms: Vomiting, Dilatation of the pupil
Remarks: No mortality observed at this dose.

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 5.11 mg/l
Exposure time: 1 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity:
LD50 (Rabbit): 406 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat): > 660 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ivermectin:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

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

Components:

Ivermectin:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ivermectin:
Exposure routes: Dermal
Species: Humans
Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.
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Components:

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

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Test system: human diploid fibroblasts
Result: negative

Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ivermectin:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
NOAEL: 1.5 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
NOAEL: 2.0 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ivermectin:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 0.6 mg/kg body weight
Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg body weight
Result: Teratogenic effects, Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses

Test Type: Development
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Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.4 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected.
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Test Type: Development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Result: Teratogenic effects, Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses

STOT - single exposure
May cause damage to organs.

Components:

Ivermectin:
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ivermectin:
Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
LOAEL: 1 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 14 Weeks
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil, Tremors, Lack of coordination, anorexia

Species: Monkey
NOAEL: 1.2 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported
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Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.4 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.8 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 3 Months
Target Organs: spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:
Ivermectin:
Skin contact: Remarks: Can be absorbed through skin.
Eye contact: Remarks: May irritate eyes.
Ingestion: Symptoms: Drowsiness, Dilatation of the pupil, Tremors, Vomiting, anorexia, Lack of coordination

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:
Ivermectin:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.003 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.0048 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.000025 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 9.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000
12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**Ivermectin:**
- Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
- Biodegradation: 50 %
- Exposure time: 240 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Ivermectin:**
- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 74
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 3.22

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. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

**Contaminated packaging:** Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>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
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<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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>10.10.2020</td>
<td>444074-00014</td>
<td>23.03.2020</td>
<td>07.01.2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ADN
- Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Ivermectin)

## ADR
- Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Ivermectin)

## RID
- Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Ivermectin)

## IMDG
- Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Ivermectin)

## IATA
- Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Ivermectin)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
- **ADN**
  - : 9
- **ADR**
  - : 9
- **RID**
  - : 9
- **IMDG**
  - : 9
- **IATA**
  - : 9

### 14.4 Packing group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
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<th>Classification Code</th>
<th>Hazard Identification Number</th>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>M7</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9</td>
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<table>
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<td>III</td>
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<table>
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<th>EmS Code</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>F-A, S-F</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IATA (Cargo)</th>
<th>Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)</th>
<th>Packing instruction (LQ)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>956</td>
<td>Y956</td>
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</table>
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Revision Date: 10.10.2020  
SDS Number: 444074-00014  
Date of last issue: 23.03.2020  
Date of first issue: 07.01.2016

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 Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
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 - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII): Not applicable
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 (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast): Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work 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
H300 : Fatal if swallowed.
H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.
H370 : Causes damage to organs if swallowed.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single 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; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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);
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Further information


### Classification of the mixture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Calculation method</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Tox. 4</td>
<td>H302</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 2</td>
<td>H371</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2</td>
<td>H373</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td>H400</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.