SAFETY DATA SHEET

Milbemycin Oxime / Lufenuron / Praziquantel Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
4.1	09.05.2025	7567905-00012	Date of first issue: 20.11.2020

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier : Milbemycin Oxime / Lufenuron / Praziquantel Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : Rua Coronel Bento Soares, 530
Cruzeiro - Sao Paulo - Brazil CEP 12730-340

Telephone : 908-740-4000

Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.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 ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) : Category 2 (Central nervous system, Lungs, Liver, Stomach)

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360D May damage the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system,

Lungs, Liver, Stomach) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

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 during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Starch	9005-25-8		>= 30 -< 50
Lufenuron (ISO)	103055-07-8	Acute Tox. (Oral), 5 Acute Tox. (Dermal), 5 Skin Sens., 1 Repr., 1B STOT RE, (Oral)(Central nervous system, Lungs, Liver, Stomach) , 1 Aquatic Acute, 1 Aquatic Chronic, 1	>= 5 -< 10
Sucrose	57-50-1		>= 5 -< 10
Praziquantel	55268-74-1	Acute Tox. (Oral), 5 Aquatic Acute, 3 Aquatic Chronic, 3	>= 2,5 -< 5
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	Acute Tox. (Oral), 5	>= 1 -< 5

Milbemycin Oxime	129496-10-2	Acute Tox. (Oral), 4 Acute Tox. (Inhalation), 4 Acute Tox. (Dermal), 5 STOT RE, (Central nervous system) , 1 Aquatic Acute, 1 Aquatic Chronic, 1	>= 0,25 -< 1

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	:	Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May damage the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
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).
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 Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Metal oxides Chlorine compounds
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 spillages 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 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.

Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
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.
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.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled 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
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Explosives
Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame-ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Starch	9005-25-8	TWA	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
Lufenuron (ISO)	103055-07-8	TWA	200 µg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN			
		Wipe limit	100 µg/100 cm2	Internal
Sucrose	57-50-1	TWA	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
Praziquantel	55268-74-1	TWA	0.5 mg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal

Milbemycin Oxime	129496-10-2	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 (OEB2)	Internal

Engineering measures : Use feasible engineering controls to minimize exposure to compound.
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.

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

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	:	solid
Color	:	brown
Odor	:	characteristic
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
Flammability (liquids)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapor density	:	Not applicable
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 5.000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 5.000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Components:

Starch:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Lufenuron (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg
		LD50 (Mouse): > 2.000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 2.350 mg/m³ Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Sucrose:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 29.700 mg/kg

Praziquantel:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 2.480 mg/kg
		LD50 (Mouse): 2.454 mg/kg
		LD50 (Dog): > 200 mg/kg
		LD50 (Rabbit): 1.050 mg/kg

Sodium chloride:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3.550 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 42 mg/l Exposure time: 1 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Milbemycin Oxime:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 532 - 863 mg/kg
		LD50 (Mouse): 722 - 946 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 1.200 mg/m³ Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	Draize Test
Result	:	No skin irritation

Praziquantel:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	Draize Test
Remarks	:	slight irritation

Sodium chloride:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Milbemycin Oxime:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Lufenuron (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	Draize Test

Praziquantel:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Mild eye irritation
Method	:	Draize Test

Sodium chloride:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Milbemycin Oxime:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

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

Lufenuron (ISO):

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Result	:	Sensitizer

Praziquantel:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Dermal
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Not a skin sensitizer.

Sodium chloride:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Milbemycin Oxime:

Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact

Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

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

Lufenuron (ISO):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test
Result: negative

Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma
Test system: Chinese hamster cells
Result: negative

Test Type: Cytogenetic assay
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Test system: rat hepatocytes
Result: negative

Test system: Human lymphocytes
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis test (UDS) in testicular cells
Species: Rat
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Sucrose:

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

Praziquantel:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster cells
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Rat
Result: negative

Sodium chloride:

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

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

Test Type: Saccharomyces cerevisiae, gene mutation assay (in vitro)
Result: positive

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Milbemycin Oxime:

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

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	18 month(s)
Result	:	negative
Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Praziquantel:

Species	:	Hamster
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	80 weeks
NOAEL	:	100 mg/kg body weight
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported
Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	104 weeks
NOAEL	:	250 mg/kg body weight
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Sodium chloride:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Oral General Toxicity Parent: NOAEL: 8,3 mg/kg wet weight Early Embryonic Development: NOAEL: 20,9 mg/kg body weight

Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 500 mg/kg body weight
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 1.000 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: No adverse effects.
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 20,9 mg/kg body weight
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: 8,3 mg/kg body weight
Result: Fetal abnormalities.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Praziquantel:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility
Species: Rat
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Test Type: Fertility
Species: Mouse
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Development
Species: Rat
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Test Type: Development
Species: Mouse
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Milbemycin Oxime:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Dog
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Dog
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Lungs, Liver, Stomach) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Routes of exposure : Oral
Target Organs : Central nervous system, Lungs, Liver, Stomach
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Milbemycin Oxime:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Target Organs : Central nervous system
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Starch:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : >= 2.000 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 28 Days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 410

Lufenuron (ISO):

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 5,34 mg/kg
Application Route : oral (feed)
Exposure time : 4 Months
Target Organs : Central nervous system, digestive system
Symptoms : central nervous system effects

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1,93 mg/kg
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	2 y
Symptoms	:	central nervous system effects, Convulsions

Species	:	Mouse
NOAEL	:	2,12 mg/kg
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	18 Months
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system, Liver, Prostate
Symptoms	:	central nervous system effects, Convulsions

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	7,02 mg/kg
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	1 y
Target Organs	:	Central nervous system, Liver, Lungs
Symptoms	:	Convulsions, Fatality, Irregularities

Praziquantel:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1.000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	60 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	180 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Target Organs	:	Gastrointestinal tract
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Sodium chloride:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	2.533 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 y

Milbemycin Oxime:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	3 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	15 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Symptoms	:	Liver disorders, Blood disorders

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	8,6 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion

Exposure time : 3 Days
Symptoms : Tremors

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

General Information : Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.
May cause neurotoxic effects.

Praziquantel:

Inhalation : Symptoms: Headache, Tiredness, Dizziness, Gastrointestinal discomfort, decrease body temperature, Allergic reactions

Milbemycin Oxime:

Ingestion : Symptoms: Salivation, Convulsions, Diarrhea, Weakness, Vomiting, Tremors, Coma
Remarks: Based on Animal Evidence

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 73.100 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 29.000 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 370 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Americamysis): 0,042 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,41 µg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 209 µg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus): 17 µg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10.000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 80 µg/l
Exposure time: 33 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 20 µg/l
Exposure time: 359 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 229

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 8,38 µg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 90 µg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

NOEC (Chironomus riparius (harlequin fly)): 2 µg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

Praziquantel:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Carassius auratus (goldfish)): 29,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 hrs
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 31,6 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 hrs
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 35 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Sodium chloride:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 5.840 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.136 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates		Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50: > 2.000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 252 mg/l Exposure time: 33 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 314 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10: > 1.000 mg/l

Milbemycin Oxime:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0,16 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,03 µg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50: > 87 µg/l Exposure time: 72 h
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10.000
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,01 µg/l
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10.000

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 28 Method: OECD Test Guideline 305
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 5,12

Sucrose:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Pow: < 1

Praziquantel:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2,012 pH: 7

Milbemycin Oxime:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 440

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 7

Mobility in soil

Components:

Lufenuron (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments : log Koc: 5,38
Method: OECD Test Guideline 106

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
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

UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(Milbemycin Oxime, Lufenuron (ISO))
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
(Milbemycin Oxime, Lufenuron (ISO))
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. (Milbemycin Oxime, Lufenuron (ISO))
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

ANTT

UN number	:	UN 3077
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Milbemycin Oxime, Lufenuron (ISO))
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Hazard Identification Number	:	90

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH)	:	Not applicable
Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police	:	Not applicable

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

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	:	09.05.2025
Date format	:	dd.mm.yyyy

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average

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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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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