SAFETY DATA SHEET

Betaine / Multivitamin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 28.03.2025
3.0	14.04.2025	11513563-00004	Date of first issue: 24.02.2025

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier : Betaine / Multivitamin Formulation

Product code : Supastock

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

Not classified as hazardous in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Not classified as hazardous in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725

Additional Labeling

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute oral toxicity: 20 %
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute dermal toxicity: 20 %
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 20 %
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 20 %

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		>= 10 -< 20
3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal	5392-40-5	Acute Tox. (Oral), 5 Acute Tox. (Dermal), 5 Skin Irrit., 2 Eye Irrit., 2A Skin Sens., 1 Aquatic Acute, 2	>= 0,25 -< 1
Dimethyl octadienol	78-70-6	Flam. Liq., 4 Acute Tox. (Oral), 5 Skin Irrit., 2 Eye Irrit., 2A Skin Sens., 1B Aquatic Acute, 3	>= 0,25 -< 1
(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate	7695-91-2		< 0,1
Betaine hydrochloride	590-46-5	Eye Dam., 1	< 0,1
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	Acute Tox. (Oral), 4 Eye Irrit., 2A Skin Sens., 1B	< 0,1
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	58-56-0	Acute Tox. (Oral), 5	< 0,1
Colecalciferol	67-97-0	Acute Tox. (Oral), 2 Acute Tox. (Inhala-tion), 2 Acute Tox. (Dermal), 2 STOT RE, (Kidney, Blood, Bone) , 1 Aquatic Chronic, 4	< 0,0003

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 if symptoms occur.

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 if symptoms occur.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms : Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

and effects, both acute and delayed		the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
Protection of first-aiders	:	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment 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	:	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 Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Chlorine compounds Metal oxides Oxides of phosphorus
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	:	Use only with adequate ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing 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 Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Hygiene measures	:	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 in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Materials to avoid	:	Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of	Control parame-ters / Permissible	Basis

		exposure)	concentration	
Starch	9005-25-8	TWA	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal	5392-40-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	5 ppm	ACGIH
(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate	7695-91-2	TWA	5000 ug/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Betaine hydrochloride	590-46-5	TWA	>= 100< 1000 µg/m3 (OEB2)	Internal
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	58-56-0	TWA	OEB 3 (>= 10 < 100 µg/m3)	Internal
Colecalciferol	67-97-0	TWA	5 µg/m3 (OEB 4)	Internal
		Wipe limit	50 µg/100 cm²	Internal

Engineering measures : The information below is intended for larger pilot/commercial-scale operations and manufacturing. For smaller scale, clinical, or pharmacy settings, site-specific internal risk assessment practices should be conducted to determine appropriate exposure control measures. The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on multiple factors, including but not limited to physical form and quantity handled. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation (e.g., Biosafety Cabinet, Ventilated Balance Enclosures), or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels as low as reasonably achievable.
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., vacuum conveying from a closed system, packout head with inflatable seal from stationary container, ventilated enclosure, etc.).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Essentially no open handling permitted.
Use closed processing systems or containment technologies.

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 : Particulates type

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.
Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

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

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	:	powder
Color	:	yellow
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	:	No data available
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.

Components:

Starch:

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

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): 4.895 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 0,68 mg/l Exposure time: 7 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2.250 mg/kg

Dimethyl octadienol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2.790 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Mouse): > 3,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 90 min
Test atmosphere: vapor
Remarks: No test guideline followed

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 5.610 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 3.000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Betaine hydrochloride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Benzyl alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1.200 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5,4 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4.000 mg/kg

Colecalciferol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 35 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 0,05 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Expert judgment

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 50 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgment

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Betaine hydrochloride:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method : OECD Test Guideline 439
Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Result : No skin irritation

Benzyl alcohol:

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

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Betaine hydrochloride:

Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Colecalciferol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Starch:

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

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact

Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

Dimethyl octadienol:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Result : positive
Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Assessment : Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization rate in humans

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Test Type : Draize Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Humans
Result : negative

Betaine hydrochloride:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Result : negative
Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Benzyl alcohol:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Humans
Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization rate in humans

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406
Result : negative

Colecalciferol:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test
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

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: positive
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Dimethyl octadienol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

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

Betaine hydrochloride:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.13/14.
Result: negative
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.
Result: negative
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Benzyl alcohol:

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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

Colecalciferol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: equivocal

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

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Test Type: In vivo mammalian alkaline comet assay
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: positive

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

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 104 - 105 weeks
Result : negative

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 104 weeks

Result : negative

Betaine hydrochloride:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 104 weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 453
Result : negative
Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Benzyl alcohol:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 451
Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 443
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 443
Result: negative

Dimethyl octadienol:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: No test guideline followed

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Benzyl alcohol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Colecalciferol:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Target Organs : Kidney, Blood, Bone
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

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Rat, female
LOAEL : 335 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species	:	Rat, male
NOAEL	:	>= 497,9 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	96 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	250 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	91 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 411
Remarks	:	The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	500 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days

Betaine hydrochloride:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	> 100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline Based on data from similar materials

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1,072 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	28 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 412

Colecalciferol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	0,06 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	0,3 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 6,78 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: DIN 38412
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6,8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 103,8 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 3 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): 160 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Dimethyl octadienol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 27,8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 59 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 156,7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 54,3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >= 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 927 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: ISO 8192

Betaine hydrochloride:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline
Based on data from similar materials

Benzyl alcohol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 460 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 230 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 770 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 310 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 51 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

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

Colecalciferol:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Persistence and degradability

Components:

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 90 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C.4.D.

Dimethyl octadienol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 64,2 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 21,7 - 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Benzyl alcohol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 92 - 96 %
Exposure time: 14 d

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 94 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E

Colecalciferol:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: <= 7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2,76

Dimethyl octadienol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2,84
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Betaine hydrochloride:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -4,93
Remarks: Calculation

Benzyl alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1,05

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4,32

Colecalciferol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: > 6,2
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Mobility in soil

No data available

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
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

ANTT
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user
Not applicable

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	:	14.04.2025
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/

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 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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