

Multivitamin (with Dextrose Monohydrate) Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 25.02.2025 2.0 14.04.2025 11513654-00002 Date of first issue: 25.02.2025

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Multivitamin (with Dextrose Monohydrate) Formulation

Product code : Prevensa Mivisol, Mivisol

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : Talcahuano 750, 6th floor, Ciudad Autonoma

Buenos Aires, Argentina C1013AAP

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

Serious eye damage/eye

irritation

Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

Category 2 (Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract, Cardio-

vascular system)

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Danger



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Hazard Statements H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H360D May damage the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract, Cardio-vascular system) through prolonged

or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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.	Concentration (% w/w)	
Citric acid	77-92-9	>= 1 -< 5	
Zinc sulphate monohydrate	7446-19-7	>= 3 -< 5	
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	>= 1 -< 5	
Manganese sulfate, monohydrate	10034-96-5	>= 2,5 -< 3	
Nicotinic acid	59-67-6	>= 1 -< 2,5	
Retinyl acetate	127-47-9	>= 0,3 -< 1	
(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate	7695-91-2	>= 0,1 -< 1	
Menadione sodium bisulfite	130-37-0	>= 0,25 -< 1	
Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate)	130-40-5	>= 0,1 -< 1	
Colecalciferol	67-97-0	>= 0,1 -< 0,25	



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58-56-0 Pyridoxine Hydrochloride >= 0,1 -< 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 contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water In case of eye contact

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

the skin.

Causes serious eye damage.

May damage the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

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).

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Notes to physician

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 prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Sulfur oxides Metal oxides



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Chlorine compounds

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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 emer-

gency 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.

Do not breathe dust. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.



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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.

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 parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Manganese sulfate, monohydrate	10034-96-5	CMP	0,2 mg/m ³ (Manganese)	AR OEL
		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0,1 mg/m³ (Manganese)	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0,02 mg/m³ (Manganese)	ACGIH
(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate	7695-91-2	TWA	5000 ug/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate)	130-40-5	TWA	100 ug/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
Colecalciferol	67-97-0	TWA	5 μg/m3 (OEB 4)	Internal
		Wipe limit	50 μg/100 cm ²	Internal
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	58-56-0	TWA	OEB 3 (>= 10 < 100 μg/m3)	Internal

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



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are required to control at source and to prevent migration of

the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face

containment devices). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or

exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the

recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type

: 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.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the

working place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the

use of administrative controls.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : powder

Color : yellow, orange

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



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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 reac-

tions

May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.



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Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

Oxidizing agents No hazardous decomposition products are known.

products

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 toxicity estimate: > 10 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Mouse): 5.400 mg/kg

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): > 1.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sodium chloride:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): 3.550 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat): > 42 mg/l



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Exposure time: 1 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2.150 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4,45 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Nicotinic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 4.500 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3,8 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 436

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4.790 mg/kg

(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

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

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

Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 20.000 mg/kg



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II

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

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium chloride:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Nicotinic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit



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Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 431

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 439

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Result : Skin irritation

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium chloride:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405



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Nicotinic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

Species : Bovine cornea

Method : OECD Test Guideline 437

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Species : Tissue Culture

Method : OECD Test Guideline 492

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Colecalciferol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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.



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Components:

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium chloride:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse Result : negative

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Nicotinic acid:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Colecalciferol:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative



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Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Citric acid:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test

Result: positive

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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 syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)



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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.

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

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: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Nicotinic acid:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)



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Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

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: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

(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

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate):

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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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.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 1 Years
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium chloride:

Species: RatApplication Route: IngestionExposure time: 2 YearsResult: negative



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Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Citric acid:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Nicotinic acid:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:



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

Species: Monkey

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from

human epidemiological studies.

(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

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.

Components:

Citric acid:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract, Cardio-vascular system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Target Organs : Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract, Cardio-vascular

system

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Nicotinic acid:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.



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Retinyl acetate:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Target Organs : Liver

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Colecalciferol:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

Target Organs : Kidney, Blood, Bone

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Citric acid:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 4.000 mg/kg LOAEL : 8.000 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 10 Days

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 234 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium chloride:

Species : Rat

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

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Species : Rat, male

NOAEL : 1.700 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Nicotinic acid:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 50 mg/kg

LOAEL : 250 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion



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Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 1,43 - 3,47 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 90 Days

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 500 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 90 Days

Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate):

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

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.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Retinyl acetate:

Ingestion : Symptoms: liver impairment

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Symptoms: Embryo-fetal toxicity.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Citric acid:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.535 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Zinc sulphate monohydrate:

Toxicity to fish EC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0,384 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,192 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 0,373

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 34,5

μg/l

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Jordanella floridae (flagfish)): 205,2 µg/l

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 415,7 µg/l

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Sodium chloride:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 5.840 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.136 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50: > 2.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 252 mg/l



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icity) Exposure time: 33 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

NOEC (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 314 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms EC10: > 1.000 mg/l

Manganese sulfate, monohydrate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 61 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,69 mg/l

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 65 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

Exposure time: 7 d

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms NOEC: 560 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Nicotinic acid:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Salmo trutta (brown trout)): 520 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)): 77 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

quideline

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 37,356

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline



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EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 12,098

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 88 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 46 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 180 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

(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 tox-

icity)

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

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 0,1 - 1 mg/l



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Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0,1 - 1 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)): >0,01 - 0,1

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): >0,001 -

0,01

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icitv)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 64,3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 47,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:



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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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Citric acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Nicotinic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 15 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 21,7 - 31 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate):

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Colecalciferol:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: <= 7 % Exposure time: 28 d



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 94 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: -1,72

octanol/water
Nicotinic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -2,34 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Retinyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 9,4

Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Menadione sodium bisulfite:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1,56

Remarks: Calculation

Riboflavin 5'-(sodium hydrogen phosphate):

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: -0,651

octanol/water

Remarks: Calculation

Colecalciferol:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: > 6,2

octanol/water

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 4,32

octanol/water

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available



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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste Contaminated packaging

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.

(Zinc sulphate monohydrate, Menadione sodium bisulfite)

Class 9 Ш Packing group Labels 9 Environmentally hazardous ves

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. **UN 3077**

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.

(Zinc sulphate monohydrate, Menadione sodium bisulfite)

Class Packing group Ш

Miscellaneous Labels

Packing instruction (cargo 956

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-956

ger aircraft)

Environmentally hazardous

yes

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Zinc sulphate monohydrate, Menadione sodium bisulfite)

Class Ш Packing group 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.

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



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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

Argentina. Carcinogenic Substances and Agents : Not applicable

Registry.

Control of precursors and essential chemicals for the : Sodium hydrogencarbonate

preparation of drugs.

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 : Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD compile the Material Safety eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

Data Sheet cy, 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)
AR OEL : Argentina. Occupational Exposure Limits

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average AR OEL / CMP : TLV (Threshold Limit Value)

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory con-



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centration; 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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