

Multivitamin (with Rice Flour) Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 24.02.2025

 2.0
 14.04.2025
 11513541-00002
 Date of first issue: 24.02.2025

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Multivitamin (with Rice Flour) Formulation

Product code : Growmix Shrimp

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : MSD

Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue

Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065

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

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

: Category 2 (Kidney, Blood, Bone)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H360D May damage the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Blood, Bone)

through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

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

attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.



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Disposal:

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

Other hazards

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	>= 1 -< 5
(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate	7695-91-2	>= 1 -< 5
Nicotinic acid	59-67-6	>= 1 -< 5
Retinyl acetate	127-47-9	>= 0.1 -< 1
Colecalciferol	67-97-0	>= 0.3 -< 1
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	58-56-0	>= 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 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

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

May damage the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

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



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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)

Metal oxides

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.



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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.

Avoid contact with eves.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure

assessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

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.

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
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	TWA	5000 μg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate	7695-91-2	TWA	5000 ug/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal



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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 are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face)

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

Combined particulates and organic vapor 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

Appearance : powder

Color : White to light yellow

Odor : No data available

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



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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.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.



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Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

Oxidizing agents

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 inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 10 mg/l

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:

Ascorbic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 11,900 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

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



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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

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:

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:



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Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ascorbic acid:

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

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

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.

Components:

Ascorbic acid:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig



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Result : negative

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

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

Colecalciferol:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test

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

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:

Ascorbic acid:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative



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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

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

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)

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



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

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.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

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

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ascorbic acid:

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

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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



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Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Ascorbic acid:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

(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

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:

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.

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.



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STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Blood, Bone) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Nicotinic acid:

Assessment No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

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:

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rat, male NOAEL >= 8,100 mg/kg: Ingestion Application Route Exposure time : 13 Weeks

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

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

Nicotinic acid:

Species Rat NOAEL 50 mg/kg : 250 mg/kg LOAEL Application Route
Exposure time : Ingestion : 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



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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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ascorbic acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,020 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 140 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

(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



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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

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

guideline

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

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

quideline

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

quideline

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

Colecalciferol:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l



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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:

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:

Ascorbic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302

(dl)-a-Tocopheryl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 21.7 - 31 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

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

Colecalciferol:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: <= 7 %



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Exposure time: 28 d

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:

Ascorbic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -1.85

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

Colecalciferol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: > 6.2

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4.32

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.



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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

NOM-002-SCT

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

Federal Law for the control of chemical precursors, essential chemical products and machinery for

producing capsules, tablets and pills.

: 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

Full text of other abbreviations

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 Sys-



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tem; 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

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.

The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.

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