

# Vitamin C (>10%) Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 03.02.2025

 2.0
 14.04.2025
 11506192-00002
 Date of first issue: 03.02.2025

#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product identifier : Vitamin C (>10%) Formulation

Product code : AQUA C FISH PLUS

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

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3

single exposure

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing dust.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air



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and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/

doctor if you feel unwell.

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.

### Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

#### **Additional Labeling**

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute oral toxicity: 1.25%

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute dermal toxicity: 1,25 %

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 1,25 %

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 1,25 %

#### 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.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Starch	9005-25-8		>= 30 -< 50
Citric acid	77-92-9	Eye Irrit., 2A STOT SE, 3	>= 20 -< 30
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7		>= 10 -< 20
Calcium diformate	544-17-2	Acute Tox. (Oral), 5 Eye Dam., 1	>= 3 -< 5
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	Met. Corr., 1 Acute Tox. (Oral), 4 Skin Corr., 1B Eye Dam., 1	>= 1 -< 3
Formic acid	64-18-6	Flam. Liq., 3 Met. Corr., 1 Acute Tox. (Oral), 4 Acute Tox. (Inhalation), 3 Skin Corr., 1A Eye Dam., 1	>= 0,1 -< 1
Dimethyl octadienol	78-70-6	Flam. Liq., 4 Acute Tox. (Oral), 5 Skin Irrit., 2 Eye Irrit., 2A	>= 0,1 -< 0,25



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		Skin Sens., 1B Aquatic Acute, 3	
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	>= 0,1 -< 0,25

#### **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 In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

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

Get medical attention immediately. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

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

and effects, both acute and

If swallowed

delayed

the skin. Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory 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.



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Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides
 Metal oxides

Oxides of phosphorus

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

Surround spill with absorbents and place a damp covering over the area to minimize entry of the material into the air. Add excess liquid to allow the material to enter into solution.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

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. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

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.



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Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Avoid breathing dust. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

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

assessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease,

should consult their physician regarding working with

respiratory irritants or sensitizers.

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 locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

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	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
Starch	9005-25-8	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	TWA	5000 μg/m3 (OEB	Internal
			1)	
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	TWA	1 mg/m³	ACGIH
		STEL	3 mg/m³	ACGIH
Formic acid	64-18-6	LT	4 ppm	BR OEL
			7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	



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II	Further information: Degree of harmfulness: medium			
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal	5392-40-5	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	5 ppm	ACGIH

**Engineering measures** : All engineering controls should be implemented by facility

design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face

containment devices). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

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, acidic and inorganic gas/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**

Physical state : powder

Color : No data available

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



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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.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.



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Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on likely routes of:

exposure

Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

#### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Product:**

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

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 40 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

### **Components:**

Starch:

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

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

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

Ascorbic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 11.900 mg/kg

Calcium diformate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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Phosphoric acid:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Formic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgment

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 7,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation



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Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

**Calcium diformate:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Phosphoric acid:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Formic acid:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Remarks : Based on extreme pH

**Dimethyl octadienol:** 

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

**Components:** 

Starch:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405



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Calcium diformate:

Species Rabbit

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

Phosphoric acid:

**Species** Rabbit

Result Irreversible effects on the eye

Formic acid:

Result Irreversible effects on the eye Remarks Based on skin corrosivity.

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

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Rabbit

Species Result Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

#### 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

Ascorbic acid:

Test Type Maurer optimisation test

Routes of exposure Skin contact Species Guinea pig Result negative

Calcium diformate:

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

Method OECD Test Guideline 406



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Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

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

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

Starch:

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

Result: negative

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



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II

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

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Calcium diformate:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila mel-

anogaster (in vivo)

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Formic acid:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sex-linked recessive lethal test in Drosophila mel-

anogaster (in vivo)

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 477

Result: negative



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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

quideline

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

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 mam-

malian cells Result: positive

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.



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#### Components:

#### Ascorbic acid:

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

#### Formic acid:

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

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### 3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

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

Result : negative

### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

### Citric acid:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

#### Ascorbic acid:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

#### Calcium diformate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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Phosphoric acid:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Formic acid:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Dimethyl octadienol:** 

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: No test guideline followed

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



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#### STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

### **Components:**

#### Citric acid:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

### 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

#### Citric acid:

Species : Rat

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

#### Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rat, male

NOAEL : >= 8.100 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

#### **Calcium diformate:**

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 3.000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

## Phosphoric acid:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 250 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 40 - 52 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

#### Formic acid:



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Species Rat NOAEL 400 mg/kg Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 52 Weeks

Remarks Based on data from similar materials

Dimethyl octadienol:

Species Rat, male NOAEL >= 497,9 mg/kgApplication 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

: OECD Test Guideline 411 Method

Remarks The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

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

**Aspiration toxicity** 

Not classified based on available information.

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

aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 24 h

Ascorbic acid:

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.020 mg/l Toxicity to fish

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



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II

Calcium diformate:

Toxicity to fish : LC0 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): >= 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Method: EPA-660/3-75-009

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 500

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC: >= 22,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Phosphoric acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 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 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 130 mg/l



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Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 365 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.240

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 295

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC: 72 mg/l

Exposure time: 13 d

**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

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



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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

#### Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

#### Citric acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Ascorbic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302

**Calcium diformate:** 

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 86 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

**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

### 3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:



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Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C.4.D.

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -1,72

Ascorbic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1,85

Calcium diformate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -2,3 - -1,9

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Formic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -2,1

**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

3,7-Dimethyl 2,6-octadienal:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2,76

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** 



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**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 - : Not applicable

(LINACH)

Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal : Phosphoric acid

Police

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

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD 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)

BR OEL : Brazil. NR 15 - Unhealthy activities and operations



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ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit : Up to 48 hours /week

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.

BR / Z8