

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
Product name : Pyrantel Citrate salt wet

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

##### 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Use of the substance/mixture : Synthesis intermediate

##### 1.2.2. Uses advised against

Restrictions on use : Uses other than those indicated above.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Clarochem Ireland Ltd  
Damastown Industrial Park, Damastown Rd, Northside, 15  
Dublin – Ireland  
T +353 1 820 6111 - F +353 1 820 6122  
[info@clarochemireland.ie](mailto:info@clarochemireland.ie)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

No additional information available

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4 H302  
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 2 H371  
Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

##### Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

May cause damage to organs.  
Harmful if swallowed.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (CLP) :

Warning

Contains :

Methanol

Hazard statements (CLP) :

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.  
H371 - May cause damage to organs.

Precautionary statements (CLP) :

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/vapours.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P308+P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Contains no PBT/vPvB substances  $\geq 0.1\%$  assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 %

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	Conc. % w/w	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Pyrantel citrate salt	CAS-No.: 5685-86-9 EC-No.: 227-154-3	91	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 (ATE=500 mg/kg bodyweight)
Methanol	CAS-No.: 67-56-1 EC-No.: 200-659-6 EC Index-No.: 603-001-00-X REACH-no: 01-2119433307-44	9	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 (ATE=0.5 mg/l/4h) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 (ATE=300 mg/kg bodyweight) Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 (ATE=100 mg/kg bodyweight) STOT SE 1, H370

### Specific concentration limits:

Name	Product identifier	Specific concentration limits
Methanol	CAS-No.: 67-56-1 EC-No.: 200-659-6 EC Index-No.: 603-001-00-X REACH-no: 01-2119433307-44	( 3 $\leq$ C < 10) STOT SE 2, H371 ( 10 $\leq$ C $\leq$ 100) STOT SE 1, H370

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing (possibly shoes). Wash the affected part of the body with soap or mild detergent and rinse with plenty of water until the substance is completely removed (15-20 minutes). Consult a physician if adverse symptoms appear.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Harmful if swallowed.
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### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Based on the risk assessment of dangerous chemical agents, the competent physician will adopt the most appropriate medical monitoring protocol to protect the health status of workers, in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 98/24/CEE (Title IX of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008 and subsequent amendments).

No specific antidotes and contraindications are known.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.  
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Not known.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate toxic and hazardous fumes of CO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> e PO<sub>x</sub>.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Ventilate spillage area. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Stop leak without risks if possible.  
Methods for cleaning up : Mechanically recover the product.  
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer also to sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in original containers, well-sealed and labelled with the product name, in a cool, dry place, away from sources of ignition. Avoid exposure to light and protect against moisture. Keep away from incompatible materials. Empty containers may also be hazardous due to product residues. Ventilation of the room/area: well-ventilated room. Keep away from food and drink.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### 8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

Methanol (67-56-1)	
<b>EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)</b>	
Local name	Methanol
IOEL TWA	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Remark	Skin
Regulatory reference	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2006/15/EC
<b>Czech Republic - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methanol (Methylalkohol)
PEL (OEL TWA)	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
PEL (OEL TWA) [ppm]	188 ppm
NPK-P (OEL C)	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NPK-P (OEL C) [ppm]	751 ppm
Regulatory reference	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. (Předpis 41/2020 Sb.)
<b>Czech Republic - Biological limit values</b>	
Local name	Methanol (Methylalkohol)
BLV	15 mg/l Ukazatel: Methanol - Biološki uzorak: moči - Doba odběru: konec směny 0.47 mmol/l Ukazatel: Methanol - Biološki uzorak: moči - Doba odběru: konec směny
Regulatory reference	Vyhláška č. 107/2013 Sb. (kterou se mění vyhláška č. 432/2003 Sb.)
<b>Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methanol (Methylalkohol)
OEL TWA [1]	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OEL TWA [2]	200 ppm
Regulatory reference	BEK nr 290 af 13/02/2021
<b>Finland - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metanoli
HTP (OEL TWA) [1]	270 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
HTP (OEL TWA) [2]	200 ppm
HTP (OEL STEL)	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
HTP (OEL STEL) [ppm]	250 ppm

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
Regulatory reference	HTP-ARVOT 2020 (Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ministeriö)
<b>France - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Méthanol (alcool méthylique)
VME (OEL TWA)	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
VME (OEL TWA) [ppm]	200 ppm
Remark	Valeurs réglementaires contraignantes; risque de pénétration percutanée
Regulatory reference	Article R4412-149 du Code du travail (réf.: INRS ED 984, 2016; Décret n° 2019-1487; Décret n° 2020-1546; Décret n°2021-434)
<b>Germany - Occupational Exposure Limits (TRGS 900)</b>	
Local name	Methanol
AGW (OEL TWA) [1]	130 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
AGW (OEL TWA) [2]	100 ppm
Peak exposure limitation factor	2(II)
Remark	DFG - Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe der DFG (MAK-Kommission); EU - Europäische Union (Von der EU wurde ein Luftgrenzwert festgelegt: Abweichungen bei Wert und Spitzenbegrenzung sind möglich); H - hautresorptiv; Y - Ein Risiko der Fruchtschädigung braucht bei Einhaltung des Arbeitsplatzgrenzwertes und des biologischen Grenzwertes (BGW) nicht befürchtet zu werden
Regulatory reference	TRGS900
<b>Germany - Biological limit values (TRGS 903)</b>	
Local name	Methanol
Biological limit value	15 mg/l Parameter: Methanol - Untersuchungsmaterial: U = Urin - Probenahmezeitpunkt: b) Expositionsende, bzw. Schichtende, c) bei Langzeitexposition: am Schichtende nach mehreren vorangegangenen Schichten - Festlegung/Begründung: 11/2019 DFG
Regulatory reference	TRGS 903
<b>Greece - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Μεθανόλη
OEL TWA	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
OEL STEL	325 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OEL STEL [ppm]	250 ppm
Remark	Η ένδειξη «δέρμα» στις οριακές τιμές επαγγελματικής έκθεσης επισημαίνει το ενδεχόμενο σημαντικής διείσδυσης μέσω του δέρματος.
Regulatory reference	Π.Δ. 90/1999 - Προστασία της υγείας των εργαζομένων που εκτίθενται σε ορισμένους χημικούς παράγοντες κατά τη διάρκεια της εργασίας τους
<b>Italy - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metanolo
OEL TWA	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
Remark	Cute
Regulatory reference	Allegato XXXVIII del D.Lgs. 9 aprile 2008, n. 81 e s.m.i.

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
<b>Lithuania - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metanolis (metilo alkoholis)
IPRV (OEL TWA)	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
IPRV (OEL TWA) [ppm]	200 ppm
Regulatory reference	LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMA HN 23:2011 (Nr. V-695/A1-272, 2018-06-12)
<b>Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Methanol
TGG-8u (OEL TWA)	133 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Remark	H (Huidopname) Stoffen die relatief gemakkelijk door de huid kunnen worden opgenomen, hetgeen een substantiële bijdrage kan betekenen aan de totale inwendige blootstelling, hebben in de lijst een H-aanduiding. Bij deze stoffen moeten naast maatregelen tegen inademing ook adequate maatregelen ter voorkoming van huidcontact worden genomen.
Regulatory reference	Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling 2021
<b>Poland - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metanol (metylowy alkohol)
NDS (OEL TWA)	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NDSch (OEL STEL)	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Regulatory reference	Dz. U. 2018 poz. 1286
<b>Portugal - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metanol (Álcool metílico)
OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
OEL STEL [ppm]	250 ppm
Remark	P (Toxicidade percutânea); IBE (Índice biológico de exposição)
Regulatory reference	Norma Portuguesa NP 1796:2014
<b>Portugal - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
Local name	Metanol
BEI	15 mg/l Parâmetro: Metanol - Meio: urina - Momento da amostragem: Fim do turno - Notação: Vb (Valor basal), Ne (Não específico)
Regulatory reference	Norma Portuguesa NP 1796:2014
<b>Slovakia - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metylalkohol (metanol)
NPHV (OEL TWA) [1]	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NPHV (OEL TWA) [2]	200 ppm
Regulatory reference	Nariadenie vlády č. 355/2006 Z. z. (236/2020 Z. z.)
<b>Slovakia - Biological limit values</b>	
Local name	Metanol
BLV	30 µg/l Zisťovaný faktor: Metanol - Vyšetovaný materiál: moč - Čas odberu vzorky: c) pri dlhodobej expozícii; po viacerých pracovných zmenách, b) koniec expozície alebo pracovnej zmeny
Regulatory reference	Nariadenie vlády č. 355/2006 Z. z. (Zmena: 471/2011 Z.z.)

<b>Methanol (67-56-1)</b>	
<b>Slovenia - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	metanol (metilalkohol)
OEL TWA	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
OEL STEL	1040 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OEL STEL [ppm]	800 ppm
Remark	K (Lastnost lažjega prehajanja snovi v organizem skozi kožo), Y (Snovi, pri katerih ni nevarnosti za zarodek ob upoštevanju mejnih vrednosti in bat vrednosti), BAT (Biolška mejna vrednost), EU
Regulatory reference	Uradni list RS, št. 78/2019 z dne 20.12.2019
<b>Slovenia - Biological limit values</b>	
Local name	metanol
BLV	30 mg/l Parameter: metanol - Biološki vzorec: urin - Čas vzorčenja: ob koncu delovne izmene, pri dolgotrajni izpostavljenosti: ob koncu delovne izmene po več zaporednih delavnikih
Regulatory reference	Uradni list RS, št. 78/2018 z dne 4.12.2018
<b>Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
Local name	Metanol (Alcohol metílico)
VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [1]	266 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [2]	200 ppm
Remark	Vía dérmica (Indica que, en las exposiciones a esta sustancia, la aportación por la vía cutánea puede resultar significativa para el contenido corporal total si no se adoptan medidas para prevenir la absorción. En estas situaciones, es aconsejable la utilización del control biológico para poder cuantificar la cantidad global absorbida del contaminante), VLB® (Agente químico que tiene Valor Límite Biológico), VLI (Agente químico para el que la U.E. estableció en su día un valor límite indicativo).
Regulatory reference	Límites de Exposición Profesional para Agentes Químicos en España 2021. INSHT
<b>Spain - Biological limit values</b>	
Local name	Metanol (Alcohol metílico)
BLV	15 mg/l Parámetro: Metanol - Medio: Orina - Momento de muestreo: Final de la jornada laboral - Notas: F (Fondo. El indicador está generalmente presente en cantidades detectables en personas no expuestas laboralmente. Estos niveles de fondo están considerados en el valor VLB), I (Significa que el indicador biológico es inespecífico puesto que puede encontrarse después de la exposición a otros agentes químicos)
Regulatory reference	Límites de Exposición Profesional para Agentes Químicos en España 2021. INSHT
<b>USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits</b>	
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	250 ppm
ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
<b>USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices</b>	
BEI	Headache, eye problems, dizziness, nausea

### 8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring methods	
Monitoring methods	The measurement of substances in the workplace must be carried out with standardized methods (e.g. UNI EN 689:2019: Workplace atmospheres - Guide for assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy; UNI EN 482:2015: Workplace exposure - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) or, failing that, with appropriate methods.

### 8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

### 8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

Pyrantel Citrate salt wet	
DNEL/DMEL (additional information)	
Additional information	not established
PNEC (additional information)	
Additional information	not established
Methanol (67-56-1)	
DNEL/DMEL (Workers)	
Acute - systemic effects, dermal	40 mg/kg bw/day
Acute - systemic effects, inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Acute - local effects, inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal	40 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long-term - local effects, inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
DNEL/DMEL (General population)	
Acute - systemic effects, dermal	8 mg/kg bw/day
Acute - systemic effects, inhalation	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Acute - systemic effects, oral	8 mg/kg bw/day
Acute - local effects, inhalation	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long-term - systemic effects, oral	8 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal	8 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term - local effects, inhalation	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
PNEC (Water)	
PNEC aqua (freshwater)	20.8 mg/l
PNEC aqua (marine water)	2.08 mg/l
PNEC (Sediment)	
PNEC sediment (freshwater)	77 mg/kg dwt
PNEC sediment (marine water)	7.7 mg/kg dwt
PNEC (Soil)	
PNEC soil	100 mg/kg dwt

### Methanol (67-56-1)

#### PNEC (STP)

PNEC sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
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#### 8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

##### Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

#### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

##### 8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

##### Eye protection:

Wear protective tightly fitting glasse or protective visor (EN 166).

##### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection

##### Skin and body protection:

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (EN 344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

##### Hand protection:

Gloves resistant to chemical agents as for the EN 374, parts 1, 2 e 3 and the European Directive 89/89/EEC.

The gloves material must be waterproof and stable against the product/substance/formulation.

Material : nitrile (nitrilic rubber), ipoallergenic.

Thickness : not inferior to 0.12 mm.

##### 8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

##### Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

##### 8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

##### Thermal hazard protection:

No additional information available.

#### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

##### Environmental exposure controls:

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

##### Other information:

Appropriate risk management measures must be adopted at the workplace. They have to be selected and applied, following the risks assessment carried out by the employer, in connection with the working activity (in according with Directive 98/24/EEC).

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Colour	: Not available
Appearance	: Wet powder.
Odour	: Not available
Odour threshold	: Not available
Melting point	: Not available
Freezing point	: Not applicable
Boiling point	: Not available
Flammability	: Non flammable.
Explosive limits	: Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: Not applicable

Flash point	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
pH	: Not available
pH solution	: Not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable
Solubility	: Not available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	: Not available
Vapour pressure	: Not available
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: Not available
Density	: Not available
Relative density	: Not available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: Not applicable
Particle size	: Not available
Particle size distribution	: Not available
Particle shape	: Not available
Particle aspect ratio	: Not available
Particle aggregation state	: Not available
Particle agglomeration state	: Not available
Particle specific surface area	: Not available
Particle dustiness	: Not available

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

No additional information available

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate toxic and hazardous fumes of COx, NOx, SOx e POx.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified (Data not available in the bibliographic research performed.)
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified (Data not available in the bibliographic research performed.)

# Pyrantel Citrate salt wet

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878  
Issue date: 10/13/2022 Version: 0.0

Additional information : LDLo (human) = 300 ppm  
Headache, visual field changes, other changes in lung, thorax or respiration  
The susceptibility of humans to methanol toxicity is higher than that of rodents. However, data available on humans indicate severe visual disturbances at methanol air levels of about 1.5 mg/L or more.

Pyrantel Citrate salt wet	
ATE CLP (oral)	1111.111 mg/kg bodyweight

Methanol (67-56-1)	
LD50 oral rat	1187 ( $\leq$ 2769) mg/kg The rat is known to be insensitive to the toxicity of methanol and is thus not considered to be a good model for human effects (different effect/mode of action).
LD50 oral	The minimal acute methanol dose to humans that can result in death is considered to be 300 to 1,000 mg/kg by ingestion.
LD50 dermal rabbit	17100 mg/kg
LD50 dermal	In Rhesus monkeys, four daily doses of 400 mg/kg bw caused sickness within 24 hours, and eventually death (OECD, 2004). Limited data available on monkeys indicate that the chemical is toxic via the dermal route, and the oral data indicate that humans have higher susceptibility when compared with monkeys.
Additional information	Methanol- In humans, transient central nervous system (CNS) effects appear above blood methanol levels of 200 mg/L and serious ocular symptoms appear above 500 mg/L. The minimal acute methanol dose to humans that can result in death is considered to be 300 to 1,000 mg/kg by ingestion, and fatalities have occurred in untreated patients with initial methanol blood levels in the range of 1,500- 2,000 mg/L

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Additional information : Methanol. In vivo test on rabbit: no adverse effect observed (not irritating).  
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Additional information : Methanol. In six rabbits, mild to moderate conjunctivitis and oedema as well as mild iritis were produced after instillation of 0.1 mL undiluted methanol into the eyes. Average scores after 24, 48, and 72 h were approximately two for conjunctival redness and less than one for other effects. Primary irritation subsided although redness of the conjunctivae persisted after 72 hours (OECD, 2004).  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Additional information : Skin sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs.  
Respiratory sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a respiratory sensitizer in guinea pigs.  
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Additional information : Methanol. In the in-vitro tests and in-vivo tests carried out, no genotoxic potential was detectable  
Carcinogenicity : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)  
Additional information : Methanol. There was no evidence of carcinogenic potential in rats and mice that inhaled the chemical at concentrations up to 1.3 mg/L for 24 and 18 months, respectively. The weight of evidence suggests that methanol is not carcinogenic (OECD, 2004).

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Additional information	Methanol. There was no evidence of carcinogenic potential in rats and mice that inhaled the chemical at concentrations up to 1.3 mg/L for 24 and 18 months, respectively. The weight of evidence suggests that methanol is not carcinogenic (OECD, 2004).

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified (Data not available in the bibliographic research performed.)

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Additional information	Methanol. Based on the data available, the chemical is not considered to have reproductive or developmental toxicity in humans. No impairment of fertility or reproductive performance was reported in male and female rats exposed to the chemical, unless at very high doses. No epidemiological studies in humans have been located to demonstrate that there is a link between methanol exposure and an increased incidence of fetal malformations or developmental impairment.

STOT-single exposure : May cause damage to organs.

### Methanol (67-56-1)

STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs.
Methanol	The inhalation of Methanol causes irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper airways. However, as saturated atmospheric levels of methanol vapors are unlikely to occur, a hazard classification is not warranted.

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified (Data not available in the bibliographic research performed.)

### Methanol (67-56-1)

Additional information	Methanol. In studies with rodents, methanol produced only slight toxicity effects. In monkeys, instead, methanol produced neurological effects such as slight peripheral nerve damage, very slight degeneration of the optic nerve, coma and lethality. In these animals, methanol also produced liver and kidney effects. A study published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) stated that a group of workers exposed to 0.48–4.0 mg/L (99% methanol) had increased symptoms relevant to methanol toxicity such as headache, dizziness, and eye irritation compared with a non-exposed control group at the same workplace.
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Aspiration hazard : Not classified (Data not available in the bibliographic research performed.)

### Pyrantel Citrate salt wet

Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable
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## 11.2. Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Adverse health effects caused by endocrine disrupting properties : The mixture does not contain substances included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

### 11.2.2. Other information

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution : Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact and distributes rapidly throughout the body (organs and tissues). The metabolism of methanol occurs mainly in the liver in mammals, by sequential oxidative steps to formaldehyde, formic acid and carbon dioxide. In humans and monkeys, the conversion to formaldehyde is mediated by alcohol dehydrogenase. Primates accumulate formate at lower doses of methanol than some other species. Studies indicate that formate is the methanol metabolite responsible for methanol toxicity resulting in systemic clinical signs, metabolic acidosis, and ophthalmic effects in primates. Metabolism in humans, rodents, and monkeys contributes up to 98% of the clearance, with more than 90% of the administered dose exhaled as carbon dioxide. Renal and pulmonary excretion contributes only about 2–3%. Kinetic studies in methanol poisoned patients showed that the half-life of formate in blood is 3,4 hours.

Other information : In male and female workers exposed to methanol (0.3–7.8 years), highly exposed workers often complained of blurred vision, headache and nasal irritation during or after work.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

### Methanol (67-56-1)

LC50 - Fish [1]	28100 mg/l Pimephales promelas
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Methanol (67-56-1)	
LC50 - Fish [2]	20100 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss
LC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	15400 mg/l Lepomis macrochirus
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 10000 mg/l
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	22000 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum
NOEC chronic fish	Oryzias latipes (200h) = 7,900 – 15,800 mg/L
NOEC chronic crustacea	122 mg/l Daphnia magna (21d)
Toxicity data on soil micro- and macro organisms	EC50 activated sludge = 19800 mg/L IC50 activated sludge >1000 mg/L IC50 Nitrosomonas = 880 mg/L Toxic limit concentration Pseudomonas, Microcystis aeruginosa. = 530 - 6600 mg/L

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Methanol is readily biodegradable. It does not undergo hydrolysis. Volatilization is not a significant removal process from the aquatic compartment. Methanol is degraded in the atmosphere by photochemical, hydroxyl-radical dependent reactions.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Methanol does not significantly bioaccumulate in fish. Experimental BCFs of < 10 in fish species, including Cyprinus carpio and Leuciscus idus, have been reported.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Methanol (67-56-1)	
Mobility in soil	Methanol. The low octanol/water partition coefficient value of -0.7 suggest a high mobility in soil.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No additional information available

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Adverse effects on the environment caused by endocrine disrupting properties : The mixture does not contain substance(s) included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
No supplementary information available			

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

**Overland transport**

Not applicable

**Transport by sea**

Not applicable

**Air transport**

Not applicable

**Rail transport**

Not applicable

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

**15.1.1. EU-Regulations**

Other information, restriction and prohibition regulations

: Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.  
Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (Official Journal L 183, 29/06/1989 P. 0001 – 0008) and following amendment and National reinforcements.  
REGULATION (EU) 2016/425 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

**REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)**

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XVII (Restriction Conditions)

### REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

### REACH Candidate List (SVHC)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the REACH Candidate List

### PIC Regulation (Prior Informed Consent)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals)

### POP Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants)

### Ozone Regulation (1005/2009)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer)

### Explosives Precursors Regulation (2019/1148)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

### Drug Precursors Regulation (273/2004)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

### 15.1.2. National regulations

#### France

Occupational diseases	
Code	Description
RG 84	Conditions caused by liquid organic solvents for professional use: saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or cyclic liquid hydrocarbons and mixtures thereof; liquid halogenated hydrocarbons; nitrated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons; alcohols; glycols, glycol ethers; ketones; aldehydes; aliphatic and cyclic ethers, including tetrahydrofuran; esters; dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamine; acetonitrile and propionitrile; pyridine; dimethylsulfone and dimethylsulfoxide

#### Germany

Employment restrictions	: Observe restrictions according Act on the Protection of Working Mothers (MuSchG). Observe restrictions according Act on the Protection of Young People in Employment (JArbSchG).
Water hazard class (WGK)	: WGK 2, Significantly hazardous to water (Classification according to AwSV, Annex 1).
Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)	: Is not subject of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)

#### Netherlands

SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen	: None of the components are listed
SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen	: None of the components are listed
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Borstvoeding	: None of the components are listed
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Vruchtbaarheid	: None of the components are listed
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Ontwikkeling	: None of the components are listed

#### Denmark

Danish National Regulations	: Young people below the age of 18 years are not allowed to use the product Pregnant/breastfeeding women working with the product must not be in direct contact with the product
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#### Switzerland

Storage class (LK)	: LK 6.1 - Toxic materials
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### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

### SECTION 16: Other information

**Indication of changes:**

First version.

**Abbreviations and acronyms:**

ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BLV	Biological limit value
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
COD	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC-No.	European Community number
EC50	Median effective concentration
EN	European Standard
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STP	Sewage treatment plant
ThOD	Theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD)
TLM	Median Tolerance Limit
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
N.O.S.	Not Otherwise Specified
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
ED	Endocrine disrupting properties

Data sources	: Dossier, ECHA database.
Training advice	: Adequately train workers potentially exposed to this substance on the basis of the contents of this safety data sheet. The training of workers must include contents, updates and duration according to the risk profiles assigned to the working sectors to which they belong, according to the procedures provided for by Legislative Decree 81/2008.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:	
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhal.), Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids, Category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 1
STOT SE 2	Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 2

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:		
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302	Calculation method
STOT SE 2	H371	Calculation method

### Safety Data Sheet (SDS), EU

The document aims to provide guidance for appropriate handling and precaution of this product by qualified personnel or operating under the supervision of personnel trained in handling chemicals. The product should not be used for purposes other than those mentioned in section 1, unless they are given adequate written information received on how to handle the material.

The provider of this document cannot provide any warnings related to the dangers of using, interaction with other materials or chemicals or user's safe use of the product, the suitability of the product for which is applied or its proper disposal. The information above should not be considered a declaration or guarantee, either expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, quality, or any other.