Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.12.2024
8.0	14.04.2025	5297462-00015	Date of first issue: 13.11.2019

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Tulathromycin Formulation

Other means of identification : AROVYN INJECTABLE SOLUTION (90779)

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road
Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207

Telephone : +1-908-740-4000

Emergency telephone number : +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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification

Not classified as hazardous according to criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule-1.

GHS Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) : Category 1 (Liver, Eye)

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Liver, Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264+P265 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305 + P354 + P338 + P317 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical help.
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
P333 + P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Tulathromycin	217500-96-4	>= 10 - < 20
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	>= 3 - < 5
Citric acid	77-92-9	>= 1 - < 5
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	>= 1 - < 2
3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol	96-27-5	>= 0.25 - < 1

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 plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing 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 : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod- : Carbon oxides

ucts		Chlorine compounds Metal oxides
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). 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	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.
Local/Total ventilation	:	Use only with adequate ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapours. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment
Keep container tightly closed.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labelled 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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Tulathromycin	217500-96-4	TWA	300 µg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN			
		Wipe limit	100 µg/100 cm2	Internal
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	CEIL	5 ppm 7 mg/m3	IN OEL
		C	2 ppm	ACGIH
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	CEIL	2 mg/m3	IN OEL
		C	2 mg/m3	ACGIH

Engineering measures : The information below is intended for larger pilot/commercial-scale operations and manufacturing. For smaller scale, clinical, or pharmacy settings, site-specific internal risk assessment practices should be conducted to determine appropriate exposure control measures. The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on multiple factors, including but not limited to physical form and quantity handled. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation (e.g., Biosafety Cabinet, Ventilated Balance Enclosures), or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels as low as reasonably achievable.
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Essentially no open handling permitted.
Use closed processing systems or containment technologies.
If handled in a laboratory, use a properly designed biosafety cabinet, fume hood, or other containment device if the potential exists for aerosolization. If this potential does not exist, handle over lined trays or benchtops.

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 acidic gas/vapour type
Hand protection		
Material	:	Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks	:	Consider double gloving.
Eye protection	:	Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.
Skin and body protection	:	Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
Hygiene measures	:	If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	Colorless to pale yellow
Odour	:	slight
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	5.1 - 5.7
Melting point/freezing point	:	190 - 192 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	No data available
Evaporation rate	:	No data available

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.07 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	> 1,000 mg/l
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.41
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	:	806.09 g/mol
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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:

Tulathromycin:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Dog): > 1,000 mg/kg
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

Hydrochloric acid:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): 8.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Remarks: No test guideline followed

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

Sodium hydroxide:

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

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 648 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 673 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Hydrochloric acid:

Species	:	reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 431
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline
Result	:	Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Citric acid:

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

Sodium hydroxide:

Result	:	Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye

Hydrochloric acid:

Species	:	Bovine cornea
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 437
Remarks	:	The test was conducted according to guideline
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye

Citric acid:

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

Sodium hydroxide:

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

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Result	:	Causes sensitisation.

Hydrochloric acid:

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Humans
Result	:	negative

Sodium hydroxide:

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Result	:	negative

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	positive

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

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) 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: Rat Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Hydrochloric acid:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: No test guideline followed

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

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	No data available

Hydrochloric acid:

Species	:	Rat, male
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	128 weeks
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	No test guideline followed

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Fertility: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight Result: No significant adverse effects were reported
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight Result: Postimplantation loss. Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Application Route: Oral General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight Result: Maternal toxicity observed.
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Citric acid:

Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

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 foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Assessment	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Citric acid:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Liver, Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Exposure routes	:	Oral
Target Organs	:	Liver, Eye
Assessment	:	Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral

Exposure time	:	3 Months
Target Organs	:	Liver
Symptoms	:	Liver disorders

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	3 Months
Target Organs	:	Liver, Eye
Symptoms	:	Liver disorders, Eye disease

Hydrochloric acid:

Species	:	Rat, male
LOAEL	:	> 12.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 yr
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 453
Remarks	:	The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline Based on data from similar materials

Citric acid:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	4,000 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	8,000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	10 Days

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	> 100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	55 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 422
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: Diarrhoea, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Vomiting

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4 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	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.044 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.014 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 0.0023 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC10 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 0.00035 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC50 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0028 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC10 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0012 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	100
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50: 41.1 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

		Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 EC10: 0.667 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	100

Hydrochloric acid:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Based on data from similar materials EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (activated sludge): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 33 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Method: OECD Test Guideline 210 Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia pulex (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Citric acid:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,535 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 100 mg/l 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)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (activated sludge): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Exposure time: 29 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Citric acid:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Tulathromycin:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.41 pH: 7

Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.72

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0.84 Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Tulathromycin)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082

Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Tulathromycin)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Tulathromycin)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

IECSC	:	not determined
DSL	:	not determined
AICS	:	not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	:	14.04.2025

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the 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.

Date format	:	dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
IN OEL	:	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.
ACGIH / C	:	Ceiling limit
IN OEL / CEIL	:	ceiling limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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