

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Section 1: Identification

Product name : Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908
Upper Hutt - New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 800 543

Emergency telephone number : 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) 0800 243 622 (0800
CHEMCALL)

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: Hazard identification**GHS Classification**

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Bone marrow)

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard : Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

:

Danger

Hazard statements

:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

:

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 17.06.2025 SDS Number: 7848269-00013 Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
1,3-Dioxan-5-ol	4740-78-7	≥ 70 -< 90
Sulfamethoxazole	723-46-6	≥ 10 -< 20
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	≥ 5 -< 10
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	≥ 2.5 -< 10

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.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention immediately.
- 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 immediately.
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.
If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.
Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Causes digestive tract burns.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes severe burns.
- 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.

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version 9.0	Revision Date: 17.06.2025	SDS Number: 7848269-00013	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025 Date of first issue: 03.03.2021
----------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	---

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 : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
- Hazardous combustion products : Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
Sulphur oxides
Carbon 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.
- Hazchem Code : 2X

Section 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.

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

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 | : | See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section. |
| Local/Total ventilation | : | If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation. |
| Advice on safe handling | : | Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe 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 assessment
Keep container tightly closed.
Already sensitised individuals, and those susceptible to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitisers.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. |
| Hygiene measures | : | If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls. |
| Conditions for safe storage | : | Keep in properly labelled 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:
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidizing agents
Explosives |

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version 9.0 Revision Date: 17.06.2025 SDS Number: 7848269-00013 Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
 Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Sulfamethoxazole	723-46-6	TWA	OEB 2 ($\geq 100 < 1000 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Internal
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	WES-TWA	0.2 ppm 0.5 mg/m ³	NZ OEL
		WES-STEL	0.2 ppm 0.5 mg/m ³	NZ OEL
		TWA	3 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	6 ppm	ACGIH
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	TWA	400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (OEB 2)	Internal

Engineering measures : Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-less quick connections).
 All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
 Laboratory operations do not require special containment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant gloves

Material

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.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : light yellow

Odour : No data available

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	9.5 - 10.5
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
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	:	1.050 - 1.230 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
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	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version 9.0	Revision Date: 17.06.2025	SDS Number: 7848269-00013	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025 Date of first issue: 03.03.2021
----------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	---

Particle size : Not applicable

Section 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 Acids
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

Section 11: Toxicological information

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 2,300 mg/kg

Ethanolamine:

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,089 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Expert judgement
Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, female): 1,018 mg/kg

Trimethoprim:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,500 - 5,300 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 1,910 - 7,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : LD50 (Rat): 400 - 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Intraperitoneal

LD50 (Dog): 90 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

LD50 (Mouse): 132 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

Components:**1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Ethanolamine:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Ethanolamine:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

Test Type	:	Magnusson-Kligman-Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Ethanolamine:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Trimethoprim:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Type
Exposure routes	:	Dermal
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Not a skin sensitizer.

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
		Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

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: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Humans Result: negative

Ethanolamine:

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
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

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Trimethoprim:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Micronucleus test Species: Rat Result: negative Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Species: Humans Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:**Sulfamethoxazole:**

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	26 weeks
Result	:	negative

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:**Ethanolamine:**

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

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Result: negative

Trimethoprim:

Effects on fertility

: Test Type: Fertility
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight
Result: No effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development

: Test Type: Development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on newborn
Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

Test Type: Development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryotoxic effects.
Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

Test Type: Development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryotoxic effects., Teratogenic effects

Test Type: Development
Species: Hamster
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1.7 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryotoxic effects., No teratogenic effects

Test Type: Development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryotoxic effects., No teratogenic effects

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:**Ethanolamine:**

Assessment

: May cause respiratory irritation.

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:**Ethanolamine:**

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Trimethoprim:

Target Organs : Bone marrow
Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity**Components:****Ethanolamine:**

Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 120 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : > 75 Days
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat
NOAEL : >= 0.15 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time : 28 Days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 412

Trimethoprim:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 100 mg/kg
LOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 6 Months
Target Organs : Bone marrow, Liver, Pituitary gland, Thyroid

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 3 Months
Target Organs : Bone marrow

Species : Dog
NOAEL : 2.5 mg/kg
LOAEL : 45 mg/kg

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 3 Months
Target Organs : Blood, Thyroid

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure**Components:****Trimethoprim:**

Ingestion : Target Organs: Bone marrow
Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, skin rash,
Dizziness, Headache, mental depression, confusion

Section 12: Ecological information**Ecotoxicity****Components:****1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates : Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100
plants : mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1
mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 562.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection

Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

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|--|---|---|
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.21 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | EC50 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0268 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0059 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h |
| M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) | : | 10 |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0.533 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.01 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 d |
| M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) | : | 10 |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | NOEC (activated sludge): 3.76 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D |
| Ethanolamine: | | |
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 349 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1. |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 65 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2. |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 1.24 mg/l
Exposure time: 41 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210 |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.85 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,000 mg/l |

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Exposure time: 30 min
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Trimethoprim:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna Straus): 92 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 80.3
plants mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16
mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 253 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 26 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- : NOEC (Zebrafish): 0.157 mg/l
icity) Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates (Chron- Exposure time: 21 d
ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: 16.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 hrs
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 hrs
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

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

Sulfamethoxazole:

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Ethanolamine:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 90 %
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Trimethoprim:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 4 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Result: Not inherently biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

Bioaccumulative potential**Components:****1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.65

Sulfamethoxazole:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 120

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.89

Ethanolamine:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -2.3
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Trimethoprim:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.91

Mobility in soil

No data available

**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

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****UNRTDG**

UN number	:	UN 2491
Proper shipping name	:	ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	8
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 2491
Proper shipping name	:	Ethanolamine solution
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Corrosive
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	856
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	852

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 2491
Proper shipping name	:	ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION (Sulfamethoxazole)
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	8
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-B
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations**NZS 5433**

UN number	:	UN 2491
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**Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Proper shipping name	:	ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION
Class	:	8
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	8
Hazchem Code	:	2X
Marine pollutant	:	no

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.

Section 15: Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****HSNO Approval Number**

HSR100758 Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard

Tolerable Exposure Limits (TEL)

Not applicable

Environmental Exposure Limits (EEL)

Not applicable

HSW Controls

Certified handler certificate not required.

Tracking hazardous substance not required.

Refer to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, for further information.

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

DSL : not determined

AICS : not determined

IECSC : not determined

Section 16: Other information

Revision Date : 17.06.2025

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.

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NZ OEL : New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
NZ OEL / WES-TWA : Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average
NZ OEL / WES-STEEL : Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure 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; TECl - 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 14.04.2025
9.0	17.06.2025	7848269-00013	Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

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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