SAFETY DATA SHEET

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 30.09.2023
4.0	28.09.2024	1313820-00018	Date of first issue: 20.02.2017

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Veterinary product

Recommended restrictions on use : Not applicable

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : MSD
20 Spartan Road
1619 Spartan, South Africa

Telephone : +27119239300

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A	H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word	:	Danger
Hazard statements	:	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	:	**Prevention:** P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. **Response:** P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
oxytetracycline
Benzyl alcohol

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
2-Pyrrolidone	616-45-5 210-483-1	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 1B; H360FD	>= 30 - < 50
oxytetracycline	79-57-2 201-212-8	Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Repr. 1A; H360D Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10	>= 20 - < 25

		M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6 202-859-9 603-057-00-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317	>= 1 - < 10
Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate	15307-79-6 239-346-4	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372 (Gastrointestinal tract, Blood, lymphatic system, Liver, Prostate) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0,25 - < 1
Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate	149-44-0 205-739-4	Muta. 2; H341 Repr. 2; H361d	>= 0,1 - < 1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of 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.

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).

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : 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.

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

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use personal protective equipment.

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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.
Avoid breathing 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.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment,

appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Explosives
Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
oxytetracycline	79-57-2	TWA	500 µg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN			
		Wipe limit	100 µg/100 cm²	Internal
Magnesium oxide	1309-48-4	OEL-RL	10 mg/m3 (Magnesium)	ZA OEL
	Further information: Occupational Exposure Limits - Restricted Limits For Hazardous Chemical Agents			
Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichloro-phe-nyl)amino]phenyl]acetate	15307-79-6	TWA	100 µg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
	Further information: Skin			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
2-Pyrrolidone	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	57,8 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	277 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	17,1 mg/m3

			effects	
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	6 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	167 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	5,2 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	33,3 mg/kg bw/day
Benzyl alcohol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	22 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	110 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	8 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	40 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5,4 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	27 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	20 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	20 mg/kg bw/day
Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	21 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	140 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	6 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	40 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	0,225 mg/cm2

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
2-Pyrrolidone	Fresh water	0,5 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	0,5 mg/l
	Marine water	0,05 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0,4205 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0,0612 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Benzyl alcohol	Fresh water	1 mg/l
	Marine water	0,1 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	2,3 mg/l

	Sewage treatment plant	39 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	5,27 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0,527 mg/kg
	Soil	0,456 mg/kg
Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate	Fresh water	0,056 mg/l
	Marine water	0,006 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	0,056 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0,046 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0,005 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0,011 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

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

Eye/face 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.
Hand protection		
Material	:	Chemical-resistant gloves
Skin and body protection	:	Work uniform or laboratory coat.
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 (A-P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	light brown
Odour	:	No data available
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	8,3 - 9,0 (as aqueous solution)
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
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	:	1,05 - 1,18 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	47,62 mm2/s
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Flammability (liquids)	:	No data available
Molecular weight	:	No data available
Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

oxytetracycline:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4.800 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 2.240 mg/kg
Remarks: Evidence of phototoxicity was observed

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity	:	Remarks: No data available
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)	:	LD50 (Rat): 4.840 mg/kg Application Route: Intramuscular LD50 (Mouse): 3.500 mg/kg Application Route: Subcutaneous

Benzyl alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 1.200 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5,4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 55 - 240 mg/kg LD50 (Mouse): 170 - 389 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)	:	LD50 (Rat): 97 - 161 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous LD50 (Mouse): 92 - 147 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

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

oxytetracycline:

Remarks	:	No data available

Benzyl alcohol:

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

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Result	:	irritating

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Species	:	Rat
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

oxytetracycline:

Remarks	:	No data available

Benzyl alcohol:

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

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Result	:	Mild eye irritation

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

oxytetracycline:

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Result	:	Sensitiser

Benzyl alcohol:

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Humans
Result	:	positive
Assessment	:	Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitisation rate in humans

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

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 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

oxytetracycline:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Microbial mutagenesis assay (Ames test) Result: negative Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma Metabolic activation: Metabolic activation Result: positive Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells Result: equivocal Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Micronucleus test Species: Mouse Cell type: Bone marrow Application Route: Oral Result: equivocal Test Type: in vivo assay Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Benzyl alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Species: CHO
Result: negative

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: positive
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: positive
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	18 month(s)
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

oxytetracycline:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	104 weeks
Result	:	negative

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	103 weeks
Result	:	equivocal
Target Organs	:	Adrenal gland, Pituitary gland
Remarks	:	The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	103 weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	negative

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

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

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

oxytetracycline:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Fertility: NOAEL: 18 mg/kg body weight Result: No effects on fertility, No effect on reproduction capacity, No significant adverse effects were reported
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 48 mg/kg body weight Result: Postimplantation loss., Skeletal malformations

		Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 1.200 mg/kg body weight Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 1.500 mg/kg body weight Result: No teratogenic effects Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed. Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 1.325 mg/kg body weight Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 2.100 mg/kg body weight Result: No teratogenic effects Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed. Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rabbit Application Route: Intramuscular Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 41,5 mg/kg body weight Result: Postimplantation loss., No foetal abnormalities Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Dog Application Route: Intramuscular Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 20,75 mg/kg body weight Result: Skeletal and visceral variations, Postimplantation loss.
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies.

Benzyl alcohol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Oral Fertility: NOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight Result: No effects on fertility
Effects on foetal develop-	:	Test Type: Development

ment		Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, No teratogenic effects Test Type: Development Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 5 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, No teratogenic effects
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: positive
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Target Organs	:	Gastrointestinal tract, Blood, lymphatic system, Liver, Prostate
Assessment	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	207 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	3 Months
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

oxytetracycline:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	198 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Bone
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Species	:	Mouse
LOAEL	:	7.990 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Bone
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	125 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	250 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	12 Months
Target Organs	:	Testis
Remarks	:	Significant toxicity observed in testing

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	40 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Intraperitoneal
Exposure time	:	14 Days
Target Organs	:	Kidney

Benzyl alcohol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1,072 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	28 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 412

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	0,25 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	98 w
Target Organs	:	Gastrointestinal tract, Blood, lymphatic system, Liver, Prostate

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	1 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	12 w
Target Organs	:	Blood

Species	:	Baboon
NOAEL	:	0,5 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	52 w
Target Organs	:	Gastrointestinal tract, Blood
Symptoms	:	constipation, Diarrhoea

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	600 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

oxytetracycline:

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: Gastrointestinal disturbance, tooth discoloration Remarks: May cause birth defects.

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Diarrhoea, constipation, heartburn, Ulceration, Dizziness, Headache, Breathing difficulties, Rash

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 4.600 - 10.000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 22,2 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 : > 1.000 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min

		Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

oxytetracycline:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 110 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 621 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 669 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Anabaena): 0,032 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h NOEC (Anabaena): 0,0031 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 : 17,9 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 NOEC : 0,2 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Benzyl alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 460 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 230 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 770 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 310 mg/l

		Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 51 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 166,6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 80,1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 71,9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 49,2 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0,32 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 10.000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 370 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC : 10 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 13,5 mg/l Exposure time: 35 d Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish) Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10: 8 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

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

Benzyl alcohol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 92 - 96 % Exposure time: 14 d

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 77 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0,71 Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Benzyl alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1,05

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 4,51

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

Partition coefficient: n-	:	log Pow: < 0,3

octanol/water

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.
Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.
Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

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

14.1 UN number

ADN : UN 3082

ADR : UN 3082

RID : UN 3082

IMDG : UN 3082

IATA : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(oxytetracycline)

ADR	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (oxytetracycline)
RID	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (oxytetracycline)
IMDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (oxytetracycline)
IATA	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (oxytetracycline)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

		Class	Subsidiary risks
ADN	:	9	
ADR	:	9	
RID	:	9	
IMDG	:	9	
IATA	:	9	

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M6
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M6
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9
Tunnel restriction code	:	(-)

RID

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M6
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

IMDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y964
Packing group	:	III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 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.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information	:	Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Full text of H-Statements

H301	:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	:	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360D	:	May damage the unborn child.
H360FD	:	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H361d	:	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Muta.	:	Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
ZA OEL	:	South Africa. The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, Occupational Exposure Limits
ZA OEL / OEL-RL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit Restricted limit - 8- hour exposure or equivalent (12 hour shifts)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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;

NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

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/

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
Repr. 1A	H360FD	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Calculation method

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.
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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