SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the Globally Harmonized System

Prednisolone / Neomycin / Tetracycline / Bacitracin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 06.07.2024
9.0	28.09.2024	443935-00026	Date of first issue: 07.01.2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Prednisolone / Neomycin / Tetracycline / Bacitracin Formulation

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 sensitisation : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1A

Effects on or via lactation

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360D May damage the unborn child.
H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
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.
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)
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	>= 70 - < 90
Neomycin, sulfate (salt)	1405-10-3	>= 3 - < 5
Magnesium stearate	557-04-0	>= 1 - < 5
tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5	>= 1 - < 2.5
Bacitracin	1405-87-4	>= 0.25 - < 1
prednisolone	50-24-8	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

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 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	:	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
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	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.
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 firefighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) 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	:	If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapours. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with 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. 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
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	IN OEL
		STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	IN OEL
		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
Magnesium stearate	557-04-0	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	ACGIH
Neomycin, sulfate (salt)	1405-10-3	TWA	1 mg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN, OTO			
		Wipe limit	0.1 mg/100 cm²	Internal
tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5	TWA	0.9 mg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
Bacitracin	1405-87-4	TWA	4 mg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN, RSEN			
		Wipe limit	0.1 mg/100 cm²	Internal
prednisolone	50-24-8	TWA	10 µg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
		Wipe limit	100 µg/100 cm²	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.
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices).
Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

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

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic 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	:	oily, suspension
Colour	:	No data available
Odour	:	No data available
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
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	:	No data available
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		
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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Mouse): 2,880 mg/kg LD50 (Rat): 2,750 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)	:	LD50 (Rat): 633 mg/kg Application Route: Subcutaneous LD50 (Mouse): 116 mg/kg Application Route: Intraperitoneal LD50 (Mouse): 27.6 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous LD50 (Mouse): 275 mg/kg Application Route: Subcutaneous

Magnesium stearate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 6,443 mg/kg LD50 (Mouse): 2,759 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)	:	LD50 (Rat): 128 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous LD50 (Mouse): 157 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous

Bacitracin:

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

prednisolone:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Mouse): 1,680 mg/kg LD50 (Rat): > 3,857 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Remarks: No data available
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)	:	LD50 (Rat): 147 mg/kg Application Route: Subcutaneous LD50 (Mouse): 767 mg/kg Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Mild skin irritation

Magnesium stearate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Remarks : No data available

prednisolone:

Remarks : No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Magnesium stearate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Remarks : No data available

prednisolone:

Remarks : No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Exposure routes : Dermal
Species : Humans

Result	:	positive

Magnesium stearate:

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

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Remarks	:	No data available

Bacitracin:

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

prednisolone:

Remarks	:	No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	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 Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells Result: negative Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

		Test system: Human lymphocytes Result: positive Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Species: Mouse Cell type: Bone marrow Application Route: Intravenous injection Result: negative

Magnesium stearate:

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

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Cytogenetic assay Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells Result: negative Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay Result: negative Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma Result: negative

Bacitracin:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

prednisolone:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma Result: negative Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Result: negative Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay Species: Humans Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	24 Months
Result	:	negative

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Species	:	Rat
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	103 W
Result	:	negative

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	103 W
Result	:	negative

prednisolone:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	18 Months
Result	:	negative

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.
May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Oral General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 25 mg/kg body weight Result: No effects on fertility and early embryonic development were detected.
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 275 mg/kg body weight Result: No adverse effects, No teratogenic effects Test Type: Development Species: Rat Application Route: Subcutaneous Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 6 mg/kg body weight Result: positive
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Magnesium stearate:

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

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Fertility: NOAEL: 400 mg/kg body weight Result: No effects on fertility
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Development Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, Specific developmental abnormalities, Skeletal malformations
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Studies indicating a hazard to babies during the lactation period, May damage the unborn child.

Bacitracin:

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: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

prednisolone:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development Species: Rat Application Route: Subcutaneous Fertility: NOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight Result: No effects on fertility
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg body weight Result: Malformations were observed., Cleft palate
		Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

		Species: Rat Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 30 mg/kg body weight Result: decreased blood formation Species: Rat Application Route: Subcutaneous Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 25 mg/kg body weight Result: No effects on foetal development
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:

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Target Organs	:	Kidney, inner ear
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Remarks	:	Based on human experience.

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Exposure routes	:	Oral
Target Organs	:	Gastrointestinal tract, Nervous system, Skin, Teeth
Assessment	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Bacitracin:

Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

prednisolone:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	160 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion

Exposure time	:	90 Days

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	>= 1 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	4 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 412

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Species	:	Mouse
LOAEL	:	30 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Subcutaneous
Exposure time	:	14 d
Target Organs	:	Kidney

Species	:	Guinea pig
NOAEL	:	50 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Intramuscular
Exposure time	:	30 - 60 Weeks
Target Organs	:	ear

Species	:	Guinea pig
NOAEL	:	10 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	90 d
Remarks	:	No significant adverse effects were reported

Species	:	Guinea pig
LOAEL	:	100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Subcutaneous
Exposure time	:	34 d

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	24 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Intramuscular
Exposure time	:	30 d
Target Organs	:	Kidney

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	25 mg/kg
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	84 Weeks
Target Organs	:	ear
Symptoms	:	hearing loss
Remarks	:	mortality observed

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	20 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Subcutaneous
Exposure time	:	90 d
Target Organs	:	Kidney

Magnesium stearate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	> 100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	625 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	1,250 mg/kg
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	13 W
Target Organs	:	Liver
Symptoms	:	Reduced body weight

Species	:	Mouse
NOAEL	:	3,750 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	7,500 mg/kg
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	13 W
Symptoms	:	Reduced body weight

Bacitracin:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	> 10 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

prednisolone:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	0.6 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	63 Days
Target Organs	:	Bone marrow

Species	:	Dog
LOAEL	:	2.5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	6 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Adrenal gland

Species	:	Rabbit
LOAEL	:	1 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	24 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Liver

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Not applicable

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Skin contact	:	Symptoms: Sensitisation Remarks: May irritate skin.
Eye contact	:	Remarks: May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion	:	Symptoms: Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, tinnitus, hearing loss, Loss of balance

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Ingestion	:	Target Organs: Teeth Symptoms: Gastrointestinal disturbance, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Liver effects, skin rash, central nervous system effects Remarks: May cause sensitisation of susceptible persons. May cause photosensitisation. Based on Human Evidence

prednisolone:

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: sodium retention, Headache, Vertigo, fluid retention, subcutaneous bleeding, striae, skin atrophy, menstrual irregularities

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 72 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 LC50 (Americamysis): 39 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 0.00075 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 0.0003 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.0099 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.0022 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1,000
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Natural microorganism): 107.6 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 EC10 (Natural microorganism): 2.8 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Magnesium stearate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: DIN 38412 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 47 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials No toxicity at the limit of solubility
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials No toxicity at the limit of solubility NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 6.2 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 2.5 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.31 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.032 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC50 (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 0.09 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50: 0.08 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

Bacitracin:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Artemia salina (brine shrimp)): 21.8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 10 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

prednisolone:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 85 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 160 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 160 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.23 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Persistence and degradability

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Biodegradability	:	Result: rapidly degradable Biodegradation: 50 % Exposure time: 1.2 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Magnesium stearate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not biodegradable Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Neomycin, sulfate (salt):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: < -2

Magnesium stearate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: > 4

tetracycline hydrochloride:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.37 pH: 7

Bacitracin:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0.8

prednisolone:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1.46

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. (Neomycin, sulfate (salt), tetracycline hydrochloride)
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. (Neomycin, sulfate (salt), tetracycline hydrochloride)
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. (Neomycin, sulfate (salt), tetracycline hydrochloride)
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:

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date : 28.09.2024

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 / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
IN OEL / TWA : Time-Weighted Average Concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)
IN OEL / STEL : Short-term exposure Limit STEL (15 min)

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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