according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2024/04/06 7.0 2024/09/28 1737578-00022 Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : No. 485 Jing Tai Road

Pu Tuo District - Shanghai - China 200331

Telephone : +1-908-740-4000

Emergency telephone number: 86-571-87268110

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

### **Emergency Overview**

Appearance : liquid

Colour: off-white to beigeOdour: No data available

May be harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**GHS Classification** 

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 1

Respiratory sensitisation : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Version 7.0

Revision Date: 2024/09/28

SDS Number: 1737578-00022

Date of last issue: 2024/04/06 Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

Category 2

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing

difficulties if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure.

H411 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 protec-

tion/ face protection.

P284 Wear respiratory 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/

shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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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.

P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

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.

#### Physical and chemical hazards

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Health hazards**

May be harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Environmental hazards**

Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 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)	
sulfadiazine	68-35-9	20	
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	4	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	3	
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	0.6	

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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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

May be harmful if swallowed.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Causes severe burns.

Causes digestive tract burns.

Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reac-

tive airways dysfunction syndrome).

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

#### 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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Hazardous combustion prod- :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Metal oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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 emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective 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 absor-

bent.

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 deter-

mine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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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 as-

sessment

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 respira-

tory 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.

Avoidance of contact : Oxidizing agents

Acids

Storage

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

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
sulfadiazine	68-35-9	TWA	2 mg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	TWA	400 μg/m3 (OEB	Internal
			2)	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	MAC	2 mg/m3	CN OEL
		С	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	TWA (Inhal-	1 mg/m3	ACGIH
		able fraction		

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid **Formulation**

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and vapor)

**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

If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or expo-Respiratory protection

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type Particulates type

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.

Skin and body protection

Hand protection

Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Material Chemical-resistant gloves

Hygiene measures If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the work-

ing 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.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance** liquid

Colour off-white to beige

Odour No data available

Odour Threshold No data available

10.0 - 10.5 pН

Melting point/freezing point No data available

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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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.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid **Formulation**

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Possibility of hazardous reac- : 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.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes Inhalation

> Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

**Acute toxicity** 

May be harmful if swallowed.

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 4,688 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

#### **Components:**

sulfadiazine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 1,500 mg/kg

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute toxicity (other routes of:

administration)

LD50 (Rat): 880 mg/kg

Application Route: Intravenous

LD50 (Mouse): 180 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous

**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

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



# Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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П

Sodium hydroxide:

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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,600 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 3.35 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

**Components:** 

sulfadiazine:

Result : Skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

**Components:** 

sulfadiazine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:

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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

### **Components:**

#### sulfadiazine:

Test Type : Maximisation Test Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### Trimethoprim:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Exposure routes : Dermal Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

## Sodium hydroxide:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Exposure routes : Skin contact Result : negative

#### 2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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:**

#### sulfadiazine:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



# Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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П

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 syn-

thesis 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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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#### **Components:**

#### 2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

mans

Species : Rat

Application Route : Skin contact Exposure time : 103 weeks Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

#### Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

#### **Components:**

#### sulfadiazine:

Effects on foetal develop- : Test Type: Development

ment Species: Mouse

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses

#### 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 develop-

ment

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

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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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 - As-

sessment

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

#### 2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: positive

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

#### STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

#### **Components:**

#### sulfadiazine:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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### STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Components:**

Trimethoprim:

Target Organs : Bone marrow

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Exposure routes : Ingestion

Target Organs : Kidney, Blood, Liver, Nervous system

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

Exposure routes : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs : Kidney, Blood

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

Exposure routes : Skin contact

Target Organs : Blood, Liver, Kidney

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of >20 to 200 mg/kg bw.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

#### 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: DogNOAEL: 2.5 mg/kgLOAEL: 45 mg/kgApplication Route: OralExposure time: 3 Months

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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Target Organs : Blood, Thyroid

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Species : Rat, female
LOAEL : 14 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Species : Rat NOAEL : 0.015 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Species: RatLOAEL: 32 mg/kgApplication Route: Skin contactExposure time: 13 Weeks

**Aspiration toxicity** 

Not classified based on available information.

**Experience with human exposure** 

**Components:** 

sulfadiazine:

General Information : May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation.

**Trimethoprim:** 

Ingestion : Target Organs: Bone marrow

Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, skin rash, Dizziness, Headache, mental depression, confusion

Dizzilless, Headache, mental depression, contusion

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** 

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 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

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid **Formulation**

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 17 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae): 3.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.13

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 0.135 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 Days Method: ISO 8692

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- :

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

: 1

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC: 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Trimethoprim:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna Straus): 92 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 80.3

mg/l

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid **Formulation**

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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-

icity)

NOEC (Zebrafish): 0.157 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 460 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 30.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.1

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.5

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

EC10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.05 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

EC10 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 30 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid **Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2024/04/06 Date of first issue: 2017/06/08 2024/09/28 1737578-00022 7.0

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Chronic aquatic toxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

sulfadiazine:

Biodegradability Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Trimethoprim:

Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability

> 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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 93 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 0.12

octanol/water Trimethoprim:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.91

2.2'-Iminodiethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: -2.46

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



# Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2024/04/06 7.0 2024/09/28 1737578-00022 Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

П

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 han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**International Regulations** 

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 1824

Proper shipping name : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class : 8
Packing group : II
Labels : 8
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1824

Proper shipping name : Sodium hydroxide solution

Class : 8 Packing group : II

Labels : Corrosive Packing instruction (cargo : 855

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 851

ger aircraft)

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1824

Proper shipping name : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

(sulfadiazine, Trimethoprim)

Class : 8
Packing group : II
Labels : 8
EmS Code : F-A, S-B
Marine pollutant : yes

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2024/04/06 7.0 2024/09/28 1737578-00022 Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

#### **National Regulations**

#### GB 6944/12268

UN number : UN 1824

Proper shipping name : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class : 8
Packing group : II
Labels : 8
Marine pollutant : yes

#### 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

### National regulatory information

## Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

#### **Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals**

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : This product is not listed in the cata-

logue of hazardous chemicals, but it meets the definition of hazardous chemicals and its principles of de-

termination.

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB : Not listed

18218)

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under : Not listed

SAWS

### Regulations on Labour Protection in Workplaces where Toxic Substances are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals : Not listed

## Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals

China Severely Restricted Toxic Chemicals for Import : Not listed

and Export

#### **Regulation on the Administration of Precursor Chemicals**

Catalogue and Classification of Precursor Chemicals : Not listed

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid **Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2024/04/06 7.0 2024/09/28 1737578-00022 Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

#### Yangtze River Protection Law

This product does not contain any dangerous chemicals prohibited for inland river transport.

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** 2024/09/28

**Further information** 

compile the Safety Data

Sources of key data used to : Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

Sheet cy, 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.

: yyyy/mm/dd Date format

Full text of other abbreviations

**ACGIH** USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

CN OEL Occupational exposure limits for hazardous agents in the

workplace - Chemical hazardous agents.

ACGIH / TWA 8-hour, time-weighted average

ACGIH / C Ceiling limit

Maximum allowable concentration CN OEL / MAC

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;

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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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

#### **Disclaimer**

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.

CN / EN