

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

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### SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : Rua Coronel Bento Soares, 530  
Cruzeiro - Sao Paulo - Brazil CEP 12730-340

Telephone : 908-740-4000

Emergency telephone : 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

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5

Skin corrosion : Category 1A

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity -  
single exposure : Category 3

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


Short-term (acute) aquatic  
hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic  
hazard : Category 1

#### GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

- 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 (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- Response:**  
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.  
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.  
P391 Collect spillage.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
sulfadiazine	68-35-9	Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4 Skin irritation, Category 2 Eye irritation, Category 2B Respiratory sensitization, Category 1 Specific target organ	40

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
 Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

		toxicity - single exposure, Category 3 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4 Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Bone marrow), Category 1 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 3 Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	8
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Corrosive to Metals, Category 1 Skin corrosion, Category 1A Serious eye damage, Category 1	5,5
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4 Skin irritation, Category 2 Serious eye damage, Category 1 Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Kidney, Blood, Liver, Nervous system), Category 2 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 2	0,6

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

		When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
If inhaled	:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
In case of skin contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
In case of eye contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control center 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 difficulties 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, reactive 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.

### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Dry chemical
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides Metal oxides
Specific extinguishing meth-	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

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

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.  
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.  
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers).  
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.  
For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked 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.

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.  
Do not breathe mist or vapors.  
Do not swallow.  
Do not get in eyes.  
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease,

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
 Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

- should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers.  
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
- Hygiene measures** : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.  
 When using do not eat, drink or smoke.  
 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.  
 The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.
- Conditions for safe storage** : Keep in properly labeled 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:  
 Strong oxidizing agents  
 Self-reactive substances and mixtures  
 Organic peroxides  
 Explosives  
 Gases

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
sulfadiazine	68-35-9	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (OEB 1)	Internal
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	TWA	400 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (OEB 2)	Internal
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	C	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH

- 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.

**Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation**

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

**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 : Particulates type
- Hand protection  
Material : Chemical-resistant gloves
- 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.
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**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

- Appearance : suspension
- Color : light yellow
- Odor : No data available
- Odor Threshold : No data available
- pH : 10,0 - 10,5
- Melting point/freezing point : No data available
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : No data available
- Flash point : No data available
- Evaporation rate : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable
- Flammability (liquids) : No data available
- Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
- Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
- Vapor pressure : No data available
- Relative vapor density : No data available
- Relative density : No data available
- Density : No data available
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**Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation**

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

Solubility(ies)  
Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable

Autoignition 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 size : Not applicable

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**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : None known.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents  
Acids

Hazardous decomposition products : No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation  
Skin contact  
Ingestion  
Eye contact

**Acute toxicity**

May be harmful if swallowed.

**Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 2.344 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

---



## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1	Revision Date: 30.09.2023	SDS Number: 508596-00025	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023 Date of first issue: 10.02.2016
-----------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

---

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

### 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

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

### 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

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### **Skin sensitization**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Respiratory sensitization**

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

#### Components:

##### **sulfadiazine:**

Test Type : Maximization Test  
Species : Guinea pig  
Result : Not a skin sensitizer.  
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

##### **Trimethoprim:**

Test Type : Maximization Test  
Routes of exposure : Dermal  
Species : Guinea pig  
Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

##### **Sodium hydroxide:**

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)  
Routes of exposure : Skin contact  
Result : negative

##### **2,2'-Iminodiethanol:**

Test Type : Maximization Test  
Routes of exposure : Skin contact  
Species : Guinea pig  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

**Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation**

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

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

**Trimethoprim:**

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

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)  
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test  
Species: Rat  
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Species: Humans  
Result: negative

**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 mammalian cells  
Result: negative

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

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.

### 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 humans.

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

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

### Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

### Components:

#### sulfadiazine:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Development  
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 fetal development : Test Type: Development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Oral  
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 13.1	Revision Date: 30.09.2023	SDS Number: 508596-00025	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023 Date of first issue: 10.02.2016
-----------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Result: Effects on newborn.  
Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

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

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

Test Type: Development  
Species: Hamster  
Application Route: Oral  
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1,7 mg/kg body weight  
Result: Embryotoxic effects., No teratogenic effects.

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

### **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 fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 443  
Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : 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.

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

### STOT-repeated exposure

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

#### Components:

##### Trimethoprim:

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

##### 2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion  
 Target Organs : Kidney, Blood, Liver, Nervous system  
 Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
 Target Organs : Kidney, Blood  
 Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

Routes of exposure : Skin contact  
 Target Organs : Blood, Liver, Kidney  
 Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations 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 : Dog  
 NOAEL : 2,5 mg/kg  
 LOAEL : 45 mg/kg  
 Application Route : Oral  
 Exposure time : 3 Months  
 Target Organs : Blood, Thyroid

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

### 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	: Rat
LOAEL	: 32 mg/kg
Application Route	: Skin contact
Exposure 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

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## SECTION 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
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

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

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 toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6,2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

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

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 80,3 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 253 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 26 mg/l



## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

---

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Zebrafish): 0,157 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic 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

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 30,1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9,5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1,1 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

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 30 min  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

### Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

##### **sulfadiazine:**

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 0 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

##### **Trimethoprim:**

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

**Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation**

Version 13.1      Revision Date: 30.09.2023      SDS Number: 508596-00025      Date of last issue: 04.04.2023  
Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

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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-octanol/water : log Pow: 0,12

**Trimethoprim:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0,91

**2,2'-Iminodiethanol:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -2,46  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

**Mobility in soil**

No data available

**Other adverse effects**

No data available

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**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.  
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.  
Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.  
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

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**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****International Regulations****UNRTDG**

UN number : UN 3267

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## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

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Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(Sodium hydroxide)

Class : 8

Packing group : I

Labels : 8

Environmentally hazardous : no

### IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.  
(Sodium hydroxide)

Class : 8

Packing group : I

Labels : Corrosive

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 854

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 850

### IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(Sodium hydroxide, sulfadiazine)

Class : 8

Packing group : I

Labels : 8

EmS Code : F-A, S-B

Marine pollutant : yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

### Domestic regulation

#### ANTT

UN number : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(Sodium hydroxide)

Class : 8

Packing group : I

Labels : 8

Hazard Identification Number : 88

### 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.

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## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH)

## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
2,2'-Iminodiethanol 111-42-2

Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police : Sodium hydroxide

### The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

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

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date : 30.09.2023  
Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

### Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet : Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average  
ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECl - 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 Develop-

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04.04.2023
13.1	30.09.2023	508596-00025	Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

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ment; 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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