

# **Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.08.2022 04.04.2023 1681353-00019 Date of first issue: 17.05.2017 5.2

### **SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

MSD Company

Rua Coronel Bento Soares, 530 Address

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

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS Classification in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Serious eye damage Category 1

Reproductive toxicity Category 2

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

repeated exposure

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

: Category 2

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word Danger

**Hazard Statements** H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through



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prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

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)
1,3-Dioxan-5-ol	4740-78-7	Flammable liquids, Category 4 Eye irritation, Category 2A	>= 30 -< 50
1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol	5464-28-8	Eye irritation, Category 2A	>= 30 -< 50
Sulfadoxine	2447-57-6	Skin irritation, Category 2 Eye irritation, Category 2A Specific target organ toxicity - single expo- sure, Category 3 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 Category 1	>= 10 -< 20
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4 Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 Specific target organ	>= 3 -< 5



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		toxicity - repeated exposure (Bone mar- row), Category 1 Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 3 Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Corrosive to Metals, Category 1 Skin corrosion, Category 1A Serious eye damage, Category 1	>= 2 -< 3

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

advice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty

of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and Causes serious eye damage.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

delayed

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

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 (CO2)



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Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides

Metal oxides

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 fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protec: :

tive equipment and emer-

gency 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

an be pumped, store recovered mater

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

: Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe mist or vapors.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.



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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.

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.

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
Sulfadoxine	2447-57-6	TWA	30 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
		Wipe limit	300 μg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Internal
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	TWA	400 μg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	С	2 mg/m³	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.

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.



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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

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.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : liquid

Color : light brown, yellow

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 9,3 - 10,0

Melting point/freezing point : Not applicable

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



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Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1,210 - 1,250 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

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.

Molecular weight : Not applicable

Particle size : Not applicable

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : None known. Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Acids

Hazardous decomposition

products

: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation

exposure 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



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**Components:** 

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5.200 mg/kg

Trimethoprim:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1.500 - 5.300 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 1.910 - 7.000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of :

administration)

LD50 (Rat): 400 - 500 mg/kg

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

LD50 (Dog): 90 mg/kg

Application Route: Intravenous

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

Sodium hydroxide:

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Result : No skin irritation

**Components:** 

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

Species : Rabbit



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Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : irritating

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

### **Components:**

#### 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### 1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:

Result : irritating

Sodium hydroxide:

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

## Respiratory or skin sensitization

### Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

## Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

### 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406



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Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Result: negative



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**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

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

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

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



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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.

### STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### Sulfadoxine:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

### 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.

### 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



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LOAEL : 45 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 3 Months
Target Organs : Blood, Thyroid

**Aspiration toxicity** 

Not classified based on available information.

**Experience with human exposure** 

**Components:** 

Sulfadoxine:

Ingestion : Target Organs: Blood

Symptoms: The most common side effects are:, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, anemia, Rash, Stevens-Johnson syn-

drome

**Trimethoprim:** 

Ingestion : Target Organs: Bone marrow

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

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION** 

**Ecotoxicity** 

**Components:** 

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:



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Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10: > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 3,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,13

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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EC50 (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 0,135 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d Method: ISO 8692

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- :

icity)

1

1

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50: > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC: 1.000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**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

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

EC10: 16,7 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 3 hrs

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209



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EC50: > 1.000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 hrs

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

## Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Biodegradability : Result: Inherently biodegradable.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Inherently biodegradable.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Trimethoprim:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 4 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Result: Not inherently biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Components:** 

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0,65

Trimethoprim:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 0,91

octanol/water

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 Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

**UN** number UN 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)

Class 9 Packing group Ш Labels 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 3082

Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. Proper shipping name

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)

Class 9 Ш Packing group

Labels Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

964

Environmentally hazardous yes

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number UN 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

964

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)

Class Ш Packing group Labels 9 **EmS Code** F-A, S-F 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 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)



## **Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.08.2022 04.04.2023 1681353-00019 Date of first issue: 17.05.2017 5.2

9 Class Ш Packing group Labels 9 Hazard Identification Number 90

### Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans -Not applicable

(LINACH)

Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal

Police

### 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** 04.04.2023 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 Agen-

: Sodium hydroxide

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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



## **Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

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- 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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