

# **Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 30.09.2023 4.0 06.04.2024 1681369-00021 Date of first issue: 17.05.2017

**Section 1: Identification** 

**Product identifier** Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Veterinary product Restrictions on use Not applicable

Manufacturer or supplier's details

: MSD Company

50 Tuas West Drive Address

Singapore - Singapore 638408

Telephone +1-908-740-4000

Emergency telephone number : 65 6697 2111 (24/7/365)

E-mail address EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

## Section 2: Hazard identification

## Classification of the substance or mixture

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 1

Reproductive toxicity Category 2

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

repeated exposure

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

### GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word

Hazard statements H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



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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. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection/ hearing 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.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

### Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)	
1,3-Dioxan-5-ol	4740-78-7	>= 30 -< 50	
1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol	5464-28-8	>= 30 -< 50	
Sulfadoxine	2447-57-6	>= 10 -< 20	
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	>= 3 -< 10	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	>= 2 -< 3	

### Section 4: First-aid measures

### Description of necessary 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

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention.



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

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, DO NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks Causes serious eye damage.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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).

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Carbon oxides

Hazardous combustion prod- : Metal oxides ucts

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use personal protective equipment.

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

Evacuate area.



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#### Section 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.

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

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

**Environmental precautions** 

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable 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.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

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 vapours.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

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.

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



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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, including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labelled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## **Control parameters**

### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
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	Internal
			2)	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	PEL (short	2 mg/m3	SG OEL
		term)		
		С	2 mg/m3	ACGIH

# Appropriate engineering control 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 con-

tainment devices). Minimize open handling.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

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



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potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

aerosols.

Skin protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, dis-

posable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

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

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type Hand protection Particulates type

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

### Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : light brown, yellow

Odour : No data available

Odour 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

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available



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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

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Molecular weight : Not applicable

Particle characteristics

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: > 2,000 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



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1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:

Species : Rabbit

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 sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.



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### **Components:**

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

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

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

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

### 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

## 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)



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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

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 foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight

Result: Effects on newborn



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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 - 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:



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Species Rat NOAEL 100 mg/kg 300 mg/kg LOAEL Application Route Oral 6 Months Exposure time

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 45 mg/kg LOAEL 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**

## **Toxicity**

### **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



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

plants 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:

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



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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

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- :

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)

1

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/lExposure 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

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



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Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16

ma/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

### 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



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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-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.91

## Mobility in soil

No data available

### Other adverse effects

No data available

## Section 13: Disposal considerations

### **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-Contaminated packaging

dling 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

UN proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)

Transport hazard class(es)

9 Packing group Ш Labels 9 Environmental hazards yes

**IATA-DGR** 

UN 3082 UN/ID No.

Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. UN proper shipping name

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)



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Transport hazard class(es) : 9
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 964

ger aircraft)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Sulfadoxine, Trimethoprim)

Transport hazard class(es) : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

## Special precautions for user

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

### **Section 15: Regulatory information**

## Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Workplace Safety and Health Act and Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations: This product is subjected to the SDS, labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/Regulations.

Not applicable

Environmental Protection and Management Act and

Environmental Protection and Management (Hazard-

ous Substances) Regulations

Fire Safety (Petroleum and Flammable Materials) : Not applicable

Regulations

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

### **Section 16: Other information**



## **Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 30.09.2023

 4.0
 06.04.2024
 1681369-00021
 Date of first issue: 17.05.2017

Revision Date : 06.04.2024

**Further information** 

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

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.

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA, ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

SG OEL : Singapore. Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions)

Regulations - First Schedule Permissible Exposure Limits of

Toxic Substances.

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

SG OEL / PEL (short term) : Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) Short Term

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk, IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China: IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods: IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System



## **Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 30.09.2023 4.0 06.04.2024 1681369-00021 Date of first issue: 17.05.2017

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.

SG / EN