

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection **Formulation**

Date of last issue: 30.09.2023 Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 4.6 06.04.2024 7848264-00010 Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product name Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

: Intervet Australia Pty Limited (trading as MSD Animal Health) Company

Address 91-105 Harpin Street

Bendigo 3550, Victoria Austrailia

Telephone 1 800 033 461

Emergency telephone number : Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26

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

Skin corrosion/irritation Sub-category 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 1

Reproductive toxicity Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - :

single exposure

Category 3

repeated exposure

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

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Hazard statements H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.



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H373 May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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	>= 60 -<= 100
Sulfamethoxazole	723-46-6	>= 10 -< 30
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	>= 5 -< 10



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Trimethoprim 738-70-5 >= 3 -< 10

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing

and shoes.

Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

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

for at least 15 minutes.

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

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.

Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes serious eye damage. 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.

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

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

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Notes to physician

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Hazardous combustion prod-Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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Sulphur oxides ucts

Carbon 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

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Hazchem Code

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 pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

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

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

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 vapours.

Do not swallow.



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Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitised individuals, and those susceptible

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respira-

tory irritants or sensitisers.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

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 labelled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Explosives

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of	Control parameters / Permissible	Basis
		exposure)	concentration	
Sulfamethoxazole	723-46-6	TWA	OEB 2 (>= 100 <	Internal
			1000 μg/m3)	
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	TWA	3 ppm	AU OEL
			7.5 mg/m3	
		STEL	6 ppm	AU OEL
			15 mg/m3	
		TWA	3 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	6 ppm	ACGIH
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	TWA	400 μg/m3 (OEB	Internal



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Engineering measures: Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing

technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-

2)

less quick connections).

All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Laboratory operations do not require special containment.

Personal protective equipment

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

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Filter 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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : light yellow

Odour : No data available

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 9.5 - 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



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Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1.050 - 1.230 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

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.



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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes : Inhalation

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

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

Sulfamethoxazole:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 2,300 mg/kg

Ethanolamine:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,089 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, female): 1,018 mg/kg

Trimethoprim:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,500 - 5,300 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 1,910 - 7,000 mg/kg



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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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Ethanolamine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour 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

Ethanolamine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye



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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

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

Sulfamethoxazole:

Test Type : Magnusson-Kligman-Test

Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Ethanolamine:

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

Trimethoprim:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Exposure routes : Dermal Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

Chronic toxicity

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



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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfamethoxazole:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Humans Result: negative

Ethanolamine:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

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)



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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.

Components:

Sulfamethoxazole:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 26 weeks
Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Ethanolamine:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

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



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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 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

May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Ethanolamine:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

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

Components:

Ethanolamine:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Trimethoprim:

Target Organs : Bone marrow



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Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethanolamine:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 120 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : > 75 Days

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 0.15 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 412

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

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Trimethoprim:

Ingestion : Target Organs: Bone marrow



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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

Sulfamethoxazole:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 562.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.21 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)):

0.0268 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)):

0.0059 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0.533 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d



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Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

aquatic invertebrates (Chror

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.01 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 d

NOEC (activated sludge): 3.76 mg/l
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Ethanolamine:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 349 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 65 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.8

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 1.24 mg/l

Exposure time: 41 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.85 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min

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): 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



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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)

Toxicity to microorganisms

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

Exposure time: 21 d

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

Sulfamethoxazole:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Ethanolamine:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

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

Sulfamethoxazole:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 120

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.89

Ethanolamine:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -2.3

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

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.

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

dling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG



Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection **Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 30.09.2023 4.6 06.04.2024 7848264-00010 Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

UN 2491 UN number

Proper shipping name ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION

Class Packing group Ш Labels 8 Environmentally hazardous no

IATA-DGR

UN 2491 UN/ID No.

Proper shipping name Ethanolamine solution

Class 8 Packing group Ш

Labels Corrosive 856

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-852

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 2491

ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION Proper shipping name

(Sulfamethoxazole)

Class 8 Packing group Ш 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.

National Regulations

ADG

UN number UN 2491

ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION Proper shipping name

Class 8 Packing group Ш Labels 8 Hazchem Code 2X Environmentally hazardous no

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 mixture



Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection **Formulation**

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Therapeutic Goods (Poisons:

Standard) Instrument

Schedule 5 (Please use the original publication to check for specific uses, specific conditions or threshold limits that might

apply for this chemical)

Prohibition/Licensing Requirements There is no applicable prohibition,

> authorisation and restricted use requirements, including for carcinogens referred to in Schedule 10 of the model WHS Act and Regula-

tions.

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

DSL not determined

AICS not determined

IECSC not determined

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Further information

Revision Date : 06.04.2024

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/

dd.mm.yyyy Date format

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

AU OEL Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Con-

taminants.

ACGIH / TWA 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL Short-term exposure limit

Exposure standard - time weighted average AU OEL / TWA AU OEL / STEL Exposure standard - short term exposure 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



Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

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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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