according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

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

Other means of identification : Tribrissen 48% (A005320)

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc

Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue

Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065

Telephone : 908-740-4000 Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.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 the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin corrosion : Sub-category 1A

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Respiratory sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 1 (Bone marrow)

Other hazards

None known.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing diffi-

culties if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H372 Causes damage to organs (Bone marrow) through pro-

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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longed or repeated exposure.

Supplemental Hazard State-

ments

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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 vapors.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection

and face protection.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protec-

tion.

Response:

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER. P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON

CENTER.

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.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS No./Unique	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade
	ID		secret

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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sulfadiazine	68-35-9*	>= 30 - <= 60	TSC
Trimethoprim	738-70-5*	>= 5 - <= 10	TSC
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

^{*} Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

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.

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

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

for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing

and shoes.

Get medical attention immediately.

Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

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

for at least 15 minutes.

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

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes digestive tract burns.

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

reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

Causes serious eve damage.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing

difficulties if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Causes severe burns.

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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

and use the recommended personal protective equipment

TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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)

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

container.

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

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

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe mist or vapors.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

assessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease,

should consult their physician regarding working with

respiratory irritants or sensitizers.

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

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

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

Strong oxidizing agents

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides

Explosives Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
sulfadiazine	68-35-9	TWA	2 mg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Trimethoprim	738-70-5	TWA	400 μg/m3 (OEB Internal 2)	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	С	2 mg/m³	ACGIH

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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		С	2 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	2 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	1 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA	3 ppm 15 mg/m³	NIOSH REL

Engineering measures Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing

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

less quick connections).

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

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Laboratory operations do not require special containment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided

by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air

supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other

circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.

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.

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

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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Appearance : suspension

Color : light yellow

Odor : No data available

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 10.0 - 10.5

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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- : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

ions

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 exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 2,344 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

sulfadiazine:

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

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute toxicity (other routes of :

administration)

LD50 (Rat): 880 mg/kg

Application Route: Intravenous

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

Trimethoprim:

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

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

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administration)

Acute toxicity (other routes of : LD50 (Rat): 400 - 500 mg/kg

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

LD50 (Dog): 90 mg/kg

Application Route: Intravenous

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

Sodium hydroxide:

Acute inhalation toxicity Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Result Skin irritation

Remarks Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:

Result Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Species Rabbit Result Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

sulfadiazine:

: Rabbit Species

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

Sodium hydroxide:

Result Irreversible effects on the eye

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Remarks : Based on skin corrosivity.

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

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

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Test Type : Maximization Test Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Trimethoprim:

Test Type : Maximization Test

Routes of exposure : Dermal Species : Guinea pig

Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

Sodium hydroxide:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Result : negative

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

sulfadiazine:

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

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Trimethoprim:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Rat Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Species: Humans Result: negative

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

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

malian cells Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Components:

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

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

mans.

Species : Rat

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

2,2'-Iminodiethanol 111-42-2

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Oral

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

Trimethoprim:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Fertility: NOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight

Result: No effects on fertility.

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight

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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.

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: positive

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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Components:

sulfadiazine:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

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

Components:

Trimethoprim:

Target Organs : Bone marrow

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Routes of exposure : Ingestion

Target Organs : Kidney, Blood, Liver, Nervous system

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

centrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs : Kidney, Blood

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

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

Routes of exposure : Skin contact

Target Organs : Blood, Liver, Kidney

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

centrations of >20 to 200 mg/kg bw.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Trimethoprim:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 100 mg/kg

LOAEL : 300 mg/kg

Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : 6 Months

Target Organs : Bone marrow, Liver, Pituitary gland, Thyroid

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 3 Months
Target Organs : Bone marrow

Species : Dog NOAEL : 2.5 mg/kg

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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

Species Rat

NOAEL 0.015 mg/l

Application Route Exposure time inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time 90 Days

Method **OECD Test Guideline 413**

Species Rat LOAEL 32 mg/kg Application Route Skin contact Exposure time 13 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

sulfadiazine:

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

Trimethoprim:

Target Organs: Bone marrow Ingestion

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

sulfadiazine:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 17 mg/l

plants Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

ma/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.13

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

Exposure time: 7 Days Method: ISO 8692

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

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

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Trimethoprim:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna Straus (Water flea)): 92 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aguatic

plants

ma/l

Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 80.3

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

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

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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/lExposure time: 3 hrs

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.5

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.1

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Exposure time: 21 d

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

Exposure time: 30 min

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Biodegradability Result: Not readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 93 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

sulfadiazine:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 0.12

octanol/water

Trimethoprim:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.91

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -2.46

Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Mobility in soilNo data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

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.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

(Sodium hydroxide)

Class : 8
Packing group : I
Labels : 8
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.

(Sodium hydroxide)

Class : 8 Packing group : I

Labels : Corrosive

Packing instruction (cargo : 854

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 850

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

(Sodium hydroxide, sulfadiazine)

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

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3267

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.

(Sodium hydroxide)

Class : 8 Packing group : 1

Labels : CORROSIVE

ERG Code : 153

Marine pollutant : yes(sulfadiazine)

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

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Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	100	16666
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	1000	18181

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

 Water
 7732-18-5

 sulfadiazine
 68-35-9

 Trimethoprim
 738-70-5

 Sodium hydroxide
 1310-73-2

 2,2'-Iminodiethanol
 111-42-2

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 2,2'-Iminodiethanol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

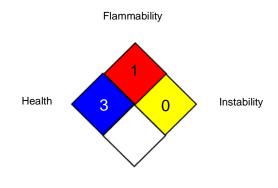
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IECSC : not determined

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



Special hazard

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / C : Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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 Organiza-

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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

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tion; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified: NFPA - National Fire Protection Association: NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

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-

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

Revision Date 06/17/2025

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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