

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Tulathromycin Formulation  
Other means of identification : AROVYN INJECTABLE SOLUTION (90779)

#### 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 irritation : Category 2  
Serious eye damage : Category 1  
Skin sensitization : Category 1  
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 1 (Liver, Eye)  
- repeated exposure (Oral)

#### Other hazards

None known.

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H372 Causes damage to organs (Liver, Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version 7.0      Revision Date: 06/18/2025      SDS Number: 5297468-00016      Date of last issue: 04/14/2025  
Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Supplemental Hazard Statements : 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.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

**Response:**  
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
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.  
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.  
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it 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 ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
Propylene glycol	57-55-6*	>= 30 - <= 60	TSC
Tulathromycin	217500-96-4*	>= 7 - <= 13	TSC
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Citric acid	77-92-9*	>= 1 - <= 5	TSC
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2*	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5	TSC

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol	96-27-5*	$\geq 0.1 - \leq 1$	TSC
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\* Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

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

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice	: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
If inhaled	: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.
In case of skin contact	: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
In case of eye contact	: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.
If swallowed	: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. 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 when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	: Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Dry chemical
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Hazardous combustion products	: Carbon oxides Chlorine compounds

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Metal oxides

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances 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, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.  
Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.  
For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.  
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.  
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.  
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate 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

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version 7.0      Revision Date: 06/18/2025      SDS Number: 5297468-00016      Date of last issue: 04/14/2025  
Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.  
Store locked up.  
Keep tightly closed.  
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:  
Strong oxidizing agents  
Self-reactive substances and mixtures  
Organic peroxides  
Explosives  
Gases

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	US WEEL
Tulathromycin	217500-96-4	TWA	300 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (OEB 2)	Internal
Further information: DSEN				
		Wipe limit	100 µg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Internal
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	C	2 ppm	ACGIH
		C	5 ppm 7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		C	5 ppm 7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	C	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
		C	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1

**Engineering measures** : The information below is intended for larger pilot/commercial-scale operations and manufacturing. For smaller scale, clinical, or pharmacy settings, site-specific internal risk assessment practices should be conducted to determine appropriate exposure control measures. The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on multiple factors, including but not limited to physical form and quantity handled. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation (e.g., Biosafety Cabinet, Ventilated Balance Enclosures), or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels as low as reasonably achievable.  
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment. Essentially no open handling permitted. Use closed processing systems or containment technologies. If handled in a laboratory, use a properly designed biosafety cabinet, fume hood, or other containment device if the potential exists for aerosolization. If this potential does not exist, handle over lined trays or benchtops.

### 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
- Remarks : Consider double gloving.
- Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.
- Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
- 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. 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

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

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Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	Colorless to pale yellow
Odor	:	slight
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	5.1 - 5.7
Melting point/freezing point	:	374 - 378 °F / 190 - 192 °C
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	:	1.07 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	> 1,000 mg/l
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.41
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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Molecular weight : 806.09 g/mol

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 reactions	:	Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Oxidizing agents
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: > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method

#### Components:

##### **Propylene glycol:**

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 22,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 44.9 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

##### **Tulathromycin:**

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Dog): > 1,000 mg/kg Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

### Hydrochloric acid:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): 8.3 mg/l  
Exposure time: 30 min  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.  
Remarks: No test guideline followed

### Citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5,400 mg/kg  
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

### Sodium hydroxide:

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

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 648 mg/kg  
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 673 mg/kg

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

### Components:

#### Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result : No skin irritation

#### Tulathromycin:

Species : Rabbit  
Result : No skin irritation

#### Hydrochloric acid:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 431  
Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline  
Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

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### Citric acid:

Species	: Rabbit
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	: No skin irritation

### Sodium hydroxide:

Result	: Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure
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### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: Skin irritation

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

### Components:

#### Propylene glycol:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: No eye irritation
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 405

### Tulathromycin:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: Irreversible effects on the eye

### Hydrochloric acid:

Species	: Bovine cornea
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 437
Remarks	: The test was conducted according to guideline
Result	: Irreversible effects on the eye

### Citric acid:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 405

### Sodium hydroxide:

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

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species	: Rabbit
Result	: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

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### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

##### Propylene glycol:

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

##### Tulathromycin:

Test Type	: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	: Skin contact
Species	: Guinea pig
Assessment	: May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Result	: Causes sensitization.

##### Hydrochloric acid:

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

##### Sodium hydroxide:

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

##### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Test Type	: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure	: Skin contact
Species	: Mouse
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	: positive

Assessment	: Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization rate in humans
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### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

##### Propylene glycol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

	Result: negative
	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
	Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
	Species: Mouse
	Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
	Result: negative

### Tulathromycin:

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: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
	Species: Rat
	Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

### Hydrochloric acid:

Genotoxicity in vitro	: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
	Result: negative
	Remarks: No test guideline followed

### Citric acid:

Genotoxicity in vitro	: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
	Result: negative
	Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test
	Result: positive
	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
	Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	: Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
	Species: Rat
	Application Route: Ingestion
	Result: negative

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Genotoxicity in vitro	: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
	Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

#### Propylene glycol:

Species	: Rat
Application Route	: Ingestion
Exposure time	: 2 Years
Result	: negative

#### Tulathromycin:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	: No data available
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#### Hydrochloric acid:

Species	: Rat, male
Application Route	: inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	: 128 weeks
Result	: negative
Remarks	: No test guideline followed

**IARC** No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

**OSHA** No 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:

#### Propylene glycol:

Effects on fertility	: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

	Species: Mouse
	Application Route: Ingestion
	Result: negative
Effects on fetal development	: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
	Species: Mouse
	Application Route: Ingestion
	Result: negative

### **Tulathromycin:**

Effects on fertility	: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
	Species: Rat
	Application Route: Oral
	Fertility: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
	Result: No significant adverse effects were reported
Effects on fetal development	: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
	Species: Rat
	Application Route: Oral
	General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
	Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
	Result: Postimplantation loss.
	Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
	Application Route: Oral
	General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
	Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
	Result: Maternal toxicity observed.
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	: Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

### **Citric acid:**

Effects on fetal development	: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
	Species: Rat
	Application Route: Ingestion
	Result: negative

### **3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:**

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 fetal development	: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
	Species: Rat
	Application Route: Ingestion
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
	Result: negative
	Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

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### STOT-single exposure

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

#### Components:

##### Tulathromycin:

|| Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

##### Citric acid:

|| Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

### STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Liver, Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

#### Components:

##### Tulathromycin:

|| Routes of exposure : Oral  
|| Target Organs : Liver, Eye  
|| Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

##### Propylene glycol:

|| Species : Rat, male  
|| NOAEL :  $\geq 1,700$  mg/kg  
|| Application Route : Ingestion  
|| Exposure time : 2 y

##### Tulathromycin:

|| Species : Rat  
|| NOAEL : 5 mg/kg  
|| Application Route : Oral  
|| Exposure time : 3 Months  
|| Target Organs : Liver  
|| Symptoms : Liver disorders

|| Species : Dog  
|| NOAEL : 5 mg/kg  
|| Application Route : Oral  
|| Exposure time : 3 Months  
|| Target Organs : Liver, Eye  
|| Symptoms : Liver disorders, Eye disease

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

### Hydrochloric acid:

Species	: Rat, male
LOAEL	: > 12.5 mg/kg
Application Route	: Ingestion
Exposure time	: 2 y
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 453
Remarks	: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline Based on data from similar materials

### Citric acid:

Species	: Rat
NOAEL	: 4,000 mg/kg
LOAEL	: 8,000 mg/kg
Application Route	: Ingestion
Exposure time	: 10 Days

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species	: Rat
LOAEL	: > 100 mg/kg
Application Route	: Ingestion
Exposure time	: 55 Days
Method	: OECD Test Guideline 422
Remarks	: Based on data from similar materials

### Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Experience with human exposure

#### Components:

#### Tulathromycin:

Ingestion	: Symptoms: Diarrhea, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Vomiting
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## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

#### Components:

#### Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish	: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	: ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 19,300 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	: NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l Exposure time: 18 h

### Tulathromycin:

Toxicity to fish	: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.044 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.014 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 0.0023 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  EC10 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 0.00035 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  EC50 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0028 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  EC10 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0012 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	: EC50: 41.1 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version 7.0      Revision Date: 06/18/2025      SDS Number: 5297468-00016      Date of last issue: 04/14/2025  
Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

EC10: 0.667 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

### Hydrochloric acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish)): > 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  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline  
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline  
Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (*Raphidocelis subcapitata* (freshwater green alga)): > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline  
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (*Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)): > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 33 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210  
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline  
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (*Daphnia pulex* (Water flea)): > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211  
Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline  
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (activated sludge): > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Citric acid:

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

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

	Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,535 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Toxicity to fish	: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	: ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
	: EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	: EC10 (activated sludge): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

##### Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability	: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 98.3 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
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##### Tulathromycin:

Biodegradability	: Result: Not readily biodegradable. Exposure time: 29 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
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##### Citric acid:

Biodegradability	: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 97 %
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

#### Propylene glycol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.07  
Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, A.8

#### Tulathromycin:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.41  
pH: 7

#### Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.72

#### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.84  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

### Mobility in soil

No 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.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### International Regulations

#### UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3082  
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

(Tulathromycin)  
Class : 9  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 9  
Environmentally hazardous : yes

### IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082  
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.  
(Tulathromycin)

Class : 9  
Packing group : III  
Labels : Miscellaneous  
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 964  
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964  
Environmentally hazardous : yes

### IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082  
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Tulathromycin)

Class : 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.

### Domestic regulation

#### 49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3082  
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.  
(Tulathromycin)  
Class : 9  
Packing group : III  
Labels : CLASS 9  
ERG Code : 171  
Marine pollutant : yes(Tulathromycin)  
Remarks : Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450 liters.  
Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; however it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or IMO.

### 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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version 7.0      Revision Date: 06/18/2025      SDS Number: 5297468-00016      Date of last issue: 04/14/2025  
Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	1000	100000
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	5000	166666

#### 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

Propylene glycol	57-55-6
Water	7732-18-5
Tulathromycin	217500-96-4
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2

##### California List of Hazardous Substances

Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2

##### California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2

##### California List of Acutely Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives

Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0
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#### The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

IECSC : not determined

DSL : not determined

AICS : not determined

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



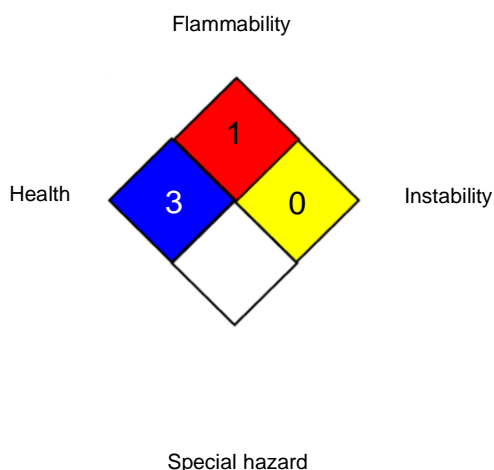
## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Further information

##### NFPA 704:



##### HMIS® IV:

HEALTH	*	3
FLAMMABILITY		1
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0

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 Limits for Air Contaminants
US WEEL	: USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
ACGIH / C	: Ceiling limit
NIOSH REL / C	: Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / C	: Ceiling
US WEEL / TWA	: 8-hr TWA

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 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 Pre-

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## Tulathromycin Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/14/2025
7.0	06/18/2025	5297468-00016	Date of first issue: 11/13/2019

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vention 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 Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

Revision Date : 06/18/2025

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

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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