SAFETY DATA SHEET

Oxytetracycline Formulation

Version 3.6  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 673925-00013  Date of last issue: 05.10.2020
Date of first issue: 12.05.2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Oxytetracycline Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company : MSD
Address : Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road
          Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207
Telephone : +1-908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : +1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : Veterinary product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification
Not classified as hazardous according to criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule-1.

GHS Classification
Aerosols : Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A
Skin sensitisation : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms :
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Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
- H223 Flammable aerosol.
- H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H36 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H360D May damage the unborn child.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
- Prevention:
  - P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
  - P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
  - P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
  - P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
  - P261 Avoid breathing spray.
  - P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
  - P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
  - P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
  - P273 Avoid release to the environment.
  - P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- Response:
  - P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
  - P304 + P340 + P319 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical help if you feel unwell.
  - P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
  - P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
  - P333 + P317 IF skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
  - P337 + P317 IF eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
  - P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
  - P391 Collect spillage.
- Storage:
  - P405 Store locked up.
  - P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.
- Disposal:
  - P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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Substance / Mixture: Mixture

**Components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propan-2-ol</td>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutane</td>
<td>75-28-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxytetracycline</td>
<td>79-57-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.
Get medical attention.

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:
- Gastrointestinal disturbance
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May damage the unborn child.
- Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.

Protection of first-aider: 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.

**5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting: Flash back possible over considerable distance.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous combustion products</th>
<th>Carbon oxides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific extinguishing methods</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special protective equipment for firefighters</td>
<td>In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. 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 | Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. 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 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. |

### 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. If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray. 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. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Conditions for safe storage: Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.


8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>800 ppm 1,900 mg/m³</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propan-2-ol</td>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>400 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutane</td>
<td>75-28-5</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>79-57-2</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>500 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information:</td>
<td>DSEN</td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>100 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Biological occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Biological specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propan-2-ol</td>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift at end of work-week</td>
<td>40 mg/l</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
- If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
  - Filter type: Self-contained breathing apparatus

Hand protection:
- Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

Skin and body protection:
- Skin should be washed after contact.

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Aerosol containing a liquefied gas

Colour: blue

Odour: solvent-like

Odour Threshold: No data available

pH: No data available

Melting point/freezing point: No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling range: No data available

Flash point: -80 °C

Evaporation rate: No data available

Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable aerosol.

Flammability (liquids): Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper: 9.5 % (V)
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flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit: 1.8 %(V)

Vapour pressure: No data available
Relative vapour density: No data available
Relative density: No data available
Density: 0.92 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility: No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available

Viscosity
Viscosity, kinematic: No data available

Explosive properties: Not explosive

Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Particle size: No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions
Flammable aerosol.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure: Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact
Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Butane:
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 570000 ppm
   Exposure time: 15 min
   Test atmosphere: gas
   Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propan-2-ol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 25 mg/l
   Exposure time: 6 h
   Test atmosphere: vapour

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

Isobutane:
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 570000 ppm
   Exposure time: 15 min
   Test atmosphere: gas

Propane:
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm
   Exposure time: 15 min
   Test atmosphere: gas

Oxytetracycline:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 4,800 mg/kg
   LD50 (Mouse): 2,240 mg/kg
   Remarks: Evidence of phototoxicity was observed

Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Rat): 4,840 mg/kg
   Application Route: Intramuscular
   LD50 (Mouse): 3,500 mg/kg
   Application Route: Subcutaneous

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Propan-2-ol:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>No skin irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**oxytetracycline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation.

**Components:**

**Propan-2-ol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**oxytetracycline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Propan-2-ol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buehler Test</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Guinea pig</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 406</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**oxytetracycline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)</td>
<td>Sensitiser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Butane**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 471</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chromosome aberration test in vitro</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 473</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propan-2-ol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Isobutane:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propane:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
oxytetracycline:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
  Test Type: Microbial mutagenesis assay (Ames test)
  Result: negative
  Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma
  Metabolic activation: Metabolic activation
  Result: positive
  Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay
  Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
  Result: equivocal
  Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
  Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
  Test Type: Micronucleus test
  Species: Mouse
  Cell type: Bone marrow
  Application Route: Oral
  Result: equivocal
  Test Type: in vivo assay
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
  Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment:
  Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Carcinogenicity:
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Propan-2-ol:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 451
Result: negative

oxytetracycline:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Result: negative

Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 103 weeks
Result: equivocal
Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Pituitary gland
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity
May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Butane:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Propan-2-ol:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Isobutane:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Propane:
Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Inhalation (gas)
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
- Result: negative

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Inhalation (gas)
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
- Result: negative

Oxytetracycline:
Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Fertility: NOAEL: 18 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No effects on fertility, No effect on reproduction capacity, No significant adverse effects were reported

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 48 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Postimplantation loss., Skeletal malformations
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 1,200 mg/kg body weight
- Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 1,500 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No teratogenic effects
- Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: Oral
- General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 1,325 mg/kg body weight
- Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 2,100 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No teratogenic effects
- Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rabbit
- Application Route: Intramuscular
- Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 41.5 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Postimplantation loss., No foetal abnormalities

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Dog
- Application Route: Intramuscular
- Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 20.75 mg/kg body weight
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Butane:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propan-2-ol:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Isobutane:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Butane:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: >= 9000 ppm
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Exposure time: 6 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Propan-2-ol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 12.5 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 104 Weeks

Isobutane:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: >= 9000 ppm
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Exposure time: 6 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Propane:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 7.214 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Exposure time: 6 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

**oxytetracycline:**
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 198 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Bone
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Mouse
LOAEL: 7,990 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Bone
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 125 mg/kg
LOAEL: 250 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 12 Months
Target Organs: Testis
Remarks: Significant toxicity observed in testing

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 40 mg/kg
LOAEL: 100 mg/kg
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Exposure time: 14 Days
Target Organs: Kidney

**Aspiration toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Experience with human exposure**

**Components:**

**oxytetracycline:**
Ingestion:
Symptoms: Gastrointestinal disturbance, tooth discoloration
Remarks: May cause birth defects.
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Propan-2-ol:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 9,640 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,050 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h

Oxytetracycline:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 110 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 621 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 669 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Anabaena): 0.032 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
NOEC (Anabaena): 0.0031 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: 17.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC: 0.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10
Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

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

**Propan-2-ol:**
Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable
BOD/COD : BOD: 1.19 (BOD5)COD: 2.23 BOD/COD: 53 %

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

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

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Butane:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.89

**Propan-2-ol:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.05

**Isobutane:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.8

**Propane:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.36

Mobility in soil
No data available

Other adverse effects
No data available
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
- Waste from residues: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
- Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty (including propellant).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

**UNRTDG**
- UN number: UN 1950
- Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
- Class: 2.1
- Packing group: Not assigned by regulation
- Labels: 2.1

**IATA-DGR**
- UN/ID No.: UN 1950
- Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable
- Class: 2.1
- Packing group: Not assigned by regulation
- Labels: Flammable Gas
- Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 203
- Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 203

**IMDG-Code**
- UN number: UN 1950
- Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS (oxytetracycline)
- Class: 2.1
- Packing group: Not assigned by regulation
- Labels: 2.1
- EmS Code: F-D, S-U
- Marine pollutant: yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

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

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

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

- AICS: not determined
- DSL: not determined
- IECSC: not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information
Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

- ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- ACGIH BEI: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
- IN OEL: India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.
- ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- IN OEL / TWA: Time-Weighted Average Concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)

Additional information:
- ACILC - 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
- ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization
- IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
- IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IMO - International Maritime Organization
- ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan)
- ISO - International Organisation for Standardization
- KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50% of a test population
- LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
- MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified
- Nch - Chilean Norm
- NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration
- NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level
- NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate
- NOM - Official Mexican Norm
- OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
- PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
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.