SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
Trade name: Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the Substance/Mixture: Veterinary product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company: MSD
Walton Manor, Walton MK7 7AJ Milton Keynes - United Kingdom

Telephone: 908-740-4000
Telefax: 908-735-1496
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Eye irritation, Category 2
Skin sensitisation, Category 1
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360D: May damage the unborn child.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formula-
tion

H360D May damage the unborn child.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-
tion/ face protection.

Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/
attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical
advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Oxytetracycline

2.3 Other hazards
None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Pyrrolidone</td>
<td>616-45-5</td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>210-483-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>79-57-2</td>
<td>Skin Sens. 1A; H317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201-212-8</td>
<td>Repr. 1A; H360D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Acute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aquatic toxicity): 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Chronic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aquatic toxicity): 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
<td>100-51-6</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>202-859-9</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>603-057-00-5</td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate</td>
<td>15307-79-6</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 3; H301</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>239-346-4</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repr. 2; H361d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of 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.

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).

If inhaled:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks:
May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May damage the unborn child.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment:
Treat symptomatically and supportively.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
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Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
Metal oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use personal protective equipment.

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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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 vapours or spray mist.
- Do not swallow.
- Do not get in eyes.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures:
- If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers:
- Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Organic peroxides
  - Explosives
### Gases

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s): No data available

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>100 µg/100 cm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium oxide</td>
<td>1309-48-4</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Magnesium)</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m³-8 hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³-8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]a</td>
<td>15307-79-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>57.8 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>10 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>277 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>17.1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>167 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5.2 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>33.3 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>22 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>110 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>8 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>40 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5.4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>27 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>21 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>140 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>40 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formula-
tion

Version 2.3  Revision Date: 09/13/2019  SDS Number: 1313894-00008  Date of last issue: 21.05.2019
Date of first issue: 20.02.2017

### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.5 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.05 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.5 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>10 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.4205 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.0612 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>2.3 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>39 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>5.27 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.527 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.456 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sodium hydroxymethanesulphi-
ate                                      | Fresh water | 0.056 mg/l |
|                | Marine water               | 0.006 mg/l  |
|                | Freshwater - intermittent  | 0.056 mg/l  |
|                | Sewage treatment plant     | 1 mg/l      |
|                | Fresh water sediment       | 0.046 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
|                | Marine sediment            | 0.005 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |
|                | Soil                       | 0.011 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) |

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**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**

**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 face shield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

**Hand protection**

Material: Chemical-resistant gloves

**Skin and body protection**

Work uniform or laboratory coat.

**Respiratory protection**

If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance**: liquid
- **Colour**: light brown
- **Odour**: No data available
- **Odour Threshold**: No data available
- **pH**: 8.3 - 9.0 (as aqueous solution)
- **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
- **Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit**: No data available
- **Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit**: No data available
- **Vapour pressure**: No data available
- **Relative vapour density**: No data available
- **Relative density**: No data available
- **Density**: 1.05 - 1.18 g/cm³
- **Solubility(ies)**:
  - **Water solubility**: soluble
  - **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: No data available
  - **Auto-ignition temperature**: No data available
  - **Decomposition temperature**: No data available
- **Viscosity**:
  - **Viscosity, kinematic**: 47.62 mm²/s
- **Explosive properties**: Not explosive
- **Oxidizing properties**: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
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: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method
Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat): 0.061 mg/l
Exposure time: 8 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

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

Benzyl alcohol:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,620 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.178 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 55 - 240 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 170 - 389 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : LD50 (Rat): 97 - 161 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

LD50 (Mouse): 92 - 147 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
**Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:**
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

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

**Skin corrosion/irritation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**2-Pyrrolidone:**
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

**Oxytetracycline:**
Remarks: No data available

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

**Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:**
Result: irritating

**Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:**
Species: Rat
Result: No skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
Causes serious eye irritation.

**Components:**

**2-Pyrrolidone:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

**Oxytetracycline:**
Remarks: No data available
Benzyl alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:
Result: Mild eye irritation

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Oxytetracycline:
Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Result: Sensitiser

Benzyl alcohol:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cyto genetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

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: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ
Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment: Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Benzyl alcohol:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 103 weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 451
Result: negative

Sodium [2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
May damage the unborn child.

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:
Effects on fertility: Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

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

Oxytetracycline:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
### Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formula-

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</tbody>
</table>

**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

**Result:** Skeletal and visceral variations, Postimplantation loss.

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**:

Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies.

**Benzyll alcohol:**

**Effects on fertility**:

| Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development |
| Species: Rat                                    |
| Application Route: Ingestion                    |

**Result:** negative

**Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

**Effects on foetal development**:

| Test Type: Embryo-foetal development |
| Species: Mouse                       |
| Application Route: Ingestion         |
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Result: negative

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Effects on fertility:  
- Test Type: Fertility  
- Species: Rat, male and female  
- Application Route: Oral  
- Fertility: NOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight  
- Result: No effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development:  
- Test Type: Development  
- Species: Rat  
- Application Route: Oral  
- Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight  
- Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, No teratogenic effects

- Test Type: Development  
- Species: Rabbit  
- Application Route: Oral  
- Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 5 mg/kg body weight  
- Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, No teratogenic effects

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:  
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:

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

Effects on foetal development:  
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
- Species: Rat  
- Application Route: Ingestion  
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
- Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:  
- Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:

Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract, Blood, lymphatic system, Liver, Prostate
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

**********
### Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:**

#### 2-Pyrrolidone:
- **Species:** Rat
- **NOAEL:** 207 mg/kg
- **Application Route:** Ingestion
- **Exposure time:** 3 Months
- **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 408

#### 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

#### Benzyl alcohol:
- **Species:** Rat
  - **NOAEL:** 1.072 mg/l
  - **Application Route:** inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
  - **Exposure time:** 28 Days
  - **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 412
Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 0.25 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 98 w
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract, Blood, lymphatic system, Liver, Prostate

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 1 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 12 w
Target Organs: Blood

Species: Baboon
NOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
LOAEL: 5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 52 w
Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract, Blood
Symptoms: constipation, Diarrhoea

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 600 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

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.

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:
Ingestion: Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Diarrhoea, constipation, heartburn, Ulceration, Dizziness, Headache, Breathing difficulties, Rash

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): &gt; 4,600 - 10,000 mg/l</th>
<th>Exposure time: 96 h</th>
<th>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to fish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): &gt; 500 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): &gt; 500 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 72 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 22.2 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 72 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 : &gt; 1,000 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 30 min</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to microorganisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to fish</td>
<td>LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 110 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 621 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 669 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50 (Anabaena): 0.032 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 72 h</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC (Anabaena): 0.0031 mg/l</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 72 h</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to microorganisms</td>
<td>EC50 : 17.9 mg/l</td>
<td>Exposure time: 3 h</td>
<td>Test Type: Respiration inhibition</td>
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<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC : 0.2 mg/l</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 3 h</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Respiration inhibition</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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</table>

**Benzyl alcohol:**

- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 460 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 230 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 770 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

  NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 310 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC: 51 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

**Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:**

- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 166.6 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 80.1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 71.9 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

  NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 49.2 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

- **Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC: 0.32 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 32 d
  - Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC: 10 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

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: ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 370 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms: NOEC: 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 13.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 35 d
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): EC10: 8 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

2-Pyrrolidone:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 98 %
Exposure time: 9 d

Benzyl alcohol:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 92 - 96 %
Exposure time: 14 d

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 77 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

- **2-Pyrrolidone:**
  - Partition coefficient: $n$-octanol/water
  - log Pow: -0.71

- **Benzyl alcohol:**
  - Partition coefficient: $n$-octanol/water
  - log Pow: 1.05

- **Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:**
  - Partition coefficient: $n$-octanol/water
  - log Pow: 4.51

- **Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:**
  - Partition coefficient: $n$-octanol/water
  - log Pow: < 0.3

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- **Product:**
  - Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
  - According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.
  - Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

- **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**

14.1 UN number

- **ADN:** UN 3082
- **ADR:** UN 3082
- **RID:** UN 3082
- **IMDG:** UN 3082
- **IATA:** UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name
### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RID</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 14.4 Packing group

#### ADN
- **Packing group**: III
- **Classification Code**: M6
- **Hazard Identification Number**: 90
- **Labels**: 9

#### ADR
- **Packing group**: III
- **Classification Code**: M6
- **Hazard Identification Number**: 90
- **Labels**: 9
- **Tunnel restriction code**: (-)

#### RID
- **Packing group**: III
- **Classification Code**: M6
- **Hazard Identification Number**: 90
- **Labels**: 9

#### IMDG
- **Packing group**: III
- **Labels**: 9
- **EmS Code**: F-A, S-F

#### IATA (Cargo)
- **Packing instruction (cargo)**: 964
14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**ADR**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**RID**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**IMDG**
- Marine pollutant: yes

**IATA (Passenger)**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**IATA (Cargo)**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

14.6 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.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

**Remarks**
- Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

**REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).**
- Not applicable

**REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)***
- Not applicable

**Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.**
- Not applicable

**Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants.**
- Not applicable

**Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals.**
- Not applicable
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REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on
the market and use of certain dangerous substances,
preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:

major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number on list</th>
<th>Quantity 1</th>
<th>Quantity 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 t</td>
<td>200 t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

**Other regulations:**
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations,
where applicable.
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national
regulations, where applicable.

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

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

**Full text of H-Statements**

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H341 : Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360D : May damage the unborn child.
H361d : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated
exposure.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Full text of other abbreviations**

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit.</td>
<td>H319 Eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muta.</td>
<td>H317 Germ cell mutagenicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr.</td>
<td>H360D Reproductive toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin Sens.</td>
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<td>STOT RE</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB EH40</td>
<td>H317 UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits</td>
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<td>GB EH40 / TWA</td>
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ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information


Classification of the mixture:

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<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2</td>
<td>H319 Calculation method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin Sens. 1</td>
<td>H317 Calculation method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repr. 1A</td>
<td>H360D Calculation method</td>
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</table>
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.