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.
   H360FD: May damage fertility. 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)
   Hazard pictograms:
   Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements:

- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H360FD May damage fertility. 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 protection/ 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>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Pyrrolidone</td>
<td>616-45-5</td>
<td>210-483-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>79-57-2</td>
<td>201-212-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin Sens. 1A; H317</td>
<td>20 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
<td>100-51-6</td>
<td>202-859-9</td>
<td>603-057-00-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302</td>
<td>1 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium [2-](2,6-</td>
<td>15307-79-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 3; H301</td>
<td>0.25 - 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 fertility. May damage the unborn child.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Treatment**
- Treat symptomatically and supportively.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium oxide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: 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.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 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.

| Components                  | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis            |
| Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichloro-phenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate | TWA                          | 100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)  | Internal         |
Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

### 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>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>17.1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>167 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5.2 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>33.3 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></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>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5.4 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>27 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/kg bw/day</td>
<td></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 bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>0.225 mg/cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>Freshwater - intermittent</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>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>10 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.4205 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.0612 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</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>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.056 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.006 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freshwater - intermittent</td>
<td>0.056 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.046 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.005 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.011 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 faceshield 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 Formula-
tion

Version 3.1  Revision Date: 23.03.2020  SDS Number: 1313894-00010  Date of last issue: 11.12.2019  Date of first issue: 20.02.2017

Equipment should conform to BS EN 14387
Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

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.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formula-
tion

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
   Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

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
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>23.03.2020</td>
<td>1313894-00010</td>
<td>11.12.2019</td>
<td>20.02.2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

Version 3.1  Revision Date: 23.03.2020  SDS Number: 1313894-00010  Date of last issue: 11.12.2019
Date of first issue: 20.02.2017

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: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- 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

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

Germ cell mutagenicity - As:
- Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ
Benzyl alcohol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

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

Sodium [2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]phenyl]acetate:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: CHO
Result: negative

Sodium hydroxymethanesulphinate:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: positive

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
2-Pyrrolidone:
Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
### Oxytetracycline / Diclofenac Liquid Formulation

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**Date of first issue**: 20.02.2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 month(s)</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 fertility. May damage the unborn child.

**Components**

**2-Pyrrolidone**

- **Effects on fertility**: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
  - **Species**: Rat  
  - **Application Route**: Ingestion  
  - **Result**: positive  
  - **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

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: 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.

**Benzyl 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  
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 exposure.

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
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<th>SDS Number</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Benzy 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.
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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:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 4,600 - 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 500 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 22.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

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
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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

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
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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.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
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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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>RID</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
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### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

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<th>RID</th>
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<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Oxytetracycline)</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Oxytetracycline)</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Oxytetracycline)</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Oxytetracycline)</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Oxytetracycline)</td>
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</table>

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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<th>ADN</th>
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<td>9</td>
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### 14.4 Packing group

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<table>
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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 aircraft): 964
Packing instruction (LQ): Y964
Packing group: III
Labels: Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 964
Packing instruction (LQ): Y964
Packing group: III
Labels: Miscellaneous

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.
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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast)

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals


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

IECS : 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.
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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.
H360FD: May damage fertility. 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
Eye Irrit.: Eye irritation
Muta.: Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation
Skin Sens.: Skin sensitisation
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

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; KECL - 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, Evalua-
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Further information


Classification of the mixture:

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Classification procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2</td>
<td>H319</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Sens. 1</td>
<td>H317</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
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<td>Repr. 1A</td>
<td>H360FD</td>
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<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td>H400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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