SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Version 3.9  Revision Date: 2021/08/27  SDS Number: 1737578-00013  Date of last issue: 2021/03/03

Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company : MSD
Address : No. 485 Jing Tai Road
Pu Tuo District - Shanghai - China 200331
Telephone : +1-908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : 86-571-87268110
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview
Appearance : liquid
Colour : off-white to beige
Odour : No data available

May be harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Classification
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5
Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1
Respiratory sensitisation : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2
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Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard: Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard: Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements:
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Response:
P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.
Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Physical and chemical hazards
Not classified based on available information.

Health hazards
May be harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental hazards
Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine</td>
<td>68-35-9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice:
In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention immediately.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

If swallowed:
- If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.
- Get medical attention immediately.
- If swallowing occurs have person lean forward.
- Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.
- Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
- Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
- May be harmful if swallowed.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Causes severe burns.
- Causes digestive tract burns.
- Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

Protection of first-aiders:
- First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician:
- Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- None known.

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

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

Specific extinguishing methods:
- Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
- Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
- Evacuate area.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
- Use personal protective equipment.
- Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
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Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 mist or vapours. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment. Keep container tightly closed. Already sensitised individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitisers. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Avoidance of contact : Oxidizing agents Acids

Storage
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Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

Packaging material:
Unsuitable material: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine</td>
<td>68-35-9</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3 (OEB 1)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>400 µg/m3 (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td>CN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering measures:
Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., dripless quick connections).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Laboratory operations do not require special containment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type: Particulates type
Eye/face protection:
Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.
Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Skin and body protection:
Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Hand protection:
Chemical-resistant gloves

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>off-white to beige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
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<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapour density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
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<td>Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td></td>
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Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Particle size : Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reac-
tions : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid : None known.
Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents
Acids
Hazardous decomposition products : No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Exposure routes : Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity
May be harmful if swallowed.
Product:
Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 4,688 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
Sulfadiazine:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 1,500 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : LD50 (Rat): 880 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
LD50 (Mouse): 180 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

Trimethoprim:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,500 - 5,300 mg/kg
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</tbody>
</table>

LD50 (Mouse): 1,910 - 7,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat): 400 - 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
LD50 (Dog): 90 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
LD50 (Mouse): 132 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

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

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes severe burns.

Components:

Sulfadiazine:
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

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

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Components:

Sulfadiazine:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Species: Guinea pig
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Trimethoprim:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Dermal
Species: Guinea pig
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.

Sodium hydroxide:
Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sulfadiazine:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Trimethoprim:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative
Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Rat
Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: Humans
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Sulfadiazine:
Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Development
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Oral
  General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses

Trimethoprim:
Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Fertility
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: Oral
  Fertility: NOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight
  Result: No effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: Oral
  Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Effects on newborn
  Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

  Test Type: Development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: Oral
  Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Embryotoxic effects
  Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

  Test Type: Development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: Oral
  Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Embryotoxic effects, Teratogenic effects

  Test Type: Development
  Species: Hamster
  Application Route: Oral
## Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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</tbody>
</table>

### Developmental Toxicity

**LOAEL:** 1.7 mg/kg body weight  
**Result:** Embryotoxic effects, No teratogenic effects  
**Test Type:** Development  
**Species:** Rabbit  
**Application Route:** Oral  
**Developmental Toxicity:** LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight  
**Result:** Embryotoxic effects, No teratogenic effects

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

### STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

### Components:

**Sulfadiazine:**  
**Assessment:** May cause respiratory irritation.

### STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Components:

**Trimethoprim:**  
**Target Organs - Assessment:** Bone marrow  
**Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.**

### Repeated dose toxicity

### Components:

**Trimethoprim:**  
**Species:** Rat  
**NOAEL:** 100 mg/kg  
**LOAEL:** 300 mg/kg  
**Application Route:** Oral  
**Exposure time:** 6 Months  
**Target Organs:** Bone marrow, Liver, Pituitary gland, Thyroid

**Species:** Rat  
**NOAEL:** 300 mg/kg  
**LOAEL:** 45 mg/kg  
**Application Route:** Oral  
**Exposure time:** 3 Months  
**Target Organs:** Bone marrow

**Species:** Dog  
**NOAEL:** 2.5 mg/kg  
**LOAEL:** 45 mg/kg  
**Application Route:** Oral  
**Exposure time:** 3 Months
Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Target Organs
- Blood, Thyroid

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

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

Trimethoprim:
Ingestion
- Target Organs: Bone marrow
  - Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, skin rash, Dizziness, Headache, mental depression, confusion

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Sulfadiazine:
Toxicity to fish
- LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
- EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 17 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae): 3.9 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 72 h
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 72 h
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.13 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 72 h
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - EC50 (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 0.135 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 7 Days
    - Method: ISO 8692
Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.2 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity):
Toxicity to microorganisms:
- EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 3 h
  - Test Type: Respiration inhibition
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Trimethoprim:
Toxicity to fish:
- LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50 (Daphnia magna Straus): 92 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 80.3 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h

  - NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h

  - EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 253 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h

  - EC10 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 26 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC (Zebrafish): 0.157 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Sulfadiazine:
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Biodegradation:** 0 %
- **Exposure time:** 28 d
- **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 314

### Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Sulfadiazine:**
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.12

**Trimethoprim:**
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.91

**Mobility in soil**
- No data available

**Other adverse effects**
- No data available

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal methods**
- **Waste from residues:** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
- **Contaminated packaging:** Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**International Regulations**

**UNRTDG**
- **UN number:** UN 1824
- **Proper shipping name:** SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
- **Class:** 8
- **Packing group:** II
- **Labels:** 8

**IATA-DGR**
- **UN/ID No.:** UN 1824
- **Proper shipping name:** Sodium hydroxide solution
- **Class:** 8
- **Packing group:** II
- **Labels:** Corrosive
- **Packing instruction (cargo aircraft):** 855
- **Packing instruction (passenger aircraft):** 851

**IMDG-Code**
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

Version 3.9   Revision Date: 2021/08/27   SDS Number: 1737578-00013   Date of last issue: 2021/03/03   Date of first issue: 2017/06/08

UN number : UN 1824
Proper shipping name : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Sulfadiazine, Trimethoprim)
Class : 8
Packing group : II
Labels : 8
EmS Code : F-A, S-B
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

GB 6944/12268
UN number : UN 1824
Proper shipping name : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Class : 8
Packing group : II
Labels : 8

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information
Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS : not determined
DSL : not determined
IECSC : not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information
Date format : yyyy/mm/dd

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CN OEL : Occupational exposure limits for hazardous agents in the
Sulfadiazine (20%) / Trimethoprim (4%) Liquid Formulation

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workplace - Chemical hazardous agents.

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit
CN OEL / MAC : Maximum allowable concentration

AICL - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; Elx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SDAT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

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