SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : Rua Coronel Bento Soares, 530
Cruzeiro - Sao Paulo - Brazil  CEP 12730-340
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax : 908-735-1496

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5
Skin corrosion : Category 1A
Serious eye damage : Category 1
Respiratory sensitization : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Bone marrow)
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 10.0  Revision Date: 23.03.2020  SDS Number: 508596-00015  Date of last issue: 13.09.2019  Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

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 (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:
Prevention:
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
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.
P391 Collect spillage.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulfadiazine</td>
<td>68-35-9</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin irritation, Category 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye irritation, Category 2B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Respiratory sensitiza-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

**If inhaled**:
- If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
- 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.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.
Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed:
- If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.
- Call a physician or poison control center 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.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- None known.

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

Hazardous combustion products:
- Carbon oxides
- Metal oxides

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

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
- Use personal protective equipment.
- Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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.

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

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Local/Total ventilation:
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe vapors 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.
Already sensitized individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitzers.
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.

Conditions for safe storage:
Keep in properly labeled containers.
Store locked up.
Keep tightly closed.
Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version | Revision Date: | SDS Number: | Date of last issue: | Date of first issue:
---------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------

Materials to avoid:
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Organic peroxides
  - Explosives
  - Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients 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>0.2 mg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respiratory protection</th>
<th>Filter type</th>
<th>Particulates type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand protection</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Chemical-resistant gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye protection</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and body protection</td>
<td>Work uniform or laboratory coat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance   : suspension
Color        : light yellow
Odor         : No data available
Odor Threshold : No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

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Date of first issue: 10.02.2016

pH
: 10.0 - 10.5

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

Flammability (liquids)
: No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit
: No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit
: No data available

Vapor pressure
: No data available

Relative vapor density
: No data available

Relative density
: No data available

Density
: No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility
: No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
: Not applicable

Autoignition temperature
: No data available

Decomposition temperature
: No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic
: No data available

Explosive properties
: Not explosive

Oxidizing properties
: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle size
: Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability
: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-
: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid Formulation

Version 10.0 Revision Date: 23.03.2020 SDS Number: 508596-00015 Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
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9. Physical and Chemical Properties
10. Stability and Reactivity
11. Toxicological Information
12. Ecological Information
13. Disposal Considerations
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15. Regulatory Information
16. Other Information

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity:
May be harmful if swallowed.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 2.344 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
- LD50 (Mouse): 1.910 - 7.000 mg/kg
- Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): 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 sensitization

Skin sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Components:

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

trimethoprim:
- Test Type: Maximization Test
- Routes of exposure: Dermal
- Species: Guinea pig
- Result: Not a skin sensitizer.

Sodium hydroxide:
- Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
- Routes of exposure: 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
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 fetal 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>NOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>No effects on fertility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effects on fetal development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Effects on newborn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Maternal toxicity observed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>LOAEL: 70 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Embryotoxic effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Maternal toxicity observed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>LOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Embryotoxic effects., Teratogenic effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>LOAEL: 1,7 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Embryotoxic effects., No teratogenic effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity</td>
<td>LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Embryotoxic effects., No teratogenic effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

| Test Type       | 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 (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

trimethoprim:

Target Organs : Bone marrow
Assessment : 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 : 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
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
SECTION 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

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1

**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

**Toxicity to microorganisms**

- EC50: > 1.000 mg/l
  Exposure time: 3 h
  Test Type: Respiration inhibition
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

  NOEC: 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 (Water flea)): 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.
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
SECTION 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number: UN 1760
Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium hydroxide)
Class: 8
Packing group: I
Labels: 8

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No.: UN 1760
Proper shipping name: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)
Class: 8
Packing group: I
Labels: Corrosive
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 854
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 850

IMDG-Code
UN number: UN 1760
Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium hydroxide, Sulfadiazine)
Class: 8
Packing group: I
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.

Domestic regulation

ANTT
UN number: UN 1760
Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium hydroxide)
Class: 8
SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH)
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
2,2'-Iminodiethanol 111-42-2

Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium metabisulphite

International Regulations

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further 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 other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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
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