SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Version 10.6  Revision Date: 08/27/2021  SDS Number: 508652-00019  Date of last issue: 04/09/2021
Date of first issue: 02/10/2016

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

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

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company name of supplier: Merck & Co., Inc
Address: 2000 Galloping Hill Road
Kenilworth - New Jersey - U.S.A. 07033
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

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 1 (Bone marrow)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: 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. H372 Causes damage to organs (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements: Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
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P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response:
P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
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.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine</td>
<td>68-35-9</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2'-Iminodiethanol</td>
<td>111-42-2</td>
<td>0.6</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 attention.
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. 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: 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. Causes 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 firefighting: 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.

SECTION 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).

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 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 mist or vapors. 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 sensitized individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the
Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep in properly labeled containers.
- Store locked up.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid:
- 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>400 µg/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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2'-Iminodiethanol</td>
<td>111-42-2</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 ppm 15 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Respiratory protection:
- General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.
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<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>10.6</td>
<td>08/27/2021</td>
<td>508652-00019</td>
<td>04/09/2021</td>
<td>02/10/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand protection Material</th>
<th>: Chemical-resistant gloves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye protection</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene measures</td>
<td>: 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>suspension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>light yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>10.0 - 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Relative vapor density: No data available
Relative density: No data available
Density: No data available
Solubility(ies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water solubility</th>
<th>No data available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable
Autoignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viscosity, kinematic</th>
<th>No data available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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 reactions: 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.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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: 2,344 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.

2,2’-Iminodiethanol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,600 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 3.35 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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
2,2’-Iminodiethanol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

**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.

2,2’-Iminodiethanol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

**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
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2,2’-Iminodiethanol:
Test Type: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
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

2,2’-Iminodiethanol:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mamm-
malian cells
Result: negative

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

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

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2,2'-Iminodietanol:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Skin contact
Exposure time: 103 weeks
Result: positive
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Species: Rat
Application Route: Skin contact
Exposure time: 103 weeks
Result: negative

IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
2,2'-Iminodietanol: 111-42-2

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA’s list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP: No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

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

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

Effects on fetal 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: Hamster
Application Route: Oral
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.

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Effects on fertility

Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative
STOT-single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:
Sulfadiazine: Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure
Causes 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.

2,2’-Iminodiethanol:
Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Target Organs : Kidney, Blood, Liver
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Target Organs : Blood, Liver
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >20 to 200 mg/kg bw.

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
LOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 3 Months
Target Organs : Bone marrow

Species : Dog
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NOAEL : 2.5 mg/kg
LOAEL : 45 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 3 Months
Target Organs : Blood, Thyroid

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:
Species : Rat
LOAEL : 14 - 25 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 0.015 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time : 90 Days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 32 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>EC50 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae))</td>
<td>&gt; 1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae))</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae))</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>NOEC (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea))</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Toxicity to microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>EC50 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50: &gt; 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC: 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trimethoprim

#### Toxicity to fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>LC50 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow))</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>EC50 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna Straus (Water flea))</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>EC50 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
<th>NOEC (mg/l)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
<th>EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae)</th>
<th>Exposure Time (h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae))</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae))</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>253</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Version 10.6  Revision Date: 08/27/2021  SDS Number: 508652-00019  Date of last issue: 04/09/2021
Date of first issue: 02/10/2016

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

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 460 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 30.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): EC10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.05 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Sulfadiazine:

Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

2,2'-Iminodiethanol:

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 93 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

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

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

2,2'-Iminodielanol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -2.46

Mobility in soil
No data available

Other adverse effects
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
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Version 10.6  Revision Date: 08/27/2021  SDS Number: 508652-00019  Date of last issue: 04/09/2021  Date of first issue: 02/10/2016

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

49 CFR
UN/ID/NA number : UN 1760
Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)
Class : 8
Packing group : I
Labels : CORROSIVE
ERG Code : 154
Marine pollutant : yes(Sulfadiazine)

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Component RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>Calculated product RQ (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2'-Iminodiethanol</td>
<td>111-42-2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>18181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Respiratory or skin sensitization
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Water 7732-18-5
Sulfadiazine 68-35-9
Trimethoprim 738-70-5
Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2
2,2’-Iminodiethanol 111-42-2

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 2,2’-Iminodiethanol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2

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

NFPA 704:

HMIS® IV:

HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations
Sulfadiazine (40%) / Trimethoprim (8%) Liquid

Formulation

Version 10.6  Revision Date: 08/27/2021  SDS Number: 508652-00019  Date of last issue: 04/09/2021  Date of first issue: 02/10/2016

ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / C: Ceiling limit
NIOSH REL / TWA: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / C: Ceiling value not to be exceeded at any time.
OSHA Z-1 / TWA: 8-hour time weighted average


Revision Date: 08/27/2021

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.

US / Z8