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

Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Version                         Revision Date:  SDS Number:  Date of last issue:  Date of first issue:
2.6                             2020/03/23     1681358-00009    2019/09/13               2017/05/17

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : No. 485 Jing Tai Road
           Pu Tuo District - Shanghai - China 200331
Telephone : 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 : light brown, yellow
Odour : No data available

Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Classification
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 3
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 3

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms :
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H318 Causes serious eye damage.
                   H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
                   H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-
                   peated exposure.
                   H412 Harmful 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.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-
       tion/ face protection.

Response:
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.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/
       attention.

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
Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to
organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dioxan-5-ol</td>
<td>4740-78-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 -&lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol</td>
<td>5464-28-8</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 -&lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadoxine</td>
<td>2447-57-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 -&lt; 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Version 2.6  Revision Date: 2020/03/23  SDS Number: 1681358-00009

Date of last issue: 2019/09/13  Date of first issue: 2017/05/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Acute Oral LD₅₀ (mg/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 2 - &lt; 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. 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 immediately.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

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.
Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | Use personal protective equipment. 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 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 | Use only with adequate ventilation. |
| Advice on safe handling | Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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. |

**Avoidance of contact**

| Oxidizing agents |
| Acids |

**Storage**

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

Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Version 2.6  Revision Date: 2020/03/23  SDS Number: 1681358-00009  Date of last issue: 2019/09/13  Date of first issue: 2017/05/17

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

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>Sulfadoxine</td>
<td>2447-57-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>40 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>400 µg/100 cm²</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>MAC</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</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., 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.  Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices).  Minimize open handling.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter type</th>
<th>Particulates type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
  | 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.  Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.  Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks: Consider double gloving.

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

- **Appearance**: liquid
- **Colour**: light brown, yellow
- **Odour**: No data available
- **Odour Threshold**: No data available
- **pH**: 9.3 - 10.0
- **Melting point/freezing point**: Not applicable
- **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
- **Vapour pressure**: No data available
- **Relative vapour density**: No data available
- **Relative density**: No data available
- **Density**: 1.210 - 1.250 g/cm³
- **Solubility(ies)**: Water solubility: No data available
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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes: Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Sulfadoxine:**
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5,200 mg/kg

**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**
Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**
Result : No skin irritation

**Components:**

**1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

**1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:**
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

**Sulfadoxine:**
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : irritating
Sodium hydroxide:
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

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

**Components:**

**1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:
Result: irritating

**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**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:**
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative
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:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
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
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
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
Result: negative

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:

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
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
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sulfadoxine:
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs 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
LOAEL: 300 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
Target Organs: Blood, Thyroid
Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Sulfadoxine:
Ingestion: Target Organs: Blood
Symptoms: The most common side effects are: Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, anemia, Rash, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:
Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:
Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sulfadoxine:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 17 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 3.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.13 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC: 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

trimethoprim:
Toxicity to fish
: \( \text{LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow))} \): 100 mg/l
   Exposure time: 96 h

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
: \( \text{EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae))} \): 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:**

**1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:**
Biodegradability
: Result: Inherently biodegradable.
   Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**1,3-Dioxolan-4-ylmethanol:**
Biodegradability
: Result: Inherently biodegradable.
   Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Sulfadoxine:**
Biodegradability
: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
   Biodegradation: 5 %
   Exposure time: 28 d
Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.65

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
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

**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
Not regulated as a dangerous good

**Special precautions for user**
Not applicable
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)

ACGIH / C: Ceiling limit
GBZ 2.1-2007 / MAC: Maximum allowable concentration

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 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, Bioaccumu-
**Sulfadoxine / Trimethoprim Formulation**

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<td>2.6</td>
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<td>1681358-00009</td>
<td>2019/09/13</td>
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Disclaimer

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