SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc
Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue
Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065
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
Restrictions on use : Not applicable

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
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
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.
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.
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.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

Version 2.10   Revision Date: 09/30/2023   SDS Number: 6289832-00012   Date of last issue: 04/04/2023   Date of first issue: 08/25/2020

and face protection.

Response:
P301 + P330 + 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
Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

SECTION 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>Sulfamethoxazole</td>
<td>723-46-6</td>
<td>33.9271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>6.7854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>5.0891</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.
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.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes severe burns.
Causes digestive tract burns.
Corrosive to respiratory system.

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
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Sulfur 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 (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.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

#### Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep in properly labeled containers.
- Store locked up.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

#### Materials to avoid:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Self-reactive substances and mixtures
  - 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>Sulfamethoxazole</td>
<td>723-46-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>OEB 2 (&gt;= 100 &lt; 1000 µg/m³)</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>
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<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>
</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:
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.

Hand protection Material:
Chemical-resistant gloves

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

Skin and body protection

Hygiene measures:
Work uniform or laboratory coat. 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.

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>
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<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>white to off-white</td>
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<td>Odor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH</td>
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<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
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<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
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<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
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<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Water solubility</td>
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<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
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<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight : No data available
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: 3,531 mg/kg
                      Method: Calculation method

Components:
Sulfamethoxazole:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 2,300 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**
Causes severe burns.

**Components:**

**Sulfamethoxazole**:  
Species: Rabbit  
Result: No skin irritation

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

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

**Components:**

**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**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Sulfamethoxazole**:  
Test Type: Magnusson-Kligman-Test  
Routes of exposure: Skin contact  
Species: Guinea pig  
Result: negative

**Trimethoprim**:  
Test Type: Maximization Test  
Routes of exposure: Dermal  
Species: Guinea pig  
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

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:

Sulfamethoxazole:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Humans
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.

Components:

Sulfamethoxazole:
Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time: 26 weeks
Result: negative

IARC
No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

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:

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: 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.

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.

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: 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:

Trimethoprim:
Ingestion: Target Organs: Bone marrow
Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, skin rash, Dizziness, Headache, mental depression, confusion
SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

**Sulfamethoxazole:**

Toxicity to fish:
- LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 562.5 mg/l
- Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.21 mg/l
- Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0268 mg/l
- Exposure time: 96 h
- NOEC (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)): 0.0059 mg/l
- Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0.533 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.01 mg/l
- Exposure time: 30 d

Toxicity to microorganisms:
- NOEC (activated sludge): 3.76 mg/l
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

**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

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC10: 16.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 hrs
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 hrs
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Sulfamethoxazole:
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Trimethoprim:
Biodegradability: Result: Not inherently biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 4 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Sulfamethoxazole:
Bioaccumulation: Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 120
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.89

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. Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
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 1824
Proper shipping name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Class: 8
Packing group: II
Labels: 8
Environmentally hazardous: no

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
UN number: UN 1824
Proper shipping name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Sulfamethoxazole)
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.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR
UN/ID/NA number: UN 1824
Proper shipping name: Sodium hydroxide solution
Class: 8
Packing group: II
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

Version: 2.10 Revision Date: 09/30/2023 SDS Number: 6289832-00012 Date of last issue: 04/04/2023 Date of first issue: 08/25/2020

Labels: CORROSIVE
ERG Code: 154
Marine pollutant: yes (Sulfamethoxazole)

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>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>19649</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: 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.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know
- Water 7732-18-5
- Sulfamethoxazole 723-46-6
- Trimethoprim 738-70-5
- Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2

California List of Hazardous Substances
- Sulfamethoxazole 723-46-6
- 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:
- DSL: not determined
- AICS: not determined
- IECSC: not determined
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

**NFPA 704:**
- Flammability: 3
- Health: 0
- Instability: 1

**HMIS® IV:**
- HEALTH: 3
- FLAMMABILITY: 1
- PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0

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**
- ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- NIOSH REL: USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
- OSHA Z-1: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
- ACGIH / C: Ceiling limit
- NIOSH REL / C: Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.
- OSHA Z-1 / TWA: 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECX - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Oth-
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

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Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet:

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US / Z8