SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Veterinary product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: MSD
20 Spartan Road
1619 Spartan, South Africa

Telephone: +27119239300

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

- Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1A: H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Serious eye damage, Category 1: H318: Causes serious eye damage.
- Reproductive toxicity, Category 2: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2: H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1: H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
- Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1: H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

- Hazard pictograms:
- Signal word: Danger
- Hazard statements:
  - H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
  - H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
  - H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements: EUH071 Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
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 or shower. 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.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Trimethoprim
Sodium hydroxide

2.3 Other hazards
This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamethoxazole</td>
<td>723-46-6</td>
<td>211-963-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>212-006-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372 (Bone marrow) Aquatic Chronic 2;</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of 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.

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).

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 centre immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Causes severe burns.

Causes digestive tract burns.
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

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

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

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

Advice on safe handling:
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe mist or vapours.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Keep container tightly closed.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage:
Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents
Organic peroxides
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Formulation

Explosives
Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
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</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>STEL OEL-RL</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Recommended Limit

### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

### 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

#### 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.

#### Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

#### Skin and body protection

: Work uniform or laboratory coat.

#### Respiratory protection

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

Filter type : Particulates type (P)
SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>suspension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>white to off-white</td>
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<td>Odour</td>
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<td>Odour Threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>9.5 - 12.5</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>
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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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<td>Vapour pressure</td>
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<td>Relative vapour density</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Density</td>
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<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
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<td>Water solubility</td>
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<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
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<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic</td>
<td>No data available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9.2 Other information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents, Acids

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
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: > 2.000 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): LD50 (Rat): 400 - 500 mg/kg
administration)  
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 sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Sulfamethoxazole:**
Test Type : Magnusson-Kligman-Test  
Exposure routes : Skin contact  
Species : Guinea pig  
Result : negative

**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:**

**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
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: Embryotoxic effects.
Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure
Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
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
- NOAEL: 100 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**

12.1 Toxicity

**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

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10

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

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

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10

**Trimethoprim:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 0.157 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Zebrafish
## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

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

## 12.3 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

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:**

**Assessment:** This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**

**Endocrine disrupting potential:** The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Product:** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

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

14.1 UN number

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>UN 1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>UN 1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>UN 1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>UN 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>UN 1824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2 UN proper shipping name

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</td>
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<td>ADR</td>
<td>SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</td>
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<td>RID</td>
<td>SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Sulfamethoxazole)</td>
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<td>IATA</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide solution</td>
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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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<tr>
<td>RID</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>8</td>
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</table>

14.4 Packing group

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Classification Code: C5</td>
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<td>Hazard Identification Number: 80</td>
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<td>Labels: 8</td>
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<table>
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<td>Hazard Identification Number: 80</td>
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<td>Labels: 8</td>
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<td>Tunnel restriction code: (E)</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>RID</td>
<td>II</td>
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</table>
Classification Code: C5
Hazard Identification Number: 80
Labels: 8

**IMDG**
Packing group: II
Labels: 8
EmS Code: F-A, S-B

**IATA (Cargo)**
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 855
Packing instruction (LQ): Y840
Packing group: II
Labels: Corrosive

**IATA (Passenger)**
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 851
Packing instruction (LQ): Y840
Packing group: II
Labels: Corrosive

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN**
Environmentally hazardous: yes

**ADR**
Environmentally hazardous: yes

**RID**
Environmentally hazardous: yes

**IMDG**
Marine pollutant: yes

### 14.6 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.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Remarks: Not applicable for product as supplied.

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

- **DSL**: not determined
- **AICS**: not determined
- **IECSC**: not determined
15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other 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 H-statements

H290 : May be corrosive to metals.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H361d : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH014 : Reacts violently with water.
EUH071 : Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Met. Corr. : Corrosive to metals
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
ZA OEL : South Africa. Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, Occupational Exposure Limits
ZA OEL / STEL OEL-RL : Short term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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 Speci-
Further information

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

Classification of the mixture:

Skin Corr. 1A: H314
Eye Dam. 1: H318
Repr. 2: H361d
STOT RE 2: H373
Aquatic Acute 1: H400
Aquatic Chronic 1: H410

Classification procedure:
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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.

ZA / EN