SAFETY DATA SHEET
Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation

Version 2.1 Revision Date: 27.08.2021 SDS Number: 7848271-00003 Date of last issue: 09.04.2021 Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Product name: Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

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

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

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Hazard Statements:
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:
Prevention:
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/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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,3-Dioxan-5-ol</td>
<td>4740-78-7</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 4</td>
<td>&gt;= 70 - &lt; 90</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Eye irritation, Category 2A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulfamethoxazole</td>
<td>723-46-6</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 5</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethanolamine</td>
<td>141-43-5</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 4</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Section 3. Hazards Identification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation), Category 4
Acute toxicity (Dermal), Category 4
Skin corrosion, Category 1B
Serious eye damage, Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3

Trimethoprim 738-70-5
Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Bone marrow), Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 3
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2

>= 3 <= 5

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:
May be harmful if swallowed.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes severe burns.
Causes digestive tract burns.

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:
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Sulfur oxides
- Carbon 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.
- 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 environment.

Hygiene measures:
- If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.
- When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
- Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep in properly labeled containers.
- Store locked up.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid:
- Do not store with the following product types:
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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>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>Ethanolamine</td>
<td>141-43-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>6 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</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>
</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: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapor type
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: Work uniform or laboratory coat.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: liquid
Color: light yellow
Odor: No data available
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH : 9.5 - 10.5

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling range : No data available

Flash point : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1.050 - 1.230 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)
   Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity
   Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle size : Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity
May be harmful if swallowed.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity
Acute toxicity estimate: 4.368 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity
Acute toxicity estimate: > 40 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal 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

Sulfamethoxazole:
Acute oral toxicity
LD50 (Mouse): 2.300 mg/kg

Ethanolamine:
Acute oral toxicity
LD50 (Rat): 1.089 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Expert judgment
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
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Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit, female): 1.018 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

Skin corrosion/irritation:
Causes severe burns.

Components:

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

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

Ethanolamine:
- Species: Rabbit
- Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour 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

Ethanolamine:
- Species: Rabbit
- Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:
- Test Type: Maximization Test
- Routes of exposure: Skin contact
- Species: Guinea pig
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Ethanolamine:
- Test Type: Maximization 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.

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

**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

**Ethanolamine:**
Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
  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
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Species: Humans
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Ethanolamine:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

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: 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
May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:
Ethanolamine:
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:
Ethanolamine:
Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Trimethoprim:
Target Organs : Bone marrow
Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:
Ethanolamine:
Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 120 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time: > 75 Days
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Rat
NOAEL: >= 0.15 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 28 Days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

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

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

**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 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

**M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity):** 10

Toxicity to microorganisms: NOEC (activated sludge): 3,76 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

**Ethanolamine:**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 349 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 65 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 1,24 mg/l
Exposure time: 41 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,85 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

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

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 80,3 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

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

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

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Zebrafish): 0,157 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Persistence and degradability

Components:

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

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

Ethanolamine:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 90 %
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

1,3-Dioxan-5-ol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -0,65

Sulfamethoxazole:
Bioaccumulation: Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 120
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0,89

Ethanolamine:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -2,3
Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

Trimethoprim:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0,91

Mobility in soil
No data available

Other adverse effects
No data available
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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 2491
- Proper shipping name: ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION
- Class: 8
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 8

IATA-DGR
- UN/ID No.: UN 2491
- Proper shipping name: Ethanolamine solution
- Class: 8
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Corrosive
- Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 856
- Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 852

IMDG-Code
- UN number: UN 2491
- Proper shipping name: ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION (Sulfamethoxazole)
- Class: 8
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 8
- EmS Code: F-A, S-B
- Marine pollutant: yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

ANTT
- UN number: UN 2491
- Proper shipping name: ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION
- Class: 8
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 8
- Hazard Identification Number: 80
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation

Version: 2.1  Revision Date: 27.08.2021  SDS Number: 7848271-00003  Date of last issue: 09.04.2021
Date of first issue: 03.03.2021

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

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH) : Not applicable
Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police : Not applicable

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

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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 Or-
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.

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