SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection Formulation

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

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Skin corrosion: Category 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 1 (Bone marrow)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Response:
P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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;= 65.0407 - &lt;= 76.1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamethoxazole</td>
<td>723-46-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 16.2602 - &lt;= 19.0476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanolamine</td>
<td>141-43-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 6.5041 - &lt;= 7.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>738-70-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 3.252 - &lt;= 3.8095</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. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes severe burns. Causes digestive tract burns.

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: 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.
gery procedures 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.

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

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents
Organic peroxides
Explosives
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></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 ppm 8 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>6 ppm 15 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 ppm 6 mg/m³</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</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., 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: 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.

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.

### 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>
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<td>Color</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
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<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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<td>Flash point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
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<td>Relative vapor density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water solubility</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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: 4,367 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 144.38 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

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
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:

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 - As:
: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT-single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:
Ethanolamine:
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure
Causes 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
- **Species**: Dog
- **Application Route**: Oral
- **Exposure time**: 3 Months

**Target Organs**
- Bone marrow

**NOAEL**: 2.5 mg/kg

**LOAEL**: 45 mg/kg

**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:**

**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

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

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:
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Formulation

Version 2.1  Revision Date: 08/27/2021  SDS Number: 7848267-00003  Date of last issue: 04/09/2021
Date of first issue: 03/03/2021

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

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
49 CFR
UN/ID/NA number : UN 2491
Proper shipping name : Ethanolamine solutions
Class : 8
Packing group : III
Labels : CORROSIVE
ERG Code : 153
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
This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

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
1,3-Dioxan-5-ol 4740-78-7
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim Injection
Formulation

Version 2.1  Revision Date: 08/27/2021  SDS Number: 7848267-00003  Date of last issue: 04/09/2021
Date of first issue: 03/03/2021

Sulfamethoxazole 723-46-6
Water 7732-18-5
Ethanolamine 141-43-5
Trimethoprim 738-70-5

California List of Hazardous Substances
Sulfamethoxazole 723-46-6
Ethanolamine 141-43-5

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
Ethanolamine 141-43-5

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

Health 1
Special hazard

Instability 3

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 / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- NIOSH REL / TWA: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIIC - 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 Harmonised 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; IECS - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; 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 Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RD - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative


Revision Date : 08/27/2021

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.