according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



## **Tulathromycin Formulation**

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#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Tulathromycin Formulation

Other means of identification : AROVYN INJECTABLE SOLUTION (90779)

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue

Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065

Telephone : 908-740-4000 Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product Restrictions on use : Not applicable

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure (Oral)

Category 1 (Liver, Eye)

#### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :







Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Liver, Eye) through prolonged

or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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. P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

#### Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. 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. P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it 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**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

#### Components

| Chemical name              | CAS-No.     | Concentration (% w/w) |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Propylene glycol           | 57-55-6     | 50                    |
| Tulathromycin              | 217500-96-4 | 10                    |
| Hydrochloric acid          | 7647-01-0   | <= 3                  |
| Citric acid                | 77-92-9     | 2                     |
| Sodium hydroxide           | 1310-73-2   | <= 1                  |
| 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol | 96-27-5     | 0.5                   |

#### **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.

Get medical attention.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye damage.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if swallowed.

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

Hazardous combustion prod- :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Chlorine compounds

Metal oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

cumstances 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, protec- :

tive 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.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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

Advice on safe handling :

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe mist or vapors.

Do not swallow.

Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure

assessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : K

Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides

Explosives Gases

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

| Components        | CAS-No.        | Value type<br>(Form of<br>exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis     |  |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Propylene glycol  | 57-55-6        | TWA                                 | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                           | US WEEL   |  |
| Tulathromycin     | 217500-96-4    | TWA                                 | 300 μg/m3 (OEB<br>2)                           | Internal  |  |
|                   | Further inform | Further information: DSEN           |  |           |  |
|                   |                | Wipe limit                          | 100 μg/100 cm2                                 | Internal  |  |
| Hydrochloric acid | 7647-01-0      | С                                   | 2 ppm  | ACGIH     |  |
|                   |                | С                                   | 5 ppm<br>7 mg/m³                               | NIOSH REL |  |
|                   |                | С                                   | 5 ppm<br>7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                   | OSHA Z-1  |  |
| Sodium hydroxide  | 1310-73-2      | С                                   | 2 mg/m³  | ACGIH     |  |
|                   |                | С                                   | 2 mg/m³  | NIOSH REL |  |
|                   |                | TWA                                 | 2 mg/m³  | OSHA Z-1  |  |

**Engineering measures** 

All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Essentially no open handling permitted.

Use closed processing systems or containment technologies. If handled in a laboratory, use a properly designed biosafety cabinet, fume hood, or other containment device if the potential exists for aerosolization. If this potential does not exist, handle over lined trays or benchtops.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided

by air purifying respirators against exposure to any

hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other

circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

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

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potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

aerosols.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

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.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

workplace.

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**

Appearance : liquid

Color : Colorless to pale yellow

Odor : slight

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 5.1 - 5.7

Melting point/freezing point : 374 - 378 °F / 190 - 192 °C

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

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Relative vapor density No data available

Relative density No data available

Density 1.07 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility > 1,000 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.41

No data available Autoignition temperature

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 806.09 g/mol

Particle characteristics

Particle size Not applicable

#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid None known. Incompatible materials Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition No hazardous decomposition products are known.

products

#### **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: > 5,000 mg/kg

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

**Components:** 

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 22,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 44.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

**Tulathromycin:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Dog): > 1,000 mg/kg

Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

Hydrochloric acid:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 8.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5,400 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Sodium hydroxide:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 648 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 673 mg/kg

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

**Components:** 

Propylene glycol:

**Species** : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

**Tulathromycin:** 

Species Rabbit

Result No skin irritation

Hydrochloric acid:

Species Method : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

**OECD Test Guideline 431** 

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Citric acid:

Species Rabbit

Method **OECD Test Guideline 404** 

Result No skin irritation

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

**Species** Rabbit Result Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

**Components:** 

Propylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result No eye irritation

Method **OECD Test Guideline 405** 

**Tulathromycin:** 

Species

Result Irreversible effects on the eye

Hydrochloric acid:

Species Bovine cornea

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Method : OECD Test Guideline 437

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Citric acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye Remarks : Based on skin corrosivity.

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Propylene glycol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Tulathromycin:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Result : Causes sensitization.

Hydrochloric acid:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Sodium hydroxide:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Routes of exposure Skin contact Result negative

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Test Type Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

: Skin contact Routes of exposure Species : Mouse

: OECD Test Guideline 429 Method

Result positive

Assessment Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization

rate in humans

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Propylene glycol:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

> cvtogenetic assav) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

**Tulathromycin:** 

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: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

> cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ Assessment

cell mutagen.

Hydrochloric acid:

Genotoxicity in vitro Test Type: Saacharomyces cerevisiae, miotic recombination

assay (in vitro) Result: negative

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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П

Citric acid:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test

Result: positive

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

Propylene glycol:

Species: RatApplication Route: IngestionExposure time: 2 YearsResult: negative

**Tulathromycin:** 

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : No data available

ment

Hydrochloric acid:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 128 weeks

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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 fertility or the unborn child.

#### Components:

#### Propylene glycol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Mouse

**Application Route: Ingestion** 

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

#### **Tulathromycin:**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Fertility: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight

Result: No significant adverse effects were reported

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight

Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight

Result: Postimplantation loss.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight

Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight

Result: Maternal toxicity observed.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

#### Citric acid:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

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Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

**Tulathromycin:** 

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, single exposure.

Hydrochloric acid:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Citric acid:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Liver, Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

#### **Components:**

**Tulathromycin:** 

Routes of exposure : Oral Target Organs : Liver, Eye

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

### Propylene glycol:

**Species** : Rat, male NOAEL >= 1,700 mg/kgApplication Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 2 y

### **Tulathromycin:**

Species Rat NOAEL 5 mg/kg Application Route Oral Exposure time 3 Months Target Organs : Liver

: Liver disorders Symptoms

Species Species
NOAEL
Application Route Dog : 5 mg/kg Oral 3 Months : Liver, Eye Target Organs

Symptoms Liver disorders, Eye disease

#### Citric acid:

Species Rat

NOAEL 4,000 mg/kg LOAEL : 8,000 mg/kg Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 10 Days

### 3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Species Rat

: > 100 mg/kg: Ingestion: 55 Days: OECD Test Guideline 422 LOAEL Application Route Exposure time

Method

Remarks Based on data from similar materials

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Experience with human exposure**

#### **Components:**

#### **Tulathromycin:**

Ingestion Symptoms: Diarrhea, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Vomiting

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Ecotoxicity**

#### Components:

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 19,300 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to microorganisms NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

**Tulathromycin:** 

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.044

mg/l

End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.014

mg/l

End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 0.0023 mg/l

End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Anabaena flos-aquae): 0.00035 mg/l

End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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EC50 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)):

0.0028 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Synechococcus leopoliensis (blue-green algae)):

0.0012 mg/l End point: Growth Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50: 41.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

EC10: 0.667 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Citric acid:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,535 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (activated sludge): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98.3 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

**Tulathromycin:** 

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Exposure time: 29 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Citric acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Components:** 

Propylene glycol:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -1.07

octanol/water Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, A.8

**Tulathromycin:** 

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -1.41

octanol/water pH: 7

Citric acid:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -1.72

octanol/water

3-Mercaptopropane-1,2-diol:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -0.84

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION** 

International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

**UN** number UN 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Tulathromycin)

Class 9 Packing group Ш Labels 9 Environmentally hazardous yes

**IATA-DGR** 

UN/ID No. UN 3082

Proper shipping name Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Tulathromycin)

Class 9 Packing group Ш

Miscellaneous Labels

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

964

Packing instruction (passen-

964

ger aircraft)

Environmentally hazardous yes

**IMDG-Code** 

**UN** number UN 3082

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, Proper shipping name

N.O.S.

(Tulathromycin)

Class 9 Ш Packing group Labels 9 **EmS Code** F-A, S-F Marine pollutant yes

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### 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 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Tulathromycin)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : CLASS 9

ERG Code : 171

Marine pollutant : yes(Tulathromycin)

Remarks : Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450

liters.

Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; however it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or IMO.

#### 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**

| Components        | CAS-No.   | Component RQ   Calculated product RC |        |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------|
|                   |           | (lbs)                                | (lbs)  |
| Sodium hydroxide  | 1310-73-2 | 1000                                 | 100000 |
| Hydrochloric acid | 7647-01-0 | 5000                                 | 166666 |

#### 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 : Respiratory or skin sensitization

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

Propylene glycol 57-55-6

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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|--|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | Water<br>Tulathromycin<br>Hydrochloric acid<br>Sodium hydroxide |                           |   | 7732-18-5<br>217500-96-4<br>7647-01-0<br>1310-73-2 |  |
| Califo   | ornia List of Hazardous   | s Substances              |   |  |  |
|  | Hydrochloric acid<br>Sodium hydroxide                           |                           |   | 7647-01-0<br>1310-73-2                             |  |
| California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants |   |                           |   |  |  |
|  | Hydrochloric acid Sodium hydroxide                              |                           |   | 7647-01-0<br>1310-73-2                             |  |

California List of Acutely Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives

Hydrochloric acid 7647-01-0

#### The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

IECSC : not determined

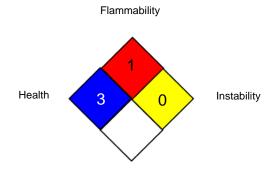
DSL : not determined

AICS : not determined

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Further information**

#### NFPA 704:



Special hazard

#### HMIS® IV:



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 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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**US WEEL** USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / C Ceiling limit

NIOSH REL / C Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.

OSHA Z-1 / TWA 8-hour time weighted average

OSHA Z-1 / C Ceiling US WEEL / TWA 8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - 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

Sources of key data used to

compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

**Revision Date** 07/06/2024

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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.

US / Z8