## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Triple Sulfa Powder Medication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Relevant identified uses: Use according to manufacturer's directions.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Mars (Mars Fishcare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>50 East Hamilton Street Chalfont 18914 PA United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+1 215 822 8181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+1 215 822 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GHS Classification

- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

#### Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch;

### Label elements

- **GHS label elements**: [Symbol]
- **SIGNAL WORD**: WARNING

### Hazard statement(s)

- **H315**: Causes skin irritation
- **H319**: Causes serious eye irritation
- **H317**: May cause an allergic skin reaction
**Precautionary statement(s): Prevention**

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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

**Precautionary statement(s): Response**

P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**Precautionary statement(s): Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s): Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration.

### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mixtures</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7647-14-5</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>sodium chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>144-74-1</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>sulfathiazole sodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57-68-1</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>sulfamethazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>127-56-0</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>sulfacetamide sodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>112945-52-5</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

**Eye Contact**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Inhalation**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained
- Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**Ingestion**

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

- H335 May cause respiratory irritation

---

**Continued...**
Treat symptomatically.

In cases of recent sulfonamide overdose the stomach should be emptied by aspiration and lavage. If kidney function is adequate, a saline purgative, such as sodium sulfate, 30 g in 250 ml water, may be given to promote peristalsis and elimination of sulfonamide in the urine may be assisted by giving alkalies, such as sodium bicarbonate and increasing fluid intake. Severe crystalluria may require ureteric catheterisation and irrigation with warm 2.5% sodium bicarbonate solution. Treatment should be continued until it can be assumed that the sulfonamide has been eliminated. The majority of sulfonamides are metabolised to acetylated derivatives which retain the toxicity of the parent compound and thus may indicate more active removal when adverse effects are very severe. Active measures may include forced diuresis, peritoneal dialysis and charcoal haemoperfusion.

[Martindale: The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th Ed.]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.
- Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

- OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
- INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...
EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>TEEL-0</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium chloride</td>
<td>15(ppm)</td>
<td>40(ppm)</td>
<td>300(ppm)</td>
<td>500(ppm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</td>
<td>2(ppm)</td>
<td>6(ppm)</td>
<td>200(ppm)</td>
<td>500(ppm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</td>
<td>N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)</td>
<td>3,000(mgm3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

- For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets *;

Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Eye and face protection

- Poly(vinyl chloride).
- Nitrile rubber.
- Butyl rubber.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hand protection

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undisolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- Natural rubber.
- Neoprene.
- Nitrile rubber.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the Triple Sulfa Powder Medication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL+NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>P1 Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand
** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>White powder with no odour; soluble in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7

Chemical stability
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7

Conditions to avoid
See section 7

Incompatible materials
See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products
See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled
Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Sulfonamides and their derivatives may precipitate in kidney tubules causing extensive damage. Haemolytic anaemia may also result from use or exposure. Overdose may cause acidosis or hypoglycaemia with confusion and coma resulting.

Skin Contact
The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either: produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic).

Eye
Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause moderate eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause moderate inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Ophthalmic solutions containing sulfonamides are reported to produce local irritation, reactive hyperaemia, burning and transient stinging, blurred vision and temporary impairment of depth perception. Hypersensitivity reactions may occur in predisposed individuals.

Chronic
Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.
On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Triple Sulfa Powder Medication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sodium chloride

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 2602 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous (Guinea pig) LD: 300 mg/kg</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 645 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 1100 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (Human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg/23d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous (Guinea pig) LD: 2160 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous (Rat) LD: 3500 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sulfathiazole, Sodium Salt

**Toxicity**
- Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1320 mg/kg
- Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 708 mg/kg
- Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3800 mg/kg
- Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 1434 mg/kg

**Irritation**
- Not Available

### Sulfamethazine

**Toxicity**
- Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 770 ppm/4h
- Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1060 mg/kg
- Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 1776 mg/kg
- Intravenous (rabbit) LD50: 2450 mg/kg
- Oral (mouse) LD50: 5000 mg/kg
- Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 1440 mg/kg
- Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

**Irritation**
- Not Available

### Sulfacetamide Sodium

**Toxicity**
- Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 974 mg/kg
- Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 6000 mg/kg

**Irritation**
- Not Available

### Silica Amorphous, Fumed, Crystalline Free

**Toxicity**
- Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *
- Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg

**Irritation**
- Not Available

---

### Sodium Chloride

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

### Sulfathiazole, Sodium Salt, Sulfacetamide Sodium

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

### CMR Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</td>
<td>Reproductivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</td>
<td>STOT - Single Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutagenicity</td>
<td>Aspiration Hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* [Cabot]
**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triple Sulfa Powder Medication</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Land transport (DOT):** NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):** NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):** NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

- **sodium chloride(7447-14-5) is found on the following regulatory lists**
  - "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)"
  - "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
  - "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"
  - "Fisher Transport Information"
  - "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"
  - "US FDA CFSAN GRAS Substances evaluated by the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS)"
  - "US American Cleaning Institute Cleaning Product Ingredient Inventory"
  - "US FDA CFSAN Food Additives Status List"
  - "US FDA Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS)"
  - "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"
  - "US - California Air Toxics Hot Spots List (Assembly Bill 2586)"

- **sulfathiazole, sodium salt(144-74-1) is found on the following regulatory lists**
  - "US Harmonized Tariff Schedule - Pharmaceutical Appendix"
  - "US - Alaska Ambient Air Quality Standards"

- **sulfamethazine(57-68-1) is found on the following regulatory lists**
  - "US NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Management Status Report"
  - "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"
  - "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
  - "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"
  - "Fisher Transport Information"
  - "US FDA Maximum Recommended Therapeutic Dose (MRTD) Database"
  - "US FDA CFSAN Food Additives Status List"
  - "US - Alaska Ambient Air Quality Standards"
  - "US Harmonized Tariff Schedule - Pharmaceutical Appendix"

- **sulfacetamide sodium(127-56-0) is found on the following regulatory lists**
  - "US Harmonized Tariff Schedule - Pharmaceutical Appendix"
  - "US - Alaska Ambient Air Quality Standards"
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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