

# Triple Sulfa Powder Medication

Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 4658-80

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Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	Triple Sulfa Powder Medication
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.
Address	50 E. Hamilton Street United States
Telephone	215 822 8181
Fax	215 997 1290
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	The image shows the standard GHS warning hazard pictogram, which consists of a black exclamation mark centered within a red diamond-shaped border.
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7647-14-5	>60	<u>sodium chloride</u>
144-74-1	10-30	<u>sulfathiazole, sodium salt</u>
57-68-1	1-10	<u>sulfamethazine</u>
127-56-0	1-10	<u>sulfacetamide sodium</u>
112945-52-5	1-5	<u>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

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

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 alkalis, 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 FIRE-FIGHTING 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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</p>

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sulfur oxides (SOx)  
metal oxides  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>



+ X + O + + +

X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium chloride	Chloride; (Chloride(1-); Chloride ions)	0.5 ppm	2 ppm	20 ppm
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
sulfathiazole, sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
sulfamethazine	Not Available	Not Available
sulfacetamide sodium	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	3,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p><b>Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. <b>Quantities of up to 25 grams</b> may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets *; <b>Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram</b> may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets* or equivalent containment systems; <b>Quantities exceeding 1 kg</b> may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet*;</li> <li>▶ HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.</li> <li>▶ The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated.</li> </ul> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> </ul>

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White powder with no odour; soluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available

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<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Sulfonamides and their derivatives can cause extensive kidney damage, and destroy red blood cells. Overdose may cause an accumulation of acid in the blood or a diminished blood sugar level with confusion and coma resulting.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure. Eye drops with sulfonamides can cause local irritation, sensations of burning and stinging, blurred vision and loss of depth perception. The conjunctiva and cornea may become inflamed, and the cornea and lens may become clouded.
<b>Chronic</b>	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. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Prolonged oral treatment with sulfonamides has caused nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, inflammation of the mouth cavity, impaired folic acid absorption, exacerbation of porphyria, acidosis, liver damage with impaired blood clotting, jaundice and inflammation of the pancreas. Effects on the kidney include blood and crystals in the urine, painful and frequent urination or lack of urine with nitrogen retention.

<b>Triple Sulfa Powder Medication</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium chloride</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

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sulfathiazole, sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 3800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
sulfamethazine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 769.12143 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (mouse) LD50: 50000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
sulfacetamide sodium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>SODIUM CHLORIDE</b>	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>SULFATHIAZOLE, SODIUM SALT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. <b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Bacterial cell mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
<b>SULFAMETHAZINE</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Somnolence, dyspnea recorded.
<b>SULFACETAMIDE SODIUM</b>	Yeast cell mutagen
<b>SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE</b>	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans.
<b>SODIUM CHLORIDE &amp; SULFATHIAZOLE, SODIUM SALT &amp; SULFACETAMIDE SODIUM</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
<b>SULFATHIAZOLE, SODIUM SALT &amp; SULFACETAMIDE SODIUM</b>	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.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Triple Sulfa Powder Medication	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	<b>sodium chloride</b>	LC50	96	Fish	5-840mg/L
EC50		48	Crustacea	402.6mg/L	4
EC50		96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2430mg/L	4
NOEC		6	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	<b>sulfathiazole, sodium salt</b>	LC50	96	Fish	677.625mg/L
		ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE
	<b>sulfamethazine</b>	LC50	96	Fish	690.115mg/L
NOEC		72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	<b>sulfacetamide sodium</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
		ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE
	<b>silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>		Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data			

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium chloride	LOW	LOW
sulfathiazole, sodium salt	HIGH	HIGH
sulfamethazine	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)
sulfathiazole, sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
sulfamethazine	LOW (LogKOW = 0.89)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
sulfathiazole, sodium salt	LOW (KOC = 945.1)
sulfamethazine	LOW (KOC = 495.6)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
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Triple Sulfa Powder Medication

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO Not Applicable
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**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**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**SODIUM CHLORIDE(7647-14-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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**SULFATHIAZOLE, SODIUM SALT(144-74-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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**SULFAMETHAZINE(57-68-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule	

**SULFACETAMIDE SODIUM(127-56-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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**SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE(112945-52-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	

**Federal Regulations**

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

**SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No

## Triple Sulfa Powder Medication

Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free; sulfathiazole, sodium salt; sulfacetamide sodium; sodium chloride; sulfamethazine)
China - IECSC	No (sulfathiazole, sodium salt; sulfacetamide sodium)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free)
Japan - ENCS	No (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (sulfacetamide sodium)
Philippines - PICCS	No (sulfacetamide sodium)
USA - TSCA	No (silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Revision Date</b>	12/04/2017
<b>Initial Date</b>	Not Available

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	12/23/2009	Classification, Use

**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
sodium chloride	7647-14-5, 14762-51-7, 16887-00-6
sulfathiazole, sodium salt	144-74-1, 6791-71-5
sulfacetamide sodium	127-56-0, 6209-17-2
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	112945-52-5, 67256-35-3

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are

Continued...

**Triple Sulfa Powder Medication**

Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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