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**SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY**

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<b>Pfizer Inc</b>	<b>Emergency telephone</b>	1-866-531-8896
<b>Pfizer Animal Health</b>	<b>Hours of operation</b>	24 Hours
<b>235 East 42nd Street</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	1-800-366-5288
<b>New York, NY 10017</b>		

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<b>Trade names</b>	<b>Agrimycin Wettable Powder</b>
<b>Product name</b>	Streptomycin, Oxytetracycline Wettable Powder
<b>Chemical family</b>	Aminoglycoside, Tetracycline derivative
<b>Description</b>	Gray Powder with a characteristic odor

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**SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION**

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<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride*	2058-46-0	Proprietary
Streptomycin sulfate*	3810-74-0	Proprietary
Citric acid, anhydrous*	77-92-9	Proprietary
Drewfax 345 (sodium alkyl sulfosuccinate derivative)	Not assigned	Proprietary
Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)*	61790-53-2	Proprietary

\*Hazardous

Note: Ingredient(s) indicated as hazardous have been assessed under standards for workplace safety.

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**SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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<b>Signal word</b>	<b>WARNING!</b>
<b>Statements of hazard</b>	<b>MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.</b>
	<b>MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.</b>
	<b>MAY CAUSE LIVER EFFECTS.</b>
	<b>MAY CAUSE OTOTOXICITY (HARMFUL EFFECTS ON THE EAR).</b>
	<b>INFANTS OF MOTHERS EXPOSED DURING PREGNANCY MAY DEVELOP DISCOLORATION OF THE TEETH AND/OR OTOTOXICITY.</b>

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**SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION** ... continued

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<b>Eye effects</b>	May cause irritation
<b>Skin effects</b>	May cause skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Exposure to sunlight following contact may result in skin reactions in rare instances.
<b>Inhalation effects</b>	May cause respiratory tract irritation. An Occupational Exposure Limit has been established for one or more of the ingredients (see Section 8).
<b>Ingestion effects</b>	See 'Statements of hazard', 'Known clinical effects', and/or 'Other potential health effects' in this section.
<b>Known clinical effects</b>	Adverse reactions associated with the clinical use of streptomycin include vestibular ototoxicity (nausea, vomiting, and vertigo); numbness; rash; fever; swelling; and blood system changes. Ingestion of this material may cause effects similar to those generally seen in clinical use of antibiotics including gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, transient diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal pain.
<b>Other potential health effects</b>	Individuals sensitive to this material or other materials in its chemical class may develop allergic reactions. High doses of tetracyclines can cause a liver condition known as fatty liver. Individuals who suffer from high cholesterol, high triglycerides, or have alcoholic liver disease may be more susceptible. May produce kidney toxicity if kidney damage already exists (based on animal data).
<b>NOTE:</b>	This document has been prepared in accordance with standards for workplace safety, which require the inclusion of all known hazards of the product or its ingredients regardless of the potential risk. The precautionary statements and warnings included may not apply in all cases. Your needs may vary depending upon the potential for exposure in your workplace.

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**SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

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<b>Skin</b>	Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. If irritation occurs or persists, get medical attention.
<b>Eyes</b>	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, get medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Get medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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## SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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<b>Fire fighting instructions</b>	Wear approved positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective turn out gear. Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.
<b>Extinguishing media</b>	Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur, hydrogen chloride and other chlorine- and sulfur-containing compounds

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## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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<b>General</b>	Review Sections 3, 8 and 12 before proceeding with clean up.
<b>Small spill</b>	Vacuum or sweep material into appropriate recovery container. Avoid generating airborne dust. Clean spill area thoroughly.
<b>Large spill</b>	Vacuum or sweep material into appropriate recovery container. Avoid generating airborne dust. Close container and move it to a secure holding area.

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## SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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<b>General handling</b>	Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust.
<b>Storage conditions</b>	Store in light-resistant containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.
<b>Temperature range for storage</b>	<37°C

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## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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<b>Exposure limits</b>	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>OEL</u>
	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	Pfizer	TWA-8 Hr	0.5mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	OSHA	TWA-8 Hr	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (<1% crystalline silica)
		ACGIH	TWA-8 Hr	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable particulate; <1% crystalline silica)
		ACGIH	TWA-8 Hr	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Inhalable particulate; <1% crystalline silica)

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**SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION** ... continued

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<b>Measurement method</b>	Oxytetracycline: CAM-KAS-99-003 (contact Pfizer for additional details); STP O 12.93 (contact Pfizer for additional details) Streptomycin: CAM-KAS-00-016 (contact Pfizer for additional details); STP 17.93 (contact Pfizer for additional details)
<b>Ventilation</b>	Keep airborne contamination levels below the exposure limits listed above in this section. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	If the applicable Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is exceeded, wear an appropriate respirator with a protection factor sufficient to control exposures to below the OEL.
<b>Eye protection</b>	Safety glasses or goggles
<b>Skin protection</b>	Protective coveralls should be worn. The sleeves should either be taped or have gloves worn over them to prevent material from contacting the skin.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Wear two layers of disposable gloves.

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**SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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<b>Physical form</b>	Powder
<b>Color</b>	Gray
<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic
<b>Molecular weight</b>	Mixture
<b>Molecular formula</b>	Mixture
<b>pH</b>	3.0 - 4.0 (700mg/100mL aqueous suspension)
<b>Boiling point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point</b>	No data available
<b>Density</b>	4.7 cc/g
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available
<b>Solvent solubility</b>	No data available

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**SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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<b>Reactivity</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Humidity, direct sunlight, excessive heat, sparks or open flame
<b>Incompatibilities</b>	Bases, strong oxidizers

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**SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY** ... continued

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**Hazardous decomposition products** No data available; See Section 5 - under Hazardous combustion products.

**Hazardous polymerization** Will not occur

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**SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION**

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**Toxicology summary** There are no data for this formulation. The information included in this section describes the potential hazards of the individual ingredients.

**Acute toxicity**

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Dosage</u>
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	LD <sub>50</sub>	IV	Rat	302 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub>	Subcutaneous	Rat	800 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub>	Oral	Mouse	6696 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub>	Subcutaneous	Mouse	600 mg/kg
	LD <sub>50</sub>	IV	Mouse	100 mg/kg
Citric acid, anhydrous	Irritation	Ocular	Rabbit	750ug/24hr:Sev
	Irritation	Dermal	Rabbit	500mg/24h:Mld
	LD <sub>50</sub>	Oral	Rat	3000 mg/kg

**Eye** See Acute toxicity table.

**Skin** See Acute toxicity table.

**Inhalation** Dust may cause irritation.

**Ingestion** See Acute toxicity table.

**Mutagenicity** Oxytetracycline was not mutagenic in microbial cell assays, but was weakly positive in *in vitro* mammalian cells. Overall, it was judged not to be genotoxic.

**Sensitization** Hypersensitivity reactions can occur in individuals sensitive to streptomycin and/or other aminoglycosides. Skin sensitization and/or photosensitization (allergic response after UV exposure) have been demonstrated with clinical usage of oxytetracycline.

**Subchronic effects** In 13-week studies in mice and rats fed oxytetracycline, no dose-related effects were observed on mortality, food consumption, macroscopic or histopathologic evaluation. In mice, a decrease in body weight gain was seen at 50,000 ppm. The NOAEL was 25,000 ppm. In male rats, mild fatty metamorphosis was observed in the liver of all treated animals. The NOAEL in rats was 50,000 ppm, equivalent to 3352 (males) mg/kg/day or 3494 (females) mg/kg/day.

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**SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION** ... continued

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<b>Chronic effects/ carcinogenicity</b>	In a 12-month study in dogs, a degenerating epithelium in the testicular tubules was observed in males fed diets containing 10,000 ppm (equivalent to 250 mg/kg/day) oxytetracycline hydrochloride. However, in a subsequent 24-month study in dogs, this effect was observed in the control animals at a higher frequency than in the treated animals and no adverse effects were reported at 250 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested. In studies conducted by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP), no evidence of carcinogenicity was seen in mice given oxytetracycline hydrochloride at doses up to 1400 mg/kg/day. In rats, adrenal lesions in males and in the pituitary in females were observed at doses up to 2000 mg/kg/day. Based on these results the NTP was unable to classify for carcinogenicity.
<b>Carcinogen status</b>	None of the components of this formulation is listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.
<b>Reproductive effects</b>	Effects on fertility (litter size) and embryo- or fetotoxicity were observed in rats at subcutaneous dose of oxytetracycline at 1000 mg/kg, in rabbits at intramuscular dose of 789 mg/kg, and in dogs at 643 mg/kg (no other details reported). Tetracyclines as a class are capable of crossing the placenta and causing staining of the primary teeth.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	In a rat teratology study with oxytetracycline, decreased ossification in the anterior extremities of fetuses and increased fetal resorptions were reported at 480 mg/kg/day, the NOAEL was 240 mg/kg/day. No increase in congenital defects was found in mice and rats treated with oxytetracycline at oral doses of 1500 and 2100 mg/kg on days 6 - 15 of gestation, respectively. In rabbits, oxytetracycline was administered intramuscularly at 41.5 mg/kg/day from days 10 to 28 of gestation. The number and percentage of partial and total resorptions were significantly increased; no effects on fetal body weight were observed. No abnormalities were found at necropsy. Teratogenicity studies in mice, rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs have not shown adverse effects due to streptomycin administration during pregnancy, with the possible exception of ototoxicity.
<b>At increased risk from exposure</b>	Individuals who have shown hypersensitivity to this material or other materials in its chemical class and individuals with liver and/or kidney dysfunction or impairment may be more susceptible to toxicity in cases of overexposure. Individuals with alcoholic liver disease and also individuals with hyperlipidemia, especially hypertriglyceridemia, may be more likely to exhibit fatty changes from tetracycline.
<b>Additional information</b>	Results of animal studies indicate that tetracyclines as a class cross the placenta, are found in fetal tissues, and can have toxic effects on the developing fetus (retardation of skeletal development). Evidence of embryotoxicity has also been noted in animals treated early in pregnancy. Tetracyclines as a class are also known to cause tooth discoloration in young children and children exposed to the drug in utero.

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**SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Environmental overview** The environmental characteristics of this material have not been fully evaluated. Releases to the environment should be avoided. See aquatic toxicity data, below:

**Aquatic toxicity**

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Dosage</u>
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	LC50	Rainbow Trout	>116 mg/L

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**SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL INFORMATION**

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**Disposal procedure** Incineration is the recommended method of disposal for this material. Observe all local and national regulations when disposing of this mixture.

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**SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

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**General shipping instructions** Not regulated for transport under USDOT, EUADR, IATA, or IMDG regulations.

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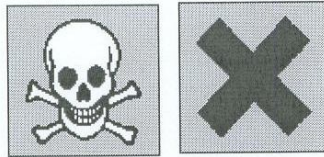
**SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**EU Classification** Substance toxic to reproduction; category 1; Irritant

**EU Labelling** T; Xi

**EU Label Pictogram(s)**



**Risk phrases** R43 - May cause sensitization by skin contact.  
R61 - May cause harm to the unborn child.

**Safety phrases** S22 - Do not breathe dust.  
S37 - Wear suitable gloves.  
S53 - Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

**California Proposition 65** Oxytetracycline hydrochloride; Aminoglycosides (streptomycin sulfate)

**Canadian WHMIS** Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A  
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B