

**Section 1: Identification**

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>Terramycin Pinkeye Powder</b>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	
<b>Synonyms</b>	TERRAMYCIN * Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride Pink Eye Powder
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	
<b>Recommended use</b>	Veterinary product used as antibiotic agent
<b>Restrictions on use</b>	Not for human use
<b>Details of manufacturer or importer</b>	
<b>Company Name (NZ)</b>	Zoetis New Zealand Limited Level 4, 8 Mahuhu Crescent Auckland Central Auckland 1010, New Zealand
<b>Telephone No.</b>	0800 963 847 (Business Hours)
<b>Emergency No. (National Poisons Centre)</b>	0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
<b>Emergency No. (Emergency Services)</b>	In an emergency dial 111

**Section 2: Hazard identification****Classification of the hazardous chemical**

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Not classified.	
<b>Health hazards</b>	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
	Reproductive toxicity (the unborn child)	Category 1A
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not classified.	

**Label elements, including precautionary statements****Hazard symbol(s)**

<b>Signal word</b>	Danger
<b>Hazard statement(s)</b>	Harmful if swallowed. May damage the unborn child.

**Precautionary statement(s)**

<b>Prevention</b>	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>Response</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Storage</b>	Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

**Supplemental information** Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Individuals sensitive to this material or other materials in its chemical class may develop allergic reactions. Contains a substance which may cause cancer.

**Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients****Mixture**

Identity of chemical ingredients	CAS number and other unique identifiers	Concentration of ingredients
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	2058-46-0	20 mg/g
Silica	7631-86-9	<10*
Talc (non-asbestiform)	14807-96-6	>80*

**Composition comments** \*Designates that a specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## Section 4: First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Only induce vomiting at the instruction of medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Personal protection for first-aid responders** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS. You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Symptoms caused by exposure** Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Exposure may cause temporary irritation, redness, or discomfort. Rash. Coughing. Shortness of breath. Discomfort in the chest. May cause effects similar to those generally seen in clinical use of tetracyclines including gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Symptoms of chronic exposure to tetracyclines include redness and swelling of the skin, rash, chills, tooth discoloration, yellowing of the skin and eyes, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, and chest pain. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

**Medical attention and special treatment** Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

## Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Apply extinguishing media carefully to avoid creating airborne dust.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** Explosion hazard: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. High concentration of airborne dust may form explosive mixture with air. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters** Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

**Fire fighting equipment/instructions** In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

**Hazchem code** None.

**Hazards from combustion products** None.

**General fire hazards** May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

**Specific methods** Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

## Section 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>For non-emergency personnel</b>	Keep unnecessary personnel away.
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<b>For emergency responders</b>	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ventilate the contaminated area. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not breathe dust. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use only non-sparking tools. Ensure adequate ventilation. Prevent product from entering drains. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.  Large Spills: Wet down with water and dike for later disposal. Shovel the material into waste container. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.  Small Spills: Wipe up with a damp cloth and place in container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.  Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Prevent release to the environment.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not breathe dust. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Protect from sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store below 30°C (86°F). Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Containers should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over.

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Control parameters</b>	Follow standard monitoring procedures.
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### Occupational exposure limits

#### Zoetis

Components	Type	Value
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (CAS 2058-46-0)	TWA	500 µg/m3

#### New Zealand. OELs (Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silica (CAS 7631-86-9)	TWA	3 mg/m3 10 mg/m3	Respirable dust. Inhalable dust.
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

#### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

#### UK. OELs. Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) (EH40/2005 (Fourth Edition 2020)), Table 1

Components	Type	Value	Form
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

#### Australia. National Workplace OELs (Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Appendix A)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Silica (CAS 7631-86-9)	TWA	2 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

**Australia. National Workplace OELs (Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Appendix A)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)	TWA	2.5 mg/m3	
Biological limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).		
Control banding approach	Not available.		
Appropriate engineering controls	Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). If engineering measures are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of dust particulates below the OEL (occupational exposure limit), suitable respiratory protection must be worn.		
Individual protection measures, for example personal protective equipment (PPE)			
Eye/face protection	If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.		
Skin protection			
Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.		
Other	Wear suitable protective clothing. Use protective clothing (uniforms, lab coats, disposable coveralls, etc.) in both production and laboratory areas.		
Respiratory protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator must be worn if exposed to dust.		
Thermal hazards	Not applicable.		
Hygiene measures	Observe any medical surveillance requirements. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.		

**Section 9: Physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid.
<b>Form</b>	Powder.
<b>Colour</b>	White to off-white
<b>Odour</b>	Not available.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Not available.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Not available.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not available.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not available.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available.

<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Other physical and chemical parameters</b>	
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not oxidising.

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Contact with incompatible materials. Dust may form explosive mixture with air. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid dispersion as a dust cloud. Fine particles (such as dust and mists) may fuel fires/explosions.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Peroxides. Phenols. As a precautionary measure, keep away from strong oxidizers.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Irritating and/or toxic fumes and gases may be emitted upon the product's decomposition. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen. May include hydrogen chloride.

## Section 11: Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Dust may irritate respiratory system. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Dust or powder may irritate the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Dust may irritate the eyes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed.

<b>Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics</b>	Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Exposure may cause temporary irritation, redness, or discomfort. Rash. Coughing. Shortness of breath. Discomfort in the chest. May cause effects similar to those generally seen in clinical use of antibiotics including gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, transient diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal pain. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Symptoms of chronic exposure to tetracyclines include redness and swelling of the skin, rash, chills, tooth discoloration, yellowing of the skin and eyes, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, and chest pain. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.
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### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
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Components	Species	Test Results
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (CAS 2058-46-0)		
<b><u>Acute</u></b>		
<b>Intravenous</b>		
LD50	Mouse	100 mg/kg
	Rat	302 mg/kg
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Mouse	6696 mg/kg
<b>Subcutaneous</b>		
LD50	Mouse	> 600 mg/kg
	Rat	800 mg/kg
<b><u>Chronic</u></b>		
<b>Oral</b>		
NOAEL	Dog	250 mg/kg/day, 24 months (None identified)

Components	Species	Test Results
		125 mg/kg/day, 12 months (Male reproductive system)
NOEL	Mouse	1372 mg/kg/day, 103 weeks (Not carcinogenic)
	Rat	150 mg/kg/day, 24 months (Not carcinogenic)
<b><u>Subacute</u></b>		
<b>Oral</b>		
LOEL	Rat	108 g/kg, 14 days (Brain)
<b><u>Subchronic</u></b>		
<b>Oral</b>		
NOAEL	Mouse	3821 mg/kg/day, 13 weeks (None identified)
	Rat	3352 mg/kg/day, 13 weeks (Liver)
Silica (CAS 7631-86-9)		
<b><u>Acute</u></b>		
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	> 22500 mg/kg
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)		
<b><u>Acute</u></b>		
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	> 1600 mg/kg
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.	
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.	
<b>Respiratory irritation</b>	Dust may irritate respiratory system. Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation.	
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>		
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Individuals sensitive to this material or other materials in its chemical class may develop allergic reactions.	
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.	
<b>Mutagenicity</b>		
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	Bacterial Mutagenicity (Ames) Result: Negative Species: Salmonella	
	In Vitro Chromosome Aberration Result: Negative Species: Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells	
	Mammalian Cell Mutagenicity Result: Positive with activation Species: Mouse Lymphoma	
	micronucleus Result: Negative Species: Mouse	
	Sister Chromatid Exchange Result: Negative Species: Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Risk of cancer cannot be excluded with prolonged exposure.	
<b>ACGIH Carcinogens</b>		
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)	A1 Confirmed human carcinogen. A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	

## IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Silica (CAS 7631-86-9)

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)

2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

### Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

#### Developmental effects

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride

1500 mg/kg/day Embryo / Fetal Development, (Maternal Toxicity)

Result: NOAEL

Species: Rat

Organ: Oral

2100 mg/kg/day Embryo / Fetal Development, (Embryotoxicity)

Result: NOAEL

Species: Mouse

Organ: Oral

#### Reproductivity

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride

18 mg/kg/day 2 Generation Reproductive Toxicity, (No effects at maximum dose)

Result: NOAEL

Species: Rat

Organ: Oral

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Not classified.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Not classified.

### Aspiration hazard

Not an aspiration hazard.

### Narcotic effects

Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

### Chronic effects

Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

### Further information

Individuals sensitive to this material or other materials in its chemical class may develop allergic reactions. Signs and symptoms might include skin rash, itching, redness or swelling. Wheezing, asthma, low or high blood pressure, dizziness, lung congestion, blood changes (leukocytosis, atypical lymphocytes, toxic granulation of granulocytes and thrombocytopenia purpura), convulsion or shock may also occur. Symptoms may be delayed. Clinical use of this drug has caused liver effects, kidney dysfunction.

## Section 12: Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

Avoid release to the environment. The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

### Components

#### Species

#### Test Results

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (CAS 2058-46-0)

#### Aquatic

Algae	EC50	Selenastrum capricornutum (Green Alga)	4.18 mg/l, 72 Hours (ISO)
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna (Water Flea)	> 102 mg/l, 48 Hours (ASTM EPA)
Fish	LC50	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill Sunfish)	> 94.9 mg/l, 96 Hours (ASTM EPA)
		Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	> 116 mg/l, 96 Hours (ASTM EPA)
<i>Acute</i>			
Fish	LC50	Lake trout, siscowet (Salvelinus namaycush)	< 200 mg/l, 96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

No data available for this product.

### Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No data available for this product.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

## Section 13: Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal methods</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Considering the relevant known environmental and human health hazards of the material, review and implement appropriate technical and procedural waste water and waste disposal measures to prevent occupational exposure and environmental release. It is recommended that waste minimization be practiced. The best available technology should be utilized to prevent environmental releases. This may include destructive techniques for waste and wastewater.
<b>Residual waste</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
<b>Special precautions to be taken during disposal</b>	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Method of disposal that should not be used</b>	None known.

## Section 14: Transport information

<b>IATA</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>IMDG</b>	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code</b>	Not applicable.

## Section 15: Regulatory information

<b>Applicable regulations</b>	Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. A1862. See <a href="http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz">www.foodsafety.govt.nz</a> for registration conditions. Approved pursuant to the HSNO Act 1996, Code No. HSR100757. See <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a> for approval controls.
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### New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Registration status

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (CAS 2058-46-0)	Does not have individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard
Silica (CAS 7631-86-9)	Does not have individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard
Talc (non-asbestiform) (CAS 14807-96-6)	Does not have individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard

## Section 16: Other information

<b>Issue date</b>	10-May-2022
<b>Revision date</b>	27-January-2025
<b>Version No.</b>	02
<b>Further information</b>	Refer to: OSHA 3371-08 2009, Hazard Communication Guidance for Combustible Dusts NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids

<b>Key abbreviations or acronyms used</b>	Not available.
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<b>Disclaimer</b>	Zoetis Inc. believes that the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is accurate, and while it is provided in good faith, it is without warranty of any kind, expressed or implied. If data for a hazard are not included in this document there is no known information at this time. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.
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**Revision information**

This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.