



Schering-Plough Sante Animale
La Grindoliere
BP 60318
49503 Segre-Cedex
France

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Schering-Plough urges each user or recipient of this SDS to read the entire data sheet to become aware of the hazards associated with this material.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

SDS NAME: NUFLO^R Swine Premix

SYNONYM(S): None

MSDS NUMBER: SP001842

EMERGENCY NUMBER(S): Schering-Plough Security Control Center (908) 820-6921 (24 hours)

INFORMATION: 33 (2) 4194 723 0 (Schering-Plough Sante Animale (Segre))

SCHERING-PLOUGH MSDS HELPLINE: +1 (908) 629-3657 (Worldwide)
Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm (US Eastern Time) .

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SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

White
Powder
Odor unknown

May cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals.
May be severely irritating to the eyes.
May be irritating to respiratory system.
May be irritating to skin.

May cause effects to:
gastrointestinal tract
respiratory system
male reproductive system
May cause impaired fertility.
May cause developmental effects.

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

NUFLOR Swine Premix

Latest Revision Date: 18-Jan-2007

NUFLOR

#005442

Page 1 of 7

1/18/07

MSDS NUMBER: SP001842

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PAGE 1 of 7

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is not for use in humans. Clinical effects in humans have not been determined.

Florfenicol, the active ingredient in this product, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic used in veterinary products. Florfenicol may cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals. Based on animal studies, florfenicol may cause slight eye irritation, constipation, changes in blood cell counts, changes in stool, or liver effects. It may also cause developmental effects or effects to male reproductive organs.

Calcium carbonate (1:1) is irritating to the skin and a severe eye irritant. Inhalation exposure to high levels of calcium carbonate dust might produce eye and respiratory tract irritation. Acute oral exposure to calcium salts may produce stomach and intestinal bleeding. Chronic oral exposure may cause irritability, sluggishness, stupor, elevated levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcemia), alkalosis, kidney impairment, and coma. Prolonged exposure to calcium carbonate may cause coughs or irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system.

Acute exposure to polyethylene glycol may cause slight eye or skin irritation, abnormal taste, gas, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, irregular heartbeat, low blood pressure, or fluid in the lungs. Repeated exposure of polyethylene glycol to damaged skin has been reported to cause kidney failure and necrosis. It may cause skin sensitization in sensitive individuals.

LISTED CARCINOGENS

No carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by IARC or EU Directive 90/394 (Annex I) in this mixture.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

PRODUCT USE: Veterinary product

CHEMICAL FORMULA: Mixture.

The formulation for this product is proprietary information. Only hazardous ingredients in concentrations of 1% or greater and/or carcinogenic ingredients in concentrations of 0.1% or greater are listed in the Chemical Composition table. Active ingredients in any concentration are listed. For additional information about carcinogenic ingredients see Section 2.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	EU NUMBER	EU CLASSIFICATION	PERCENT
Calcium Carbonate.	1317-65-3	2152796	Listed.	90-95
Florfenicol.	73231-34-2			4
Propylene Glycol.	57-55-6	2003380	Listed.	<10

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

This MSDS is written to provide health and safety information for individuals who will be handling the final product formulation during research, manufacturing, and distribution. For health and safety information for individual ingredients used during manufacturing, refer to the appropriate MSDS for each ingredient. Refer to the package insert or product label for handling guidance for the consumer.

See section 15 for EU hazard classification symbols and risk and safety phrases.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If any trouble breathing, get immediate medical attention. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. If irritation or symptoms occur or persist, consult a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: In case of skin contact, while wearing protective gloves, carefully remove any contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or symptoms occur or persist, consult a physician.

EYE CONTACT: In case of eye contact, IMMEDIATELY rinse eyes thoroughly with plenty of water. If wearing contact lenses, remove only after initial rinse, and continue rinsing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Get IMMEDIATE medical attention.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth and drink a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of a qualified medical professional or Poison Control Center. If symptoms persist, consult a physician.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains florfenicol, a broad spectrum antibiotic which may cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY DATA:

Flash Point: Not determined (liquids) or not applicable (solids).

OTHER EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Under normal conditions of use, this material does not present a significant fire or explosion hazard. However, like most organic compounds, this material may present a dust deflagration hazard if sufficient quantities are suspended in air. This hazard may exist where sufficient quantities of finely divided material are (or may become) suspended in air during typical process operations. An assessment of each operation should be conducted and suitable deflagration prevention and protection techniques employed. The sensitivity of this material to ignition by electrostatic discharges has not been determined. In the absence of testing data, all conductive plant items and operations personnel handling this material should be suitably grounded.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), extinguishing powder or water spray.

See Section 9 for Physical and Chemical Properties.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Keep personnel away from the clean-up area.

SPILL RESPONSE / CLEANUP:

All spills should be handled according to site requirements and based on precautions cited in the MSDS. In the case of liquids, use proper absorbent materials. For laboratories and small-scale operations, incidental spills within a hood or enclosure should be cleaned by using a HEPA filtered vacuum or wet cleaning methods as appropriate. For large dry or liquid spills or those spills outside enclosure or hood, appropriate emergency response personnel should be notified. In manufacturing and large-scale operations, HEPA vacuuming prior to wet mopping or cleaning is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

This product is harmful to aquatic organisms. Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course, sewage or drainage systems.

See Sections 9 and 10 for additional physical, chemical, and hazard information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Keep containers adequately sealed during material transfer, transport, or when not in use.

Appropriate handling of this material is dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. See Section 8 (Exposure Controls) for additional guidance.

STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

See Section 8 for exposure controls and additional safe handling information.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following guidance applies to the handling of the active ingredient(s) in this formulation.

S-P HEALTH HAZARD CATEGORY (HHC):

The Schering-Plough Health Hazard Category (HHC) for this material is HHC2. Materials in this category are considered moderate health hazards. Health Hazard Categories are intended to be a component of workplace risk assessment. Consult your site safety and industrial hygiene staff for guidance on handling and control strategies.

S-P OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE GUIDELINE (OEG):

Schering-Plough Corporation has established an Occupational Exposure Guideline (OEG) of 80 mcg/m³ (8-hr TWA) for Florfenicol. Consult your site safety and industrial hygiene professional(s) for additional guidance.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. Exposure controls for normal operating or routine procedures follow a tiered strategy. Engineering controls are the preferred means of long-term or permanent exposure control. If engineering controls are not feasible, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) may be considered as alternative control measures. Exposure controls for non-routine operations must be evaluated and addressed as part of the site-specific risk assessment.

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Respiratory Protection:	Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) may be required for certain laboratory and large-scale manufacturing tasks if potential airborne breathing zone concentrations of substances exceed the relevant exposure limit(s). Workplace risk assessment should be completed before specifying and implementing RPE usage. Potential exposure points and pathways, task duration and frequency, potential employee contact with the substance, and the ability of the substance to be rendered airborne during specific tasks should be evaluated. Initial and ongoing strategies of quantitative exposure measurement should be obtained as required by the workplace risk assessment. All RPE must conform to local and regional specifications for efficacy and performance. Consult your site or corporate health and safety professional for additional guidance.
Skin Protection:	Gloves that provide an appropriate barrier to the skin are recommended if there is potential for contact with this material. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields. Use of goggles or full face protection is required if there is potential for contact with this material. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Body Protection:	In small-scale or laboratory operations, lab coats or equivalent protection is required. Disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit should be considered based on procedure or level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance. In large-scale or manufacturing operations, disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit is recommended and based on level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

See Schering-Plough occupational exposure guideline (OEG) listed above.

Refer to regional exposure limit lists for chemical specific guidance.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM:	Powder
COLOR:	White
ODOR:	Odor unknown
SOLUBILITY:	
Water:	Not determined

See Section 5 for flammability/explosivity information.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY/ REACTIVITY:
Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS AND MATERIALS TO AVOID:
None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS / REACTIONS:
No dangerous decomposition is expected if used according to manufacturer's specifications.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information presented below pertains to the following individual ingredients, and not to the mixture(s).

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

INHALATION:

Florfenicol: No mortality occurred in rats exposed to florfenicol for 4 hours at 0.28mg/L (the maximum concentration tested). Clinical effects included dry rales, anogenital staining, secretory discharge, soft stool, and decreased body weights. These effects were seen immediately or up to one-week post exposure. Some effects did not resolve by study termination.

Propylene glycol caused no adverse effects in monkeys or rats following exposure to saturated atmospheres for prolonged periods of time.

SKIN:

Florfenicol was not irritating to rabbit skin.

Calcium carbonate (1:1) caused moderate irritation to rabbit skin.

Propylene glycol: Dermal LD50: 20.8 g/kg (rabbit)

Propylene glycol was irritating in a human patch test. Propylene glycol was not irritating to the skin of rabbits, guinea pigs and swine.

EYE:

Florfenicol was slightly irritating to the eyes of rabbits.

Calcium carbonate (1:1) caused severe irritation to the eyes of rabbits.

Propylene glycol was slightly irritating to the eyes of rabbits.

ORAL:

Florfenicol: Oral LD50: >2000 mg/kg (rat, mouse).

Dogs (one animal/sex) were administered successive oral doses of florfenicol that ranged from 160 to 1280 mg/kg. No clinical effects occurred at doses as high as 640 mg/kg. At 640 mg/kg, the only female died from inhalation of vomitus. Vomiting or soft stool occurred at 640 to 1280 mg/kg.

Calcium carbonate (1:1): Oral LD50 (rat): 6450 mg/kg

Propylene glycol: Oral LD50: 21 to 33.7 g/kg (rat), 10 to 20 g/kg (dog)

Propylene glycol caused dyspnea, cramps, loss of equilibrium, depression, analgesia, and death after prolonged moribund state in mice at doses ranging from 23.9 to 31.8 g/kg. In rabbits, 1 to 1.5 g/kg propylene glycol reduced intraocular pressure by raising the osmotic pressure of blood.

SENSITIZATION:

Florfenicol was not a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs.

Propylene glycol did not cause sensitization in a human patch test.

REPEAT DOSE TOXICITY DATA**SUBCHRONIC / CHRONIC TOXICITY:**

Florfenicol was administered orally to dogs, rats, and mice at dosages as high as 100 to 400 mg/kg/day for up to 13 weeks. Effects including decreased body weight, changes in liver weight or liver enzyme levels, changes in testicular weight, testicular atrophy, decreased white blood cell counts, and decreased hemoglobin levels were observed at high dosages. Cellular changes in the liver or lymph nodes of rats and mice, and histopathologic changes in the brain and spinal cord of dogs were also noted at these high dosages. Although some effects were reversible after a 4-week withdrawal from treatment, testicular effects in rats persisted. Intramuscular injections of 45 mg/kg of florfenicol in swine produced diarrhea, injection site lesions, decreased body weight, decreased food and water consumption, changes in serum electrolytes and proteins, decreased red blood cell and white blood cell counts, decreased spleen weight, and decreased kidney weight.

In 52-week oral toxicity studies in dogs and rats, high dosages of florfenicol (12 and 48 mg/kg/day, respectively) increased liver weight and produced cellular changes in the gall bladder of dogs. In rats, florfenicol at the high dosage reduced body weight gain, reduced testicular weight, induced changes in hematologic and clinical chemistry parameters, and increased the incidence of testicular tubular atrophy. In two-year chronic studies in mice and rats, florfenicol caused similar effects as those observed in other long-term studies including reduced body weight gain, reduced red blood cell count, reduced hemoglobin levels, and testicular effects such as small testes, tubular atrophy and aspermatogenesis in both the high dosage rats (48 mg/kg/day) and mice (200 mg/kg/day).

Propylene glycol caused no adverse effects in monkeys or rats exposed to saturated vapor concentrations for 12 to 18 months. Rats exposed to 25 or 50% (7.7 and 13.2 g/kg/day) propylene glycol in water died within 69 days in a 140 day study. In a separate study, a diet of 30% propylene glycol was not well tolerated in young rats, and dams could not bring their young to weaning; diets containing 40, 50, or 60% propylene glycol were lethal after a few days.

REPRODUCTIVE / DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:

In a two-generation reproductive study, oral administration as high as 12 mg/kg/day of florfenicol reduced epididymal weights, decreased pup survival, and reduced lactation index in rats [NOAEL: 3 mg/kg/day].

There was no evidence of teratogenicity in rats administered florfenicol at dosages of 4, 12 or 40 mg/kg/day. Slight maternal toxicity, evidenced by decreased food and water consumption, was observed above 4 mg/kg/day. At 40 mg/kg/day, an increased incidence of delayed ossification and decreased fetal weight occurred. The NOAEL for maternal and fetal toxicity in rats was determined to be 4 mg florfenicol/kg/day.

Two teratogenicity studies were performed in mice. In the first study, the mice were administered florfenicol at dosages of 40, 120, or 400 mg/kg by gavage on days 6-15 of gestation. Florfenicol produced embryoletality at the 400 mg/kg/day dose level, which was evidenced by the high incidence of intrauterine deaths. Significant decreases in mean fetal body weight, soft tissue defects, and retarded skeletal ossification were also observed at 400 mg/kg/day. Skeletal ossification was less pronounced, in a dose-related fashion, at the lower doses tested (40 and 120 mg/kg/day). A developmental NOAEL could not be determined for these data [NOAEL for maternal: 120 mg/kg]. In the second teratogenicity study, florfenicol was retested at lower administered dosages of 1, 3, or 60 mg/kg/day. Maternal effects were limited to a slight increase in water consumption at the 60 mg/kg/day dose. There was no evidence of any adverse effects on the embryo/fetus at doses as high as 60 mg/kg/day in this study. However, based upon the retarded skeletal ossification effects observed in the first study at 40 mg/kg/day the NOAEL for the two studies combined was determined to be between 3 and 40 mg/kg/day.

Propylene glycol caused decreased food consumption, retarded growth, smaller litters, changes in breeding patterns, and inhibited weaning in rats that were fed 30% propylene glycol through six generations; however, this may have been due to nutritional insufficiency. Propylene glycol was not teratogenic in rabbits, monkeys or chickens.

MUTAGENICITY / GENOTOXICITY:

Florfenicol was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames), a mammalian mutagenicity study (mouse lymphoma), a bone marrow micronucleus assay, an in vitro chromosomal aberration assay in CHO cells, a cytogenetics assay in bone marrow, and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay in rat hepatocytes.

Propylene glycol was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames).

CARCINOGENICITY:

Florfenicol was not carcinogenic in a 2-year study in rats administered dosages up to 48 mg/kg/day for 5 days a week or in mice at dosages up to 200 mg/kg/day for 5 days per week.

Propylene glycol was not carcinogenic when applied to the skin, or when given orally in mice and rats.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no data for the final product or its formulation(s). The information presented below pertains to the following ingredient(s).

ECOTOXICITY DATA

INGREDIENT ECOTOXICITY

Florfenicol: 96-hr LC50 (bluegill): >830 mg/L
Florfenicol: 96-hr LC50 (trout): >780 mg/L
Florfenicol: 48-hr EC50 (daphnid): >330 mg/L
Florfenicol: Algae maximum cell density: MIC = 1.5 mg/L
Florfenicol: Algae maximum growth rate: MIC >2.9 mg/L

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

OTHER INGREDIENT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

Florfenicol: log Pow (log octanol/water partition coefficient): 2.36
Florfenicol is not readily biodegradable but there is evidence of inherent biodegradability.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND EFFECTS:

Photolytic half-life of Florfenicol in synthetic humic water (SHW) or pure water (PW) was 196 days in SHW and 171 days in PW.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

MATERIAL WASTE:

Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal, when appropriate. Operations that involve the crushing or shredding of waste materials or returned goods must be handled to meet the recommended exposure limit(s).

PACKAGING AND CONTAINERS:

Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations.

SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HANDLING PROCEDURES:

This product contains materials that are harmful to the environment. Do not allow product to reach ground water, water courses, sewage or drainage systems.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the transportation regulations of DOT, IATA, IMO, and the ADR.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The following classification is based on available data and is in accordance with European Union criteria.

EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS:

Risk Phrases:

R52 - Harmful to aquatic organisms.

R53 - May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases:

S29 - Do not empty into drains.

S57 - Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained therein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequence of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

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