Tedizolid

Novachem Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Part Number: **466765**
Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **16/11/2022**
Print Date: **16/11/2022**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Tedizolid
Chemical Name	tedizolid
Synonyms	(5R)-3-[3-fluoro-4-[6-(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)-3-pyridinyl]phenyl]-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-oxazolidinone DA 7157 TR-700
Other means of identification	466765
CAS number	856866-72-3*

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

Relevant identified uses	Research use only

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Novachem Pty Ltd**	**Novachem Pty Ltd**
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Victorian Poisons Information Centre**	**Victorian Poisons Information Centre**
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	1	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

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Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H320	Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
856866-72-3	>99	tedizolid

Legend: *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed**

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	otherwise: ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute poisonings caused by monoamine oxidase inhibitors:

- The stomach should be emptied by aspiration and lavage and supportive therapy should be instituted. Special care should be taken with any drug therapy in view of the many hazards of monoamine oxidase inhibitor interactions. In particular metaraminol and other sympathomimetic agents are not suitable for the treatment of hypotension, which should be managed with intravenous fluids and, in severe shock, intravenous hydrocortisone.
- Chlorpromazine is indicated for restlessness and agitation and also to combat hyperthermia unresponsive to mechanical cooling.
- Morphine, pethidine, and other narcotic analgesics should be avoided.
- Hypertensive crises associated with overdose or with food or drug interaction should be treated urgently with slow intravenous injection with phentolamine mesylate (5 to 10 mg) repeated as necessary, or followed by intravenous infusion of phenoxybenzamine 100 mg in 200 ml of 5% dextrose solution given over 90 minutes.
- Pentolinium has also been recommended and chlorpromazine or tolazoline may be of value if more effective treatments are not available. Haemodialysis may be of value in severe poisonings.

MARTINDALE: The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th Edition.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) hydrogen fluoride other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. ▸ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

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

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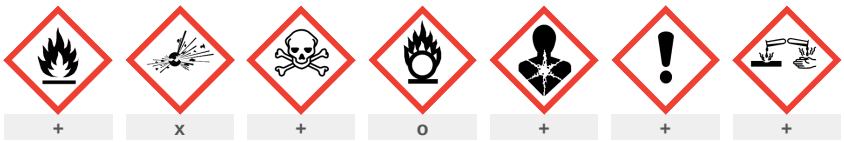
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ‣ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ‣ Establish good housekeeping practices. ‣ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed. ‣ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ‣ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Oxazolidines: ‣ are saturated heterocyclic compounds which behave, chemically, both as aldehydes and amines. ‣ may hydrolyse in water to yield free amine and hydroxyl groups that react with isocyanate to form urea and urethane linkages ‣ react readily with most phenolic compounds although phenol itself is the least reactive species requiring elevated temperatures for useful reaction rates ‣ reaction rates may be diminished by strong bases, lower alcohols and glycols and alkylhydroxylamines ‣ are effective crosslinkers for proteins with reaction occurring under acidic or alkaline conditions -reaction is thought to involve an opening of the heterocyclic ring followed by reaction with amino groups on the protein ‣ emulsify oils and waxes due to their alkaline nature and their esters may decompose in the presence of acids ‣ contact with copper, brass and aluminium should be avoided. ‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



+	x	+	o	+	+	+

X — *Must not be stored together*
0 — *May be stored together with specific preventions*
+ — *May be stored together*

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Tedizolid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tedizolid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
tedizolid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation. HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours. Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling. A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg.

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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs: ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. ▸ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. ▸ Double gloving should be considered. ▸ PVC gloves. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ▸ polychloroprene. ▸ nitrile rubber. ▸ butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. ▸ For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs. ▸ For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

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

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.
P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles
Suitable for:
· Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
· Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
· Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Crystalline solid

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available

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pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Basic phospholipases A are toxic to the nervous system. In experiments on rats, the lethal dose is low, much lower when compared to the acidic phospholipases A which are much less toxic.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) cause low blood pressure, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness and tiredness, dry mouth, constipation, other digestive disturbances (including nausea and vomiting) and swelling. Other symptoms include agitation and tremors, sleep disturbance, blurred vision, difficulty urinating, convulsions, skin rash, loss of white blood cells, sexual disturbances and weight gain. Oxazolidinone antibiotics were found to produce liver toxicity but modern forms have reduced toxicity Myelosuppression (including anaemia, leucopenia, pancytopenia and thrombocytopenia) has been reported in patients receiving linezolid. Peripheral neuropathy and optic neuropathy have been reported in patients treated with linezolid, primarily those patients treated for longer than the maximum recommended duration of 28 days. In cases of optic neuropathy that progressed to loss of vision, patients were treated for extended periods beyond the maximum recommended duration. Lactic acidosis and convulsions (rarely) has been reported with the use of linezolid
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Oxazolidines may not produce harmful systemic effect on skin contact but moderate to severe irritation, dead skin, sloughing and scab formation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Oxazolidines may produce moderate to severe irritation on contact depending on duration of contact. This is due to its alkaline nature.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Oxazolidines is not proven to cause skin sensitization, cancer or genetic defects but doses causing toxic effects on a pregnant woman can cause birth defects in the foetus. Its amine may cause interaction with nitrate to form the cancer-causing N-nitrosoamines. Prolonged or repeated use of antibiotics, at therapeutic doses, may produce bacterial resistance for some types of bacteria. Prolonged use may result in the overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms (i.e.

Tedizolid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

Continued...

	Not Available	Not Available
tedizolid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	*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*	

TEDIZOLID	Single dose toxicityIn single dose toxicity studies, bolus intravenous doses of 250 mg/kg resulted in deaths in mouse and rat while mortalities in dogs were noted at doses > 100 mg/kg. Likewise oral doses of 2000 mg/kg in rat were coupled to mortality (females only), while no deaths occurred in mice or males rats at comparable doses. In rodents, evidence of gastrointestinal adverse effects were evident.Dilatation of cecum, likely due to the antibiotic action of the test article against cecum microflora, was reported in both single and repeated dose toxicity studies in rodents. In dogs, hypoactivity and gastrointestinal adverse effects were noted primarily at doses = 100 mg/kg.Repeat dose toxicityThe hematopoietic and the gastrointestinal systems were the primary targets following PO and IV repeat dose administration of tedizolid phosphate, with these effects showing evidence of reversibility and occurring at multiples of the human tedizolid therapeutic exposure level. Deaths and intolerance leading to early terminations of animals were evident in both rat and dog oral and intravenous studies, although in the performed dog oral study these could have been due to gavage errors. In rats, in the oral studies of 1 and 3 months duration, doses of 100 mg/kg/day were not tolerated, but resulted in body weight loss, haematological effects, bone marrow and gastrointestinal tract atrophy, morbidity and deaths. At a non-tolerated dose of 100 mg/kg in rat, tedizolid related effects were also noted in the liver (centrilobular hepatocellular degeneration), the gastrointestinal tract (focal erosion, single cell necrosis in the colon, mucosal ulceration in the rectum), male kidney (tubular hyaline droplets, distal tubular proteinosis, inner medulla tubular necrosis),the male reproductive tract (atrophy/decreased secretion in the prostate/seminal vesicles/coagulation gland, seminiferous tubular degeneration/haemorrhage/inflammation in the testes) as well as the female reproductive tract (ovarian follicular involution and atrophy in the vagina and cervix). The dose of 100 mg/kg/day corresponded to systemic exposure ratios of 31- to 14-fold (systemic exposure decreased significantly from day 1 to day 28 in the 1 month study). Other systemic toxicities seen in rats and dogs after repeat administration with tedizolid phosphate occurred at clinically intolerant dose levels that induced morbidity or moribundity. These toxicities were only seen at doses that greatly exceeded the MTD and were considered related to or exacerbated by severe physiological stress. High dose effects in the 3-month study in rats included histopathological changes in the GI tract, lymphoid and glandular tissues, mammary gland, skeletal muscle, tongue, liver, male kidney, and male and female reproductive tracts. All these changes reversed or trended toward reversal during the post-treatment recovery period. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Tedizolid & TEDIZOLID	Because oxazolidinones are monoamine oxidase inhibitors, particular attention has been paid to the question of whether adverse interactions with drugs that are metabolized by monoamine oxidase. The use of the oxazolidinone linezolid, with medications that increase concentrations of serotonin in the central nervous system can result in serotonin toxicity. Linezolid interacts with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and sympathomimetic drugs, resulting in serotonin syndrome Other side effects of linezolid may include bone marrow suppression especially thrombocytopenia, and an increased risk of renal failure. Long term usage can lead to mitochondrial toxicity (lactic acidosis), peripheral neuropathy, optic neuritis and blindness. Tedizolid has been associated with a low rate of transient serum aminotransferase elevations during therapy, but has not been linked to instances of clinically apparent acute liver injury. The most common adverse effects found in the clinical trials were nausea, headache, diarrhea, vomiting, and dizziness Tedizolid has also been found to have hematologic (blood) effects, as shown in Phase-I studies in which subjects exposed to doses longer than 6 days showed a possible dose and duration effect on hematologic parameters.

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

Tedizolid	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tedizolid	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Continued...

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
tedizolid	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
tedizolid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

tedizolid is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (tedizolid)
Canada - DSL	No (tedizolid)
Canada - NDSL	No (tedizolid)
China - IECSC	No (tedizolid)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (tedizolid)
Japan - ENCS	No (tedizolid)
Korea - KECI	No (tedizolid)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (tedizolid)
Philippines - PICCS	No (tedizolid)
USA - TSCA	No (tedizolid)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (tedizolid)
Mexico - INSQ	No (tedizolid)
Vietnam - NCI	No (tedizolid)
Russia - FBEPH	No (tedizolid)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

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SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/11/2022
Initial Date	16/11/2022

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
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 Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS