Ilium Meloxicam Anti-Inflammatory Oral Suspension for Dogs

Troy Laboratories Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **5398-59**
Version No: **4.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **10/05/2020**
Revision Date: **21/05/2026**
Print Date: **02/11/2026**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Ilium Meloxicam Anti-Inflammatory Oral Suspension for Dogs
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	APVMA number: 60023
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	For alleviation of inflammation and pain in both acute and chronic musculoskeletal disorders. To be used as directed on product label.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Troy Laboratories Pty Ltd**
Address	37 Glendenning Road Glendenning NSW 2761 Australia
Telephone	(02) 8808 3600
Fax	(02) 9677 9300
Website	www.Troylab.com.au
Email	sales@troylab.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Troy Laboratories Pty Ltd**
Emergency telephone number(s)	(02) 8808 3600 (8am – 4pm, Monday to Friday)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S4
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label elements

Page 1 continued...

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

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-50-1	30-60	sucrose
57-55-6	1-10	propylene glycol
71125-38-7	<1	meloxicam
77-92-9	<1	citric acid
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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***

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.

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Inhalation	‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	‣ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ‣ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ‣ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ‣ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ‣ Observe the patient carefully. ‣ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ‣ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ‣ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ‣ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ‣ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ‣ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ‣ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ‣ May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: ‣ carbon dioxide (CO_2) ‣ 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

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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ 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 course. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ **DO NOT** allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. ‣ **DO NOT** allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. ‣ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed. ‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check that containers are clearly labelled. ‣ Tamper-proof containers. ‣ Polyethylene or polypropylene containers. ‣ Metal drum with sealed plastic liner. ‣ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	sucrose	Sucrose	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	sucrose	Sucrose	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150 ppm / 474 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total (vapour and particulates)	50 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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.
When handling quantities up to 500 gram in either a standard laboratory with general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated laboratory using fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Quantities exceeding 1 kilogram should be handled in a designated laboratory or containment laboratory using appropriate barrier/ containment technology.
Manufacturing and pilot plant operations require barrier/ containment and direct coupling technologies.
Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required.
Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be

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	evaluated. The following protective devices are recommended where exposures exceed the recommended exposure control guidelines by factors of: 10; high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filters or cartridges 10-25; loose-fitting (Tyvek or helmet type) HEPA powered-air purifying respirator. 25-50; a full face-piece negative pressure respirator with HEPA filters 50-100; tight-fitting, full face-piece HEPA PAPR 100-1000; a hood-shroud HEPA PAPR or full face-piece supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ 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. ‣ Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn. ‣ Wash hands immediately after removing gloves. ‣ Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210] ‣ Head covering.
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. ‣ For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection. ‣ Eye wash unit. ‣ Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower. ‣ For Emergencies: Vinyl suit

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Ilium Meloxicam Anti-Inflammatory Oral Suspension for Dogs

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
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)

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* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — *In order of recommendation*
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
MICROFLEX® 93-260
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® 15-554
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
DermaShield™ 73-711
MICROFLEX® Neogard® C52
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Translucent yellow viscous liquid; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.14
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	3-4	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	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.

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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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
Ingestion	The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Ilium Meloxicam Anti-Inflammatory Oral Suspension for Dogs	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
sucrose	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 29700 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

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propylene glycol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (Human - child): 30%/96H - Moderate
		Skin (Human - man): 10%/2D
		Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 104mg/3D - Moderate
		Skin (Human): 20%
		Skin (Human): 500mg/7D - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
meloxicam	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 320 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
citric acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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***

SUCROSE	Oral (Human) TDLo: 9.6E-5 mg/kg
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children.The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low. Because of its low chronic oral toxicity, propylene glycol was classified by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration as "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) for use as a direct food additive. Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce slight transient conjunctivitis (the eye recovers after the exposure is removed). Exposure to mists may cause eye irritation, as well as upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of the propylene glycol vapours appears to present no significant hazard in ordinary applications. However, limited human experience indicates that inhalation of propylene glycol mists could be irritating to some individuals It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely, such as fogs for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eye wash stations. Propylene glycol is metabolised in the human body into pyruvic acid (a normal part of the glucose-metabolism process, readily converted to energy), acetic acid (handled by ethanol-metabolism), lactic acid (a normal acid generally abundant during digestion), and propionaldehyde (a potentially hazardous substance). Propylene glycol shows no evidence of being a carcinogen or of being genotoxic. Research has suggested that individuals who cannot tolerate propylene glycol probably experience a special form of irritation, but that they only rarely develop allergic contact dermatitis. Other investigators believe that the incidence of allergic contact dermatitis to propylene glycol may be greater than 2% in patients with eczema. One study strongly suggests a connection between airborne concentrations of propylene glycol in houses and development of asthma and allergic reactions, such as rhinitis or hives in children Another study suggested that the concentrations of PGEs (counted as the sum of propylene glycol and glycol ethers) in indoor air, particularly bedroom air, is linked to increased risk of developing numerous respiratory and immune disorders in children, including asthma, hay fever, eczema, and allergies, with increased risk ranging from 50% to 180%. This concentration has been linked to use of water-based paints and water-based system cleansers. Patients with vulvodynia and interstitial cystitis may be especially sensitive to propylene glycol. Women suffering with yeast infections may also notice that some over the counter creams can cause intense burning. Post menopausal women who require the use of an eostrogen cream may notice that brand name creams made with propylene glycol often create extreme, uncomfortable burning along the vulva and perianal area. Additionally, some electronic cigarette users who inhale propylene glycol vapor may experience dryness of the throat or shortness of breath . As an alternative, some suppliers will put Vegetable Glycerin in the "e-liquid" for those who are allergic (or have bad reactions) to propylene glycol. Adverse responses to intravenous administration of drugs which use PG as an excipient have been seen in a number of people, particularly with large dosages thereof. Responses may include "hypotension, bradycardia... QRS and T abnormalities on the

Continued...

	ECG, arrhythmia, cardiac arrest, serum hyperosmolality, lactic acidosis, and haemolysis". A high percentage (12% to 42%) of directly-injected propylene glycol is eliminated/secreted in urine unaltered depending on dosage, with the remainder appearing in its glucuronide-form. The speed of renal filtration decreases as dosage increases, which may be due to propylene glycol's mild anesthetic / CNS-depressant -properties as an alcohol. In one case, intravenous administration of propylene glycol-suspended nitroglycerin to an elderly man may have induced coma and acidosis. Propylene glycol is an approved food additive for dog food under the category of animal feed and is generally recognized as safe for dogs with an LD50 of 9 mL/kg. The LD50 is higher for most laboratory animals (20 mL/kg) Similarly, propylene glycol is an approved food additive for human food as well. The exception is that it is prohibited for use in food for cats due to links to Heinz body anemia.
MELOXICAM	Carcinogenicity: No carcinogenic effect of meloxicam was observed in rats given oral doses up to 0.8 mg/kg/day (approximately 0.4-fold the human dose at 15 mg/day for a 50 kg adult based on body surface area conversion) for 104 weeks or in mice given oral doses up to 8.0 mg/kg/day (approximately 2.2-fold the human dose, as noted above) for 99 weeks. Reproductive Toxicity: Meloxicam did not impair male and female fertility in rats at oral doses up to 9 and 5 mg/kg/day, respectively (4.9-fold and 2.5-fold the human dose, as noted above). However, an increased incidence of embryolethality at oral doses >/= 1 mg/kg/day (0.5-fold the human dose, as noted above) was observed in rats when dams were given meloxicam 2 weeks prior to mating and during early embryonic development. Teratogenicity: Pregnancy Category C: Meloxicam caused an increased incidence of septal defect of the heart, a rare event, at an oral dose of 60 mg/kg/day (64.5-fold the human dose at 15 mg/day for a 50 kg adult based on body surface area conversion) and embryolethality at oral doses >/= 5 mg/kg/day (5.4-fold the human dose, as noted above) when rabbits were treated throughout organogenesis. Meloxicam was not teratogenic in rats up to an oral dose of 4 mg/kg/day (approximately 2.2-fold the human dose, as noted above) throughout organogenesis. An increased incidence of stillbirths was observed when rats were given oral doses >/= 1 mg/kg/day throughout organogenesis. Meloxicam crosses the placental barrier. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Mutagenicity: Meloxicam was not mutagenic in an Ames assay, or clastogenic in a chromosome aberration assay with human lymphocytes and an in vivo micronucleus test in mouse bone marrow. * Apotex SDS Accumulated studies have proved that non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) which block inflammation by their actions on arachidonic acid (AA) metabolism have a potential role in cancer chemotherapy and chemoprevention. There is a general acceptance that NSAIDs induce colon cancer in humans. One suggested reason is that the balance between COX and lipoxygenase (LOX) activity determines tumorigenesis critically. Under low COX activity, arachidonic acid released from cell membranes in response to external stimuli is preferentially metabolized by LOX enzymes. The oxygenated lipids (metabolites) produced by LOXs initiate subsequent biological reactions, activate cellular signaling mechanisms through specific cell surface receptors, or are further metabolized into potent lipid mediators. There is evidence that a 15-LOX metabolite 13S-HPODE (13S-hydroperoxyoctadecaenoic acid) generated from linoleic acid induces apoptosis in colon cancer. Ingestion of aspirin or other NSAIDs may elicit respiratory, nasal, and gastrointestinal symptoms, as well as dermal changes in a subset of patients with asthma. The sensitivity to cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitors has led to the hypothesis that NSAIDs may be causing upregulation of the 5-lipoxygenase pathway and its attendant products, the leukotrienes, in these patients. It has been shown increase in urinary leukotriene E 4 (LTE4) after aspirin ingestion or inhalation of lysine-aspirin in aspirin-sensitive patients with asthma. It has also been demonstrated that pharmacologic blockade at the level of the cysteinyl leukotriene receptor(s) can blunt the bronchospastic response to aspirin. Cysteinyl leukotrienes are potent bronchoconstrictors, induce mucus secretion, and increase vascular permeability. Importantly, inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase blocks not only the respiratory but also the gastrointestinal and dermal reactions to aspirin in aspirin-sensitive patients with asthma. Although these results establish the importance of 5-lipooxygenase products in mediating reactions to aspirin, the cellular source and mechanism of release of these mediators remain unclear. Mast cells, which are a known source of leukotrienes, are activated in the nasal response to aspirin as demonstrated by the detection of nasal tryptase after aspirin challenge. Tryptase is an enzyme specific to mast cells and is an indicator of mast cell activation. Cysteinyl leukotrienes and histamine, which can be produced by mast cells, were detected as well. The occurrence of nasal symptoms, as well as activation of mast cells, in response to aspirin was blocked by zileuton, an inhibitor of 5-lipoxygenase. This confirms that 5-lipoxygenase products are critical to the development of aspirin-induced asthma (ASA-induced) reactions in the nose. It also suggests that 5-lipoxygenase products may have a role in the activation of mast cells during this reaction.
CITRIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low. In contrast, irritation, particularly of the eyes but also the airways and the skin, is the main hazard presented by citric acid.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL & CITRIC ACID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗

Continued...

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

Ilium Meloxicam Anti-Inflammatory Oral Suspension for Dogs

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

sucrose

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	342.34mg/L	4

propylene glycol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/L	4

meloxicam

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	144h	Fish	0.1mg/L	4

citric acid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sucrose	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
citric acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sucrose	LOW (LogKOW = -3.7)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sucrose	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
propylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
citric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

Continued...

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. ‣ Recycle wherever possible. ‣ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ‣ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ‣ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
sucrose	Not Applicable
propylene glycol	Not Applicable
meloxicam	Not Applicable
citric acid	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sucrose	Not Applicable
propylene glycol	Not Applicable
meloxicam	Not Applicable
citric acid	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sucrose is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

meloxicam is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (meloxicam)
Canada - DSL	No (meloxicam)
Canada - NDSL	No (sucrose; propylene glycol; meloxicam; citric acid)
China - IECSC	No (meloxicam)
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (sucrose; propylene glycol; meloxicam; citric acid)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (meloxicam)
Japan - ENCS	No (sucrose; meloxicam)
Korea - KECI	No (meloxicam)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (meloxicam)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (sucrose; propylene glycol; citric acid); No (meloxicam)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (meloxicam)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (sucrose; propylene glycol; meloxicam)
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.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	21/05/2026
Initial Date	10/05/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
4.1	21/05/2026	Expiration. Review and Update

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

Continued...

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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.