SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pentobarbital Sodium / Phenytoin Formulation

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Pentobarbital Sodium / Phenytoin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road
Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax : 908-735-1496

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : Veterinary product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification
Toxic, Highly flammable liquids

GHS Classification
Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 3
Carcinogenicity : Category 2
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 1 (Central nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Central nervous system)
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 3
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 3

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms: 

Signal word: Danger 

Hazard statements: 
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. 
- H301 Toxic if swallowed. 
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer. 
- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. 
- H370 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system). 
- H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. 
- H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 

Precautionary statements: 

Prevention: 
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use. 
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. 
- P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours. 
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. 
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. 
- P273 Avoid release to the environment. 
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. 

Response: 
- P301 + P310 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Rinse mouth. 
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. 
- P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. 

Storage: 
- P405 Store locked up. 

Disposal: 
- P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant. 

Additional Labelling 
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 5% 

Other hazards which do not result in classification 
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. 

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS 

Substance / Mixture: Mixture 

Components
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pentobarbital Sodium / Phenytoin Formulation

Version: 5.3
Revision Date: 23.03.2020
SDS Number: 673761-00013
Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
Date of first issue: 12.05.2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pentobarbital sodium</td>
<td>57-33-0</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenytoin sodium</td>
<td>630-93-3</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
<td>100-51-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: Flush eyes with water as a precaution.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Toxic if swallowed.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

Specific hazards during firefighting: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Flash back possible over considerable distance.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Metal oxides
Specific extinguishing methods: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures: See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation: If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation. If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling: Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage:
Keep in properly labelled containers.
Store locked up.
Keep tightly closed.
Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Materials to avoid:
Do not store with the following product types:
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidizing agents
Flammable gases
Pyrophoric liquids
Pyrophoric solids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Poisonous gases
Explosives

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pentobarbital sodium</td>
<td>57-33-0</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>40µg/m3 (OEB3) Internal</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>400µg/100cm² Internal</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m³</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenytoin sodium</td>
<td>630-93-3</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 µg/m³ (OEB3) Internal</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>500 µg/100 cm² Internal</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering measures:
Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-less quick connections).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices).
Minimize open handling.
Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Hand protection

Material: Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks: Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Skin and body protection: Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Hygiene measures: If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: liquid

Colour: pink

Odour: No data available

Odour Threshold: No data available

pH: No data available

Melting point/freezing point: No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling range: No data available

Flash point: 44 - 60 °C

Evaporation rate: No data available
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions : Flammable liquid and vapour.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products : No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
**Information on likely routes of exposure**
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

**Acute toxicity**
Toxic if swallowed.

**Product:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Toxicity Estimate</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>298.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>&gt; 10 mg/l</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Components:**

**Pentobarbital sodium:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Toxicity Estimate</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>118 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>239 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>175 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethanol:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Toxicity Estimate</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>&gt; 5,000 mg/kg</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>124.7 mg/l</td>
<td>vapor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phenytoin sodium:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Toxicity Estimate</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>150 - 490 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Benzyl alcohol:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Toxicity Estimate</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>1,620 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>&gt; 4.178 mg/l</td>
<td>dust/mist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin corrosion/irritation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Ethanol:**
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

**Benzyl alcohol:**
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Ethanol:**
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

**Benzyl alcohol:**
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Ethanol:**
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

**Benzyl alcohol:**
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

**Germ cell mutagenicity**
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

Ethanol:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Result: equivocal

Phenytoin sodium:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  Result: negative
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells
  Result: positive
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Result: negative
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
  Result: negative
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Test Type: Mammalian bone marrow sister chromatid exchange
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
  Result: positive
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment:
- Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Benzyl alcohol:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection  
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity  
Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

Phenytoin sodium:
Species : Rat  
Application Route : Ingestion  
Exposure time : 2 Years  
Result : positive  
Target Organs : Liver

Species : Mouse  
Application Route : Ingestion  
Exposure time : 2 Years  
Result : positive  
Target Organs : Liver

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Benzyl alcohol:
Species : Mouse  
Application Route : Ingestion  
Exposure time : 103 weeks  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 451  
Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Components:

Pentobarbital sodium:
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Ethanol:
Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

Phenytoin sodium:
Effects on fertility : Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion
Fertility: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight  
Result: positive

Effects on foetal development:  
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rabbit  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 150 mg/kg body weight  
Result: positive

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Monkey  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:  
Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Benzyl alcohol:  
Effects on fertility:  
Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development:  
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

STOT - single exposure  
Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system).

Components:

Pentobarbital sodium:  
Exposure routes: Ingestion  
Target Organs: Central nervous system  
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.

STOT - repeated exposure  
May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Phenytoin sodium:  
Exposure routes: Ingestion  
Target Organs: Central nervous system  
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.
Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:**

**Ethanol:**
- Species: Rat
- NOAEL: 1,280 mg/kg
- LOAEL: 3,156 mg/kg
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 90 Days

**Phenytoin sodium:**
- Species: Mouse
- NOAEL: 30 mg/kg
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 13 Weeks
- Target Organs: Liver
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Benzyl alcohol:**
- Species: Rat
- NOAEL: 1.072 mg/l
- Application Route: Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
- Exposure time: 28 Days
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

**Aspiration toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Experience with human exposure**

**Components:**

**Pentobarbital sodium:**
- Ingestion: Symptoms: dry mouth, mood swings, Dizziness, Headache, Nausea, central nervous system effects, Sweating

**Phenytoin sodium:**
- Ingestion: Symptoms: Nausea, constipation, confusion, Vomiting, central nervous system effects, Dizziness, insomnia, Blood disorders, Liver disorders, Tremors, anorexia

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity**

**Components:**

**Pentobarbital sodium:**
- Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 49.5 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h

**Ethanol:**
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia (water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 11.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 6,500 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 9.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 9 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Phenytoin sodium:

Ecotoxicology Assessment
Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic effects cannot be excluded

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic effects cannot be excluded

Benzyl alcohol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 460 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 230 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 770 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 310 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 51 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethanol:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. 
Biodegradation: 84% 
Exposure time: 20 d

**Benzyl alcohol:**
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. 
Biodegradation: 92 - 96% 
Exposure time: 14 d

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**Ethanol:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -0.35

**Benzyl alcohol:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 1.05

**Mobility in soil**
No data available

**Other adverse effects**
No data available

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal methods**

Waste from residues: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**International Regulations**

**UNRTDG**
UN number: UN 1993
Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Ethanol, Pentobarbital sodium)
Class: 3
Packing group: III
Labels: 3

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No.: UN 1993
Proper shipping name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanol, Pentobarbital sodium)
Class: 3
Packing group: III
Labels: Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 355

IMDG-Code
UN number: UN 1993
Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Ethanol, Pentobarbital sodium)
Class: 3
Packing group: III
Labels: 3
EmS Code: F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant: no

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Special precautions for user
The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS: not determined
DSL: not determined
IECSC: not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information
Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
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IN OEL : India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.

ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

IN OEL / TWA : Time-Weighted Average Concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

IN / EN