SAFETY DATA SHEET

Warfarin Formulation

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Warfarin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier: MSD
Address: 2000 Galloping Hill Road
Kenilworth - New Jersey - U.S.A. 07033
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Oral): Category 3
Acute toxicity (Inhalation): Category 2
Acute toxicity (Dermal): Category 4
Reproductive toxicity: Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 1 (Blood)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger
Hazard Statements:
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H360D May damage the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements:
Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/
face protection. 
P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Response:
P301 + P310 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. 
P302 + P352 + P312 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. 
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. 
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. 
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. 

Storage: 
P405 Store locked up. 

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

Other hazards
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. 
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. 
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petrolatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warfarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 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. 
If not breathing, give artificial respiration. 
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. 
Get medical attention immediately.

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:
If in eyes, rinse well with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center 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. Harmful in contact with skin. Fatal if inhaled. May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

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.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire fighting:
Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
Carbon oxides
Sulfur oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Only trained personnel should re-enter the area. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal
protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. 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: Soak up with inert absorbent material. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked 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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures: Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation: If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment. Keep container tightly closed. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

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.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labeled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid: Do not store with the following product types:
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Organic peroxides
- Flammable liquids
- Flammable solids
- Pyrophoric liquids
- Pyrophoric solids
- Self-heating substances and mixtures
- Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases
- Explosives
- Gases

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Ingredients 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>Petrolatum</td>
<td>8009-03-8</td>
<td>VLE-PPT (Mist)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes</td>
<td>8002-74-2</td>
<td>VLE-PPT (Fumes)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Fumes)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfarin</td>
<td>81-81-2</td>
<td>VLE-PPT</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)</td>
<td>0.01 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>VLE-PPT (Mist)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>NOM-010-STPS-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Engineering measures: 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 vapor type
Hand protection
Material: Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks: Consider double gloving.
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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Appearance: paste
Color: pink
Odor: characteristic
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: No data available
Melting point/freezing point: No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range: 320 °C
Flash point: 178 °C
Evaporation rate: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)  : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Flammability (liquids)   : Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit  : No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit  : No data available
Vapor pressure          : Not applicable
Relative vapor density  : Not applicable
Relative density        : 0.80 - 0.84
Density                 : No data available
Solubility(ies)
  Water solubility      : practically insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water  : Not applicable
Autoignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity               
  Viscosity, kinematic   : Not applicable
Explosive properties    : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties    : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight        : No data available
Particle size           : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity               : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability       : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions  : May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid      : Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid dust formation.
Incompatible materials   : Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products : No hazardous decomposition products are known.
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure
Inhalation  
Skin contact  
Ingestion  
Eye contact

Acute toxicity  
Toxic if swallowed.  
Harmful in contact with skin.  
Fatal if inhaled.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity  
Acute toxicity estimate: 281 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity  
Acute toxicity estimate: 0.25 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity  
Acute toxicity estimate: 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Petrolatum:
Acute oral toxicity  
LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity  
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Acute oral toxicity  
LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 420

Acute dermal toxicity  
LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,600 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Warfarin:
Acute oral toxicity  
LD50 (Rat): 5.62 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity  
LC50 (Rat): > 0.001 - 0.005 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 40 mg/kg

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
   Exposure time: 4 h
   Test atmosphere: dust/mist
   Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
   Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

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

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

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

Components:

Petrolatum:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
### Remarks

Based on data from similar materials

#### Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
- **Species**: Rabbit
- **Result**: No eye irritation
- **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 405

#### Warfarin:
- **Species**: Rabbit
- **Result**: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

#### White mineral oil (petroleum):
- **Species**: Rabbit
- **Result**: No eye irritation

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

#### Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

#### Petrolatum:
- **Test Type**: Buehler Test
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative
- **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials

#### Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
- **Test Type**: Maximization Test
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative

#### Warfarin:
- **Test Type**: Maximization Test
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative

#### White mineral oil (petroleum):
- **Test Type**: Buehler Test
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Warfarin:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: equivocal
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: equivocal
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: equivocal

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 24 Months
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Petrolatum:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Skin contact
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on fetal development:
- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Skin contact
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Warfarin:
Effects on fetal development:
- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
- Species: Humans, female
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
- Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies.

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Skin contact
- Result: negative

Effects on fetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Result: negative

STOT-single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Routes of exposure: Ingestion
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Warfarin:
Routes of exposure: Ingestion
Target Organs: Blood
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity
Components:
Petrolatum:
Species: Rat
Warfarin Formulation

NOAEL: 5,000 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 y

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Warfarin:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: < 10 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 160 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

Species: Rat
LOAEL: >= 1 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 4 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Petrolatum:
Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: NOEL (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >= 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Toxicity to fish:
LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Warfarin:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 105 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 83.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.059 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC50 (Photobacterium phosphoreum): 67.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 5 min

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

**Persistence and degradability**

**Components:**

**Petrolatum:**
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:**
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Warfarin:**
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 92.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d

**White mineral oil (petroleum):**
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 5.3 - 6.7

**Warfarin:**
Bioaccumulation: Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): <= 21.6
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.7

Mobility in soil: No data available

Other adverse effects: No data available

SECTION 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. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number: UN 2811
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Warfarin)
Class: 6.1
Packing group: II
Labels: 6.1

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No.: UN 2811
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s. (Warfarin)
Class: 6.1
Packing group: II
Labels: Toxic
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 676
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 669

IMDG-Code
UN number: UN 2811
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Warfarin)
Class: 6.1
Packing group: II
Labels: 6.1
EmS Code: F-A, S-A
Marine pollutant: no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

NOM-002-SCT
SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NOM-165-SEMARNAT-2013, Norm establishing a list of substances subject to report for the Registry of Emissions and Pollutant Transfer Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>MPU (kg/year)</th>
<th>Transfer/Release (kg/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warfarin</td>
<td>81-81-2</td>
<td>2500 kg/year</td>
<td>500 kg/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MPU: Applicable reporting threshold when the substance, pure or in mixture in a composition of more than 1% by weight, is used for industrial activities at facilities that are subject to report or are produced by them.

Federal Law for the control of chemical precursors, essential chemical products and machinery for producing capsules, tablets and pills.: Not applicable

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS: not determined

DSL: not determined

IECSC: not determined

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

NOM-010-STPS-2014: Mexico. Norm NOM-010-STPS-2014 on Chemicals Polluting the Work Environment - Identification, Assessment and Control - Appendix 1 Occupational Exposure Limits

ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average

NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE-PPT: Time weighted average limit value

AICL - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Warfarin Formulation

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Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet:

Revision Date: 27.08.2021

The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.

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