## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product name**: Enalapril / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

**Manufacturer or supplier's details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name of supplier</th>
<th>MSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Kumagaya, Saitama Prefecture, Xicheng 810 MSD Co., Ltd. Menuma factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>048-588-8411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail address</td>
<td><a href="mailto:EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com">EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone number</td>
<td>1-908-423-6000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Recommended use**: Pharmaceutical

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reproductive toxicity</th>
<th>Category 1A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</td>
<td>Category 1 (Kidney, Parathyroid gland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</td>
<td>Category 2 (Cardio-vascular system)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GHS label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictograms</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal word</td>
<td>Danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Hazard statements | H360D May damage the unborn child.  
H372 Causes damage to organs (Kidney, Parathyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H373 May cause damage to organs (Cardio-vascular system) 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.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification
Important symptoms and outlines of the emergency assumed:
- Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
- Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
- May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Starch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate</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 soap and 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. Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
- 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting:
- 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.
- Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
- Carbon oxides
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Chlorine compounds
- Sulphur oxides
- 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:
- 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.
- Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spills cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
- Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.
- 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.
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

Handling
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.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
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.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Avoidance of contact
Hygiene measures: Oxidizing agents

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.

Storage
Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers.
Store locked up.
Keep tightly closed.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid: Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

<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>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>58-93-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate</td>
<td>76095-16-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<pre><code>                                                             | Wipe limit     | 500 µg/100 cm²                 | Internal |
</code></pre>

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: Particulates type

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves

Material: 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: powder
### Colour
No data available

### 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
Not applicable

### Evaporation rate
Not applicable

### Flammability (solid, gas)
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

### Flammability (liquids)
No data available

### Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit
No data available

### Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit
No data available

### Vapour pressure
No data available

### Relative vapour density
Not applicable

### Relative density
No data available

### Density
No data available

### Solubility(ies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water solubility</th>
<th>No data available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not applicable

### Auto-ignition temperature
No data available

### Decomposition temperature
No data available

### Viscosity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viscosity, kinematic</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Explosive properties
Not explosive

### Oxidizing properties
The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

### Particle size
No data available
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions: May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means. 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity: Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 10,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 10,000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Rat): 990 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
LD50 (Dog): 250 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

Starch:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg

(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 2,000 - 3,500 mg/kg
LDLo (Rat): 1,775 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 2,000 - 3,500 mg/kg
LDLo (Mouse): 1,000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration):

- LD50 (Rat): 850 mg/kg
  Application Route: Intravenous
- LD50 (Mouse): 750 mg/kg
  Application Route: Intravenous
- LD50 (Dog): > 100 mg/kg
- LDLo (Dog): 200 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

**(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

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

**Components:**

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

**(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Severe irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:**
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
  Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Sister chromatid exchange assay
  Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
  Result: positive
- Test Type: In vitro assay
  Test system: Mouse lymphoma cells
  Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
  Species: Chinese hamster
  Cell type: Bone marrow
  Result: negative
- Test Type: In vivo assay
  Species: Mouse
  Cell type: Bone marrow
  Result: negative

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

(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Alkaline elution assay
  Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
- Species: Mouse, female
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 Years
- Result: negative

- Species: Mouse, male
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 Years
- Result: equivocal

- Species: Rat, male and female
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 Years
- Result: negative

(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 106 weeks
- NOAEL: 90 mg/kg body weight
- Result: negative

- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 94 weeks
- NOAEL: 90 - 180 mg/kg body weight
- Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
- Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility
  - Species: Rat, male and female
  - Application Route: oral (feed)
  - Fertility: NOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Effects on fertility

  Test Type: Fertility
  - Species: Mouse, male and female
  - Application Route: oral (feed)
  - Fertility: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Effects on fertility
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Effects on foetal development:

- Test Type: Development
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Oral
  Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 3,000 mg/kg body weight
  Result: No teratogenic effects

- Test Type: Development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: Oral
  Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg body weight
  Result: No teratogenic effects

(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:

- Test Type: Fertility
  Species: Rat, male and female
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Fertility: NOAEL: 90 mg/kg body weight
  Result: No effects on fertility

- Species: Rat
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 200 mg/kg body weight
  Result: No effects on foetal development

- Species: Rat
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1,200 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Fetotoxicity

- Species: Rat
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 30 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Effects on postnatal development, Effects on newborn, No teratogenic effects

- Species: Rabbit
  Application Route: Ingestion
  General Toxicity Maternal: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
  Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
  Result: Fetotoxicity, Maternal toxicity observed., No teratogenic effects

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:

Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Kidney, Parathyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs (Cardio-vascular system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Target Organs: Kidney, Parathyroid gland
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:
Target Organs: Kidney, Cardio-vascular system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Species: Rat, male and female
LOAEL: 10 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 yr
Target Organs: Kidney, Parathyroid gland

Species: Mouse, male and female
NOAEL: 300 - 550 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 yr
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Dog
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 9 Months
Target Organs: Parathyroid gland

(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:
Species: Dog
NOAEL: 15 mg/kg
LOAEL: 30 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 1 yr
Target Organs: Kidney

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 90 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 1 yr
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Monkey
NOAEL: 30 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 1 Months
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

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

**Components:**

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
No aspiration toxicity classification

**Experience with human exposure**

**Components:**

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
- **Eye contact**
  - Symptoms: Eye irritation
- **Ingestion**
  - Symptoms: Dizziness, Headache, Fatigue, Nausea, Abdominal pain, hypotension, dry mouth, electrolyte imbalance, eye pain

**(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:**
- **Ingestion**
  - Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system
    - Symptoms: hypotension, Cough, Dizziness, Headache, Blurred vision, Fatigue, Oedema, Nausea, hyperkalemia, fainting, Weakness, skin rash
  - Remarks: May cause harm to the unborn child.

---

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity**

**Components:**

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 500 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h

**(S)-1-[N-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl]-L-proline maleate:**
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 346 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
- **Toxicity to microorganisms**
  - EC50 (Natural microorganism): > 1,000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 3 h
  - Test Type: Respiration inhibition
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations
- UNRTDG: Not regulated as a dangerous good
- IATA-DGR: Not regulated as a dangerous good
- IMDG-Code: Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

National Regulations
Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Related Regulations
- Fire Service Law
  Not applicable to dangerous materials / designated flammables.
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Chemical Substance Control Law
Not applicable for Specified Chemical Substance, Monitoring Chemical Substance and Priority Assessment Chemical Substance.

Industrial Safety and Health Law

Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacture
Not applicable

Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture
Not applicable

Substances Prevented From Impairment of Health
Not applicable

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 2: Information on Existing Chemicals having Mutagenicity
Not applicable

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 1: Information on Notified Substances having Mutagenicity
Not applicable

Substances Subject to be Notified Names
Not applicable

Substances Subject to be Indicated Names
Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances
Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Lead Poisoning
Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Tetraalkyl Lead Poisoning
Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning
Not applicable

Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)
Not applicable

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law
Not applicable

Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof
Not applicable

High Pressure Gas Safety Act
Not applicable

Explosive Control Law
Not applicable
Vessel Safety Law
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Aviation Law
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law
Bulk transportation: Not classified as noxious liquid substance
Pack transportation: Not classified as marine pollutant

Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act
Narcotic or Psychotropic Raw Material (Export / Import Permission)
Not applicable
Specific Narcotic or Psychotropic Raw Material (Export / Import permission)
Not applicable

Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law
Industrial waste

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: yyyy/mm/dd

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International
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.