

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

Ruth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5527-03

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/03/2023

Print Date: 05/04/2023

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

Product Identifier

Product name	WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	COUMARIN DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC
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	Active ingredient in some rodenticides. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ruth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd
Address	Unit 4, 26 Kent Road Mascot NSW 2020 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9667 0700
Fax	+61 2 9669 0430
Website	http://www.rci.com.au/
Email	info@rci.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Australia Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas 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 and protective clothing.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
81-81-2	>60	<u>warfarin</u>

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: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK. ▶ At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given. ▶ Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non-availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor. <p>NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>NOTE: Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. (ICSC20305/20307)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Acute clinical effects depend on the site of haemorrhage and include haemoptysis, haematuria, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal or back pain (retroperitoneal haemorrhage), haemarthrosis, epistaxis and bleeding gums, cerebrovascular accidents (with occasional paralysis) and multiple ecchymoses and/or haematomata especially of the elbows, knees and buttocks.

- ▶ Activated charcoal or cathartics are usually all that is needed in accidental ingestion of coumarin-based rodenticides. Ipecac is indicated within 2-3 hours of exposure if more than 0.25 mg/kg of warfarin or any superwarfarin compound is ingested.
- ▶ The decision to admit is based on an initial prolongation of the prothrombin time or massive overdose.
- ▶ Antidotes for serious ingestions are Vitamin K1 (Mephyton, Phytomenadion, Koakian) (10-25 mg orally for adults; 5-10 mg orally for children) and Aqua Mephyton (5-10 mg intramuscularly for adults; 1-5 mg intramuscularly for children). Only in victims who are bleeding severely or otherwise in severe distress should the drug be given intravenously and then at a rate no faster than 1 mg/min.
- ▶ Vitamin K3 (menadione) and K4 (menadiol) are not effective antidotes.

CAUTION: Large doses of vitamin K in premature or neonatal infants have produced haemolytic anaemia, Heinz Body formation, jaundice and kernicterus.

- ▶ Superwarfarin overdose requires large doses of Vitamin K1 (40 mg/kg), constant monitoring and prolonged observation until the prothrombin time returns to normal after cessation of Vitamin K1 therapy.
- ▶ Fresh-frozen plasma and fresh blood (to supply accessory coagulation factors) may be needed for acute bleeding.
- ▶ Cholestyramine 4 gm, three times daily for ten days can decrease plasma half-life by preventing enterohepatic recycling. [ELLENHORN BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology] [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▶ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC). ▶ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. ▶ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. ▶ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. ▶ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. ▶ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec. ▶ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. ▶ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). ▶ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (H-Class HEPA type) (consider
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	<p>explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). H-Class HEPA filtered industrial vacuum cleaners should NOT be used on wet materials or surfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping. ▶ Place in suitable containers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ 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. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. ▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. ▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. ▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. ▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. ▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. ▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ 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.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▸ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Removable head packaging; ▸ Cans with friction closures and ▸ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>For lactones (also known as cyclic esters):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The reactions of lactones are similar to those of esters · Heating a lactone with a base (sodium hydroxide) will hydrolyse the lactone to its parent compound, the straight chained bifunctional compound. Like straight-chained esters, the hydrolysis-condensation reaction of lactones is a reversible reaction, with an equilibrium. However, the equilibrium constant of the hydrolysis reaction of the lactone is lower than that of the straight-chained ester i.e. the products (hydroxyacids) are less favoured in the case of the lactones. · Lactones can be reduced to diols using lithium aluminium hydride in dry ether. · Lactones also react with ethanolic ammonia, gamma-Lactones will react to yield CH₂(OH)-(CH₂)₂-CO-NH₂. · gamma-Lactones (5-membered cyclic esters), delta-lactones (6-membered cyclic esters) and epsilon lactones (7-membered cyclic esters) are the most stable lactone structures because, as in all organic cycles, 5, 6 and 7-membered rings minimise the strain of bond angles · alpha-Lactones (3-membered cyclic esters) and beta-lactones (4-membered cyclic esters) represent a group of strained-ring (unstable) substances · beta-Lactones (such as the oxetanones) exhibit similar reactivities to epoxides due to their inherent ring strain (beta-lactones, 22.8 kcal/mol; epoxides, 27.2 kcal/mol). In general, hard nucleophiles such as alkoxides, alkyllithiums, and Grignard reagents react with beta-lactones to cleave the acyl C-O bond, while alkyl C-O cleavage occurs with soft nucleophiles including organocuprates, azides, halides, and thiolates · Sesquiterpene lactones, (generally 5-membered cyclic esters with an alkene side chain) found in many plants, can react with other molecules via a Michael reaction · Lactones readily form polyesters <p>Naturally occurring lactones are mainly saturated and unsaturated gamma- and delta-lactones, and to a lesser extent macrocyclic lactones. The gamma and delta-lactones are intramolecular esters of the corresponding hydroxy fatty acids.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▸ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. ▸ Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. ▸ Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. ▸ Esters may be incompatible with aliphatic amines and nitrates. ▸ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	warfarin	Warfarin	0.1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
warfarin	1.8 mg/m ³	20 mg/m ³	350 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
warfarin	100 mg/m ³	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. ▶ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. ▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)	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
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment																	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																

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Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Elbow length PVC gloves <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
	Body protection
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

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

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to

Continued...

personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Where significant concentrations of the material are likely to enter the breathing zone, a Class P3 respirator may be required.

Class P3 particulate filters are used for protection against highly toxic or highly irritant particulates.

Filtration rate: Filters at least 99.95% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS
- Highly toxic particles e.g. Organophosphate Insecticides, Radionuclides, Asbestos

Note: P3 Rating can only be achieved when used with a Full Face Respirator or Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR). If used with any other respirator, it will only provide filtration protection up to a P2 rating.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White crystalline solid; immiscible in water.		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.24
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	2.7
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5.6	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	159-164	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

<p>Inhaled</p>	<p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation.</p> <p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Coumarin and its derivatives may act as slight allergens in contact with mucous membranes. Absorption by the lungs is not considered to be a significant route of entry.</p> <p>Necrosis of the skin has been reported after chronic warfarin therapy. Absorption of warfarin through the skin is slow but measurable. Percutaneous absorption has been the cause of severe poisonings. Severe dermatitis has been associated with exposures.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.</p>
<p>Ingestion</p>	<p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing.</p> <p>4-Hydroxycoumarins (syn: coumarins) and indan-1,3-dione derivatives are often used as rodenticides and as anticoagulant drugs. They cause spontaneous and lethal haemorrhage in the rodents that ingest them. Under the general name antivitamin K they block the hepatic synthesis of prothrombin at the expense of vitamin K (coumarin itself produces little antiprothrombin activity). Under normal conditions of use they present little danger to man although they may produce haemorrhagic accidents if they are absorbed in large or repeated doses or by certain persons with a natural or acquired sensitivity. Poisonings may produce nausea and vomiting effects may be delayed for several days. Other symptoms include bleeding gums, an increased tendency to bruise, blood in the urine and faeces and excessive bleeding from minor cuts or scratches. Severe poisonings may result in haemorrhagic shock, coma and death. In rare cases kidney, liver or lymphatic lesions have been seen.</p> <p>Warfarin has a plasma half-life of 42 hours and can exhibit toxicity over several days. Some individuals tolerate extremely high doses due to genetically determined drug resistance.</p> <p>Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>
<p>Skin Contact</p>	<p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact.</p> <p>Coumarin and its derivatives may act as slight allergens in contact with skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>510warfar</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal.</p>
<p>Eye</p>	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
<p>Chronic</p>	<p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.</p> <p>Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Repeated exposure to some coumarin derivatives may produce nosebleed, bleeding gut and pharynx, petechial rash, widespread bruising, haematoma, haemoptysis, haematemesis, haematuria and bloody stools. Bleeding into the organs, gastrointestinal tract, joints, abdominal or retroperitoneal area may produce localised pain. Anaemia with weakness, pallor and</p>

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

shock may result from occupational exposures - severe haemorrhaging may be fatal. Many coumarins are mutagenic and high doses by mouth produce bile duct carcinomas in rats. Coumarins also antagonise tumour induction by carcinogens and possess potent antimetastatic properties.

Clinical use of the structurally related indanediones has produced pyrexia, renal tubular necrosis, paralysis of accommodation and exfoliative dermatitis.

Coumarin and its derivatives may act as slight allergens in contact with mucous membranes. Absorption by the lungs is not considered to be a significant route of entry.

Congenital malformations have occurred following maternal exposure to warfarin. Effects are primarily seen in the craniofacial region of the foetus and include nasal hypoplasia, bone stippling and mental retardation. Central nervous system abnormalities have occurred during second or third trimester exposures. Exposure during early pregnancy may also produce dysmorphia

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
warfarin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 40 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.32 mg/L4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Pig) LD50; 1 mg/kg ^[2]	
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	

WARFARIN Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
warfarin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>83.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0281-0.042mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>17mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

LC50 Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96h: 65 mg/l EC50 Freshwater water flea (Daphnia magna) 48 h: > 105 mg/l EC50 Algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus) 72h: > 83.2 mg/l NOEC Growth inhibition algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum) : 0.34 mg/l NOEC Cell multiplication inhibition algae (Scenedesmus capricornutum) : 0.073 mg/L [Manufacturer]

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

for coumarin/ indanedione rodenticides:

These rodenticides are anticoagulants.

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

Environmental fate:

Because of their low vapour pressure, they do not readily volatilise into the air. Henry's Law constants indicate low volatility from moist soil and water surfaces. The partition coefficients indicate that most have the potential for bioaccumulation.

Available data indicate that they are moderately persistent and immobile in soils. An exception is bromadiolone, which may leach in soils low in organic matter and clay. They appear to be stable to hydrolysis at pH 7 and 9.

Ecotoxicity:

Ecotoxicity:

Laboratory studies demonstrated that these this class of pesticide is acutely and chronically toxic to a wide variety of organisms, including birds, mammals, fish and aquatic invertebrates.

Freshwater Invertebrate EC50: 0.24-2.0 mg a.i./L (typical values - moderately to highly toxic)

Freshwater Fish LC50: 0.015-7.5 mg a.i./L (typical values -d moderately to very highly toxic).

Birds Acute LD50: 0.26-620 mg a.i./kg (typical - moderately to very highly toxic)

Birds Chonic Dietary LC50: 0.8-906 mg a.i. mg/kg (typical - moderately to very highly toxic)

Mammals LD50: 0.2-35.7 mg a.i./kg (typical - very highly toxic)

In addition, they are a cause of secondary toxicity to predator/scavenger birds and mammals.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
warfarin	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
warfarin	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
warfarin	LOW (KOC = 273.2)



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number or ID number	3027
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WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

UN proper shipping name	COUMARIN DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	6.1
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Packing group	I	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	61 274
	Limited quantity	0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3027	
UN proper shipping name	Coumarin derivative pesticide, solid, toxic *	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	6L
Packing group	I	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A5
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	673
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	666
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3027	
UN proper shipping name	COUMARIN DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	I	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-A
	Special provisions	61 274
	Limited Quantities	0

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
warfarin	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
warfarin	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

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

warfarin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Chemicals with non-industrial uses removed from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (old Inventory)

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 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (warfarin)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
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	10/03/2023
Initial Date	04/02/2022

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	16/02/2022	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Name
4.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/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 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.

Continued...

WARFARIN (Ruth Consolidated Industries)

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

AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDL: 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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