




SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION	
1.1 Product identifier	
Product name:	Somulose® (Solution for Injection)
Synonyms:	Not Available
Proper Shipping name:	MEDICINE, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains quinalbarbitone sodium)
Other means of identification:	None
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against	
Recommended uses:	For use in animals only. Solution for injection indicated for euthanasia in dogs, cats, horses and cattle.
Uses advised against:	Not for human use. Do not use if solution is not clear or if any sediment is observed.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture	
Registered company name:	Dechra Ltd
Address:	Snaygill Industrial Estate Keighley Road Skipton North Yorkshire BD23 2RW UK
Telephone:	+44 (0) 1756 791311
Fax:	+44 (0) 1756 798604
Website:	www.dechra.com
Email:	Not available
New Zealand Supplier:	RxVet Ltd
Address:	Unit 15 2-4 Northpoint Street Plimmerton Porirua 5026 New Zealand
Telephone:	0800 479 838
Fax:	04 974 7793
Website:	www.rxvet.co.nz
Email:	info@rxvet.co.nz

1.4 Emergency Telephone Numbers	
New Zealand National Poisons Center:	0800 764 766 [0800 POISON], 24 hour service
SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture	
Classification:	Controlled Drug (C4) ² , Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. New Zealand classification as per Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
2.2 Label Elements	
GHS Label Elements:	
Signal Word:	DANGER
Hazard statement(s):	
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.



Precautionary Statement(s) Response:	
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
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 in accordance with local regulations.
2.3 Other Hazard Information	
Skin Contact	SOMULOSE is a potent drug which is highly toxic to man. Extreme care should be taken to avoid accidental self-injection. Use an intravenous catheter instead of needle whenever possible.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION ON THE INGREDIENTS			
3.1 Substances			
See section below for composition of mixtures			
3.2 Mixtures			
CAS No	% Weight	Name	Indication
309-43-3	40	Quinalbarbitone Sodium	Hypnotic derivative of barbituric acid with a rapid onset of action, which profoundly depresses the central nervous system, including respiratory centres.
85-79-0	2.5	Cinchocaine Hydrochloride	Marked cardiotoxic effects at high doses. When given in combination, the barbiturate produces rapid loss of consciousness and cessation of respiration while the cinchocaine depresses the cardiac conduction resulting in early cardiac arrest. Cinchocaine can cause hypersensitivity reactions.



Not available	Proprietary	Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not applicable
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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact:	In case of accidental spillage onto eyes, immediately wash the affected area with water. If irritation or swelling of eyes occurs, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner.
Skin contact:	In case of accidental spillage onto skin, immediately wash the affected area with water. If irritation or swelling occurs, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner.
Inhalation:	Inhalation is highly unlikely due to the nature of the product and how it is packaged and administered. If irritation or difficulty in breathing occurs, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner. Remove the patient from the contaminated area. Lay the patient down, keep warm and rested.
Ingestion:	Ingestion is highly unlikely due to the nature of the product and how it is packaged and administered. If swallowed, seek urgent medical attention. Remove material and flush mouth with water.
Self-injection:	In the event of accidental self-administration, by injection or skin absorption, seek urgent medical assistance advising medical service of barbiturate and local anaesthetic poisoning and show the package leaflet or label to the medical practitioner.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eye contact:	May cause eye irritation. Possibility of swelling of the eyes following exposure.
Skin contact:	Cinchocaine can cause hypersensitivity following skin contact. Hypersensitivity to cinchocaine may lead to contact dermatitis, which can become severe.
Self-injection:	Quinalbarbitone is a hypnotic derivative of barbituric acid with a rapid onset of action, which profoundly depresses the central nervous system, including the respiratory centres. Cinchocaine has marked cardiotoxic effects at high doses. When given in combination, the barbiturate produces rapid loss of consciousness and cessation of respiration while the cinchocaine depresses the cardiac conduction resulting in early cardiac arrest.



4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SOMULOSE is a potent drug which is highly toxic to man.

The main risk to the veterinary surgeon is self-injection, but this is minimized by use of the euthanasia kit since the drug is administered via a catheter rather than a needle. In the event of accidental self-administration, by injection or skin absorption, seek urgent medical assistance advising medical service of barbiturate and local anaesthetic poisoning and show the label.

ADVICE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONER: Do not leave patient unattended. Maintain airways and give symptomatic and supportive treatment.

If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning. Swelling of the face, lips or eyes, or difficulty breathing may occur although these have not been reported, and are more serious symptoms that require urgent medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable:	Select extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area
Unsuitable:	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire incompatibility:	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

Firefighting:	No special precautions
Fire / explosion hazard:	The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Due to the rapid onset of action of quinalbarbitone if accidentally self-administered, this product should only be administered in the presence of an assistant/other individual.

For information on protective equipment, see section 8

6.2 Environmental Precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Spills are unlikely due to the nature of the product and how it is packaged



Minor Spills:	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills:	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of the hazard. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE	
7.1 Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling:	This is a potent drug, which is highly toxic to man – extreme care should be taken to avoid accidental self-administration. Wear suitable protection gloves and clothing when handling the product. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with water after handling. In case of accidental self-injection seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Safe Storage:	Store between 10 and 25°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Protect from frost. Protect from light. Following withdrawal of the first dose, use the product within 60 days. Discard unused material. Do not use if the solution is not clear or if any sediment is observed. Check that containers are clearly labelled Amber, glass vials containing 25 ml or 50 ml Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
Storage incompatibility:	Incompatible with ammonium salts, acids, acidic salts, acidic substances and chloral hydrate. Aqueous solutions of the free acid barbiturates may be precipitated from solution by their metal derivatives, by carbon dioxide, other stronger acids including alkaloid salts. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

7.3 Specific end uses
Not available

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient data:
 Not available

Emergency limits:
 Not available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls: The basic types of engineering controls are:
 Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the particular risk.

Personal protection:



Eye and face protection: No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
 OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection: See hand protection below

Hands/ feet protection: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
 OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves

Body protection: Wear appropriate clothing

Other protection: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

Thermal hazards: Not applicable

Respiratory protection: Not applicable

Recommended Material(s)

Glove Selection Index
 Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
 The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection;
Somulose

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C



Material	CPI
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C
<p>* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index A: Best Selection B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. - * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.</p>	
<p>8.3 Environmental exposure controls</p> <p>SOMULOSE is an euthanasia product for use in cats, dogs, horses, cattle and goats and as such will only be used in small numbers of cases at any given time. It is important that the carcass of a euthanased animal is disposed of correctly. If carcasses are buried, there is a possibility that other animals such as dogs and foxes may dig them up and consume the meat. This carries a strong risk of relay toxicity.</p> <p>Burial also poses the danger of the product leaching out into water and accumulating in rivers and streams where other animals may drink the contaminated water. It is unlikely that sufficient quantities of SOMULOSE would enter rivers and streams such that animals drinking the water and organisms living in the rivers and streams would be adversely affected, but it would be extremely difficult to calculate these risks with any degree of accuracy.</p> <p>It is therefore strongly recommended that carcasses of animals' euthanased with SOMULOSE are incinerated.</p>	



Material	CPI
SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
<p>Appearance: Somulose: Clear, slightly straw coloured viscous solution 1. Quinalbarbitone Sodium: A white odourless hygroscopic powder. 2. Cinchocaine Hydrochloride: Fine, white odourless or almost odourless, hygroscopic crystals or white to off-white crystalline powder.</p> <p>Physical state: Liquid</p> <p>Odour: 1. Odourless 2. Odourless, or almost odourless</p> <p>Odour Threshold: Not available</p> <p>pH (as supplied): 1. 10% solution has a pH of 9.7 – 10.5 2. 2% solution has a pH of 5-6</p> <p>Melting point / freezing point (degrees C): 1. 156-161°C 2. 96-100°C</p> <p>Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not available</p> <p>Flash Point: In water – no flash point</p> <p>Evaporation rate: Not available</p> <p>Flammability: Not available</p> <p>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not available</p> <p>Vapour pressure: Not available</p> <p>Relative Density (at degrees C): Not available</p> <p>Solubility in water and solvents (mg/l): 1. 333.3 g/l 2. 2000 g/l</p> <p>Vapour density: Not available</p> <p>Auto ignition temperature (degrees C): Not available</p> <p>Decomposition temperature (degrees C): Not available</p> <p>Viscosity: (degrees C): Not available</p> <p>Explosive properties: Not available</p> <p>Oxidising properties: Not available</p> <p>Partition Coefficient: Not available</p> <p>Molecular weight: 1. 260.3 2. 379.9</p> <p>Taste: 1. Slightly bitter 2. Not available</p> <p>Surface tension: Not available</p> <p>Volative component: Not available</p> <p>Gas group: Not available</p> <p>pH as a solution: Not available</p> <p>VOC g/L: Not available</p>	
9.2 Other information	
Not available	



Material	CPI
SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
10.1 Reactivity:	See Section 7
10.2 Chemical stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:	The product is not considered to be hazardous if used as per instructions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents. See Section 7.2 for further information.
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	See Section 7
10.5 Incompatible materials:	Particularly incompatible with acids and acidic salts. See Section 7.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition:	See Section 5
SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Inhalation:	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
Ingestion:	Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Side effects of barbiturates include slow, shallow breathing, pin-point pupils, weak pulse, low blood pressure and sometimes a skin reaction. A red rash sensitive to light may occur with spots.
Skin contact:	Cinchocaine can cause hypersensitivity following skin contact. Hypersensitivity to cinchocaine may lead to contact dermatitis, which can become severe.
Eye contact:	Can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Swelling of the eyes may occur although this has not been reported.
Chronic:	Contact dermatitis is possible if the user has hypersensitivity to cinchocaine after skin contact.
Self-injection:	Quinalbarbitone is a hypnotic derivative of barbituric acid with a rapid onset of action, which profoundly depresses the central nervous system, including the respiratory centres. Cinchocaine has marked cardiotoxic effects at high doses. When given in combination, the barbiturate produces rapid loss of consciousness and cessation of respiration while the cinchocaine depresses the cardiac conduction resulting in early cardiac arrest.



Somulose:	Toxicity	Irritation
	<p>Somulose is a potent euthanasia product and is highly toxic to man if self-administered.</p> <p>Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40g may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>	<p>Somulose can pose as an irritant to eyes and skin if accidentally spilled. There is a possibility of contact dermatitis.</p>
Quinalbarbitone Sodium:	Toxicity	Irritation
	Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ : 125 mg/kg ^[1]	Not available
Cinchocaine Hydrochloride:	Toxicity	Irritation
	Cinchocaine has marked cardiotoxic effects at high doses.	Cinchocaine can cause hypersensitivity following skin contact. Hypersensitivity to cinchocaine may lead to contact dermatitis, which can become severe.
Propylene Glycol:	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ : 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild Eye (rabbit): 100 mg – mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
Ethanol:	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : 17100 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC ₅₀ : 64000 ppm/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ : >1187-2769 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
Water:	Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ : >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not available
<p>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</p>		

a) Acute toxicity	<p>1) Quinalbarbitone sodium – minimum lethal dose in man is 2 g (oral). LD₅₀ (mice) – 112 mg/kg ip; 100 mg/kg iv</p> <p>2) Cinchocaine hydrochloride – minimum lethal dose in man is 15 mg/kg (oral)</p>	f) Carcinogenicity:	Not available
b) Skin corrosion/irritation:	Yes – possibility of skin rash. Cinchocaine can cause hypersensitivity which may lead to contact dermatitis.	g) Reproductive toxicity:	Not available
c) Serious eye damage/irritation:	Yes - irritation. Possibility of swelling although this has not been recorded.	h) STOT – single exposure:	Not available
d) Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Yes - Cinchocaine can cause hypersensitivity which may lead to contact dermatitis. Difficulty breathing may occur although this has not been reported.	i) STOT – repeated exposure:	Not available
e) Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not available	j) Aspiration hazard:	Not available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Ingredient	Endp oint	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Quinalbarbitone Sodium	LC ₅₀	96	Fish	23.6mg/L	2
Cinchocaine Hydrochloride	LC ₅₀	96	Fish	4.681mg/L	1



Cinchocaine Hydrochloride	EC ₅₀	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.716mg/L	1
Propylene Glycol	LC ₅₀	96	Fish	710mg/L	2
Propylene Glycol	EC ₅₀	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	2
Propylene Glycol	EC ₅₀	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10905.921mg/L	1
Propylene Glycol	EC ₅₀	384	Crustacea	311.145mg/L	1
Propylene Glycol	NOE C	168	Fish	98mg/L	2
Ethanol	LC ₅₀	96	Fish	42mg/L	2
Ethanol	EC ₅₀	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
Ethanol	EC ₅₀	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	2
Ethanol	EC ₅₀	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0129024mg/L	2
Ethanol	NOE C	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	2
Legend:			1. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 2. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data		

Harmful 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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Quinalbarbitone Sodium	HIGH	HIGH
Cinchocaine Hydrochloride	HIGH	HIGH
Propylene Glycol	LOW	LOW
Ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
Water	LOW	LOW

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulative Potential
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Quinalbarbitone Sodium	LOW (LogKOW = 2.359)
Cinchocaine Hydrochloride	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.4)
Propylene Glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
Ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
Water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
12.4 Mobility in Soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
Quinalbarbitone Sodium	LOW (KOC = 211)
Cinchocaine Hydrochloride	LOW (KOC = 58180)
Propylene Glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
Ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
Water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not Applicable	
12.6 Other adverse effects Not Available	
SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
13.1 Waste treatment methods	
Product / packaging disposal:	<p>Warning: Hazardous material. Handle with great care.</p> <p>Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste material derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.</p> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails)</p> <p>Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use,</p>

	<p>and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</p> <p>Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.</p>
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels required:



Marine pollutant:	No	
Hazchem:	2X	
Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
14.1 UN Number	3249	
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	MEDICINE, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains quinalbarbitone sodium)	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class	6.1
	Sub risk	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	III	
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	221; 223
	Limited quantity	5 kg
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable	



Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
14.1 UN Number	3249	
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	MEDICINE, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains quinalbarbitone sodium)	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1
	ICAO / IATA Sub risk	Not applicable
	ERG Code	6L
14.4 Packing group	III	
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3A801
	Cargo only packing instructions	677
	Cargo only maximum qty/pack	200 kg
	Passenger and cargo packaging instructions	670
	Passenger and cargo maximum qty/pack	100 kg
	Passenger and cargo limited quantity packing instructions	Y645
	Passenger and cargo limited maximum qty/pack	5 kg
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable	
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
14.1 UN Number	3249	
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	MEDICINE, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains quinalbarbitone sodium)	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Sub risk	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	III	



14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-A
	Special provisions	221 223
	Limited quantities	5 kg
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable	
SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION		
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture		
This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard		
HSR Number	Group Standard	
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Group Standard 2012	
Controlled Drug (C4)¹		
Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A11412		
Restricted Veterinary Medicine		
Legend:	1. <i>New Zealand classification as per Misuse of Drugs Act 1975</i>	
QUINALBARBITONE SODIUM(309-43-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)		
CINCHOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE(85-79-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)		
Location Test Certificate		
Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.		
Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Approved Handler		
Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls)		



Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
6.1A, 6.1B, 6.1C (except for propellant powders of classes 1.1C (UN 0160) and 1.3C (UN 0161))	Any quantity

Refer group Standards for further information

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol; ethanol; water; quinalbarbitone sodium; cinchocaine)
China - IECSC	N (quinalbarbitone sodium; cinchocaine)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water; dibucaine)
Korea - KECI	N (quinalbarbitone sodium; cinchocaine)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (quinalbarbitone sodium; cinchocaine)
USA - TSCA	N (quinalbarbitone sodium; cinchocaine)
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable



SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The SDS is written in accordance to guidelines specified by REACH, GHS, OSHA and ECHA.

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. Prepared by DECHRA LTD on the basis of the best available data. No representation is given that the information provided is complete in all respects.

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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.