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# Aramine® Metaraminol 10mg in 1mL Injection

**Phebra Pty Ltd**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **0**

Chemwatch: **5308-38**
Version No: **3.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **30/05/2018**
Print Date: **31/05/2018**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Aramine® Metaraminol 10mg in 1mL Injection |
| **Synonyms** | INJ188 |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Treating hypertension. |

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **Phebra** |
| **Address** | 19 Orion Road Lane Cove West NSW 2066 Australia |
| **Telephone** | +61 2 9420 9199\|1800 720 020 |
| **Fax** | +61 2 9420 9177 |
| **Website** | www.phebra.com |
| **Email** | info@phebra.com |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **Not Available** |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | +61 401 264 004 |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | N/A |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

| | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|
| Flammability | **0** | |
| Toxicity | **0** | |
| Body Contact | **0** | |
| Reactivity | **0** | |
| Chronic | **0** | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | S4 |
| **Classification** | Not Applicable |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** | Not Applicable |
| SIGNAL WORD | **NOT APPLICABLE** |

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

**Continued...**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 33402-03-8 | 1-10 | metaraminol bitartrate |
| Not Available | <4 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| 7732-18-5 | >60 | water |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with water.<br>▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin or hair contact occurs:<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.<br>▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.<br>▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>▸ Observe the patient carefully.<br>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for metaraminol
Metaraminol is absorbed when taken by mouth.
After metaraminol has been infused for some time, tachyphylaxis may lead to recurrent hypotension; it has been suggested that an infusion of noradrenaline may restore responsiveness. The hypertensive effects of metaraminol may be treated with an alpha-adrenoreceptor blocking agent such as phentolamine mesylate. Martindale
A sympatholytic agent may be given to reduce hypertension. An appropriate antiarrhythmic agent e.g. procainamide hydrochloride, may also be required. With the prolonged action of metaraminol bitartrate, a cumulative effect is possible. If there is excessive vasopressor response (constriction) there may be prolonged elevation of blood pressure therefore, blood or plasma volume expanders should be used when the reason for hypotension or shock is decreased circulating volume.
Mercke, Sharp and Dohme
Treatment of overdose of oral sympathomimetics should be symptomatic and supportive and may include the following:
1. Consider gastric lavage within one hour of ingestion. Induced vomiting may not be advisable because of the potential for seizures and worsening hypertension.
2. Administer activated charcoal slurry.
3. Monitor EKG, ECG, serum electrolytes, blood sugar, blood pressure, urinary output, and renal function. Pharmacological action is required only in severely symptomatic patients.
4. For pulmonary edema (noncardiogenic) - Maintain ventilation and oxygenation with close arterial blood gas monitoring.
5. For seizures or severe agitation - Administer benzodiazepines.
6. For dystonic reactions - Administer benzotropine or diphenhydramine.
7. For ventricular tachycardia - Administer lidocaine.
8. For severe hypertension - Nitroprusside, labetalol, or phentolamine may be necessary.
9. For hypotension - Infuse patient with isotonic solution; if condition persists, administer dopamine or norepinephrine.
10. For rhabdomyolosis - Administer sufficient 0.9% saline to maintain urine output of 2 to 3 l/kg/hour. Diuretics may be necessary; urinary alkalinization is NOT routinely recommended.
11. For hyperthermia - Manage with external cooling; avoid phenothiazines. [Meditext 2006]
Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | None known. |

### Advice for firefighters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.<br>▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ Non combustible.<br>▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.<br>May emit poisonous fumes. |
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

## 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** | ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.<br>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.<br>▸ Wipe up.<br>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| **Major Spills** | Moderate hazard.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.<br>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.<br>▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.<br>▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>Keep cool. Store below 25 deg.C |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.<br>▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Metaraminol is incompatible with fibrinogen, thiopentone sodium, warfarin sodium, hylprednisolone sodium succinate, hydrocortisone sodium succinate, prednisolone sodium phosphate and dexamethasone sodium phosphate in sodium chloride injection and glucose injection.<br>There is loss of clarity when intravenous solutions are mixed with those of benzylpenicillin, hydrocortisone, sodium succinate, methicillin sodium or phenytoin sodium or glucose solutions of thiopentone or warfarin sodium.<br>Nitrofurantoin sodium in glucose injection is incompatible; the pH falls to 7.2 and a brown precipitate is formed.<br>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aramine® Metaraminol 10mg in 1mL Injection | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| metaraminol bitartrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | Not Available |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |

## Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate engineering controls** | 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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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.<br>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.<br><br>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. |
| **Personal protection** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ▸ Safety glasses with side shields<br>▸ Chemical goggles.<br>▸ 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 |
| **Hands/feet protection** | Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.<br>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ▸ Overalls.<br>▸ P.V.C. apron.<br>▸ Barrier cream.<br>▸ Skin cleansing cream.<br>▸ Eye wash unit. |

### 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:
Aramine® Metaraminol 10mg in 1mL Injection

| Material | CPI |
|---|---|
| BUTYL | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | C |

* 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

### Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 | 1000 | -AUS / Class1 P2 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | -AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | -2 P2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | -3 P2 |
| 100+ | | | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
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)

**Continued...**

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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Clear colourless liquid; mixes with water. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Applicable |
| **pH (as supplied)** | 3.2-4.5 | **Decomposition temperature** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (cSt)** | Not Available |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **Flash point (°C)** | Not Applicable | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Applicable | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Applicable | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Applicable | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Not Available | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water (g/L)** | Miscible | **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** | ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>▸ Product is considered stable.<br>▸ 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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.<br>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| **Ingestion** | Metaraminol overdose may result in hypertension accompanied by headache, nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis (sweating), constricting sensation in the chest, cerebral haemorrhage, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, or convulsions. Fatally poisoned rats and mice showed clonic convulsions, dyspnea, and loss of righting before death. Surviving animals exhibited tachypnea, mild excitement with subsequent lethargy and frequent piloerection. In clinical use acute pulmonary oedema, arrhythmias, cerebral haemorrhage or cardiac arrest has been reported when the hypertensive response is too rapidly induced. Due to its vasoconstricting effects, exposure by individuals with diabetes, cardiac or thyroid disease or hypertension should be avoided. |
| **Skin Contact** | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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. |
| **Eye** | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| **Chronic** | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>Animal testing shows that metaraminol may cause vomiting, salivation, decreased weight, increased urine output, and increase in white cell count. No studies have been performed regarding potential to cause cancer, mutations or effects on fertility. It is not known whether metaraminol can harm the foetus or reproductive ability or whether it is secreted in human milk. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Aramine® Metaraminol 10mg in 1mL Injection** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **metaraminol bitartrate** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 240 mg/kg[2] | Not Available |
| **water** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***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* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **METARAMINOL BITARTRATE** | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.<br>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.<br>ADI: 0.01 mg/day * function/structure of salivary glands recorded. * Mercke, Sharp and Dohme |
| **WATER** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aramine® Metaraminol 10mg in 1mL Injection** | **ENDPOINT** | **TEST DURATION (HR)** | **SPECIES** | **VALUE** | **SOURCE** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| **metaraminol bitartrate** | **ENDPOINT** | **TEST DURATION (HR)** | **SPECIES** | **VALUE** | **SOURCE** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| **water** | **ENDPOINT** | **TEST DURATION (HR)** | **SPECIES** | **VALUE** | **SOURCE** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Legend:*** | *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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* |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| water | LOW | LOW |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| water | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Continued...**

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible.<br>▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.<br>▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).<br>▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine Pollutant** | NO |
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

### Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**METARAMINOL BITARTRATE(33402-03-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

**WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 30/05/2018 |
| **Initial Date** | 29/05/2018 |

### 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。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

**Continued...**

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