Warfarin Formulation



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Section 1: Identification

Product name : Warfarin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908

Upper Hutt - New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 800 543

Emergency telephone number : 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) 0800 243 622 (0800

CHEMCALL)

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product Restrictions on use : Not applicable

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 2

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 4

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

Category 1 (Blood)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H330 Fatal if inhaled.

H360D May damage the unborn child.





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H372 Causes damage to organs (Blood) through prolonged or

repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor. Rinse mouth.

P302 + P352 + P312 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air

and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

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

attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	>= 90 -<= 100
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	8002-74-2	>= 1 -< 10
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	>= 1 -< 10
Warfarin	81-81-2	>= 1 -< 2.5

Section 4: First-aid measures

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.





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When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

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

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : If in eyes, rinse well with water.

Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

the skin.

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Toxic if swallowed.

Harmful in contact with skin.

Fatal if inhaled.

May damage the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient

concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a

potential dust explosion hazard.

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.





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Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

Hazchem Code : 2X

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Only trained personnel should re-enter the area.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces

with compressed air).

Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to deter-

mine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Technical measures : Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust

causing an explosion.

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding

and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

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

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.





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Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye

flushing systems and safety showers close to the working

place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the

use of administrative controls.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labelled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Explosives

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	WES-TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		WES-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	8002-74-2	WES-TWA (Fumes)	2 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		TWA (Fumes)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH





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Warfarin	81-81-2	WES-TWA	0.1 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	0.01 mg/m3	ACGIH
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	WES-TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		WES-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

Engineering measures : All engineering controls should be implemented by facility

design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face con-

tainment devices). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Filter type Hand protection

Material

: Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions,

mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.

Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

aerosols.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, dis-

posable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance : paste

Colour : pink

Odour : characteristic



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Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

320 °C

Flash point : 178 °C

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Flammability (liquids) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapour pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapour density : Not applicable

Relative density : 0.80 - 0.84

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : practically insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle characteristics



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Particle size : No data available

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation.

Oxidizing agents

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

Section 11: Toxicological information

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Toxic if swallowed.

Harmful in contact with skin.

Fatal if inhaled.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 281 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 0.25 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Petrolatum:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials





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Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.001 - 0.005 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation



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Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Warfarin:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Warfarin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:

Test Type : Buehler Test



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Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Test Type : Maximisation Test Exposure routes : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Test Type : Buehler Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Warfarin:

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative





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Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Warfarin:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: equivocal

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: equivocal

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: equivocal

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Result: negative



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Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Petrolatum:

Species: RatApplication Route: IngestionExposure time: 2 YearsResult: negative

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Species : Rat

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : negative

Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: RatApplication Route: IngestionExposure time: 24 MonthsResult: negative

Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Petrolatum:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening

test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative



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Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Warfarin:

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Humans, female Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from

human epidemiological studies.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

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

Components:

Warfarin:

Exposure routes : Ingestion Target Organs : Blood

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of 10 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Petrolatum:



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Species : Rat

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

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Species : Rat

LOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Remarks : The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat LOAEL : > 25

LOAEL : > 25 mg/kg Application Route : Skin contact

Exposure time : 2 yr

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks : The test was conducted equivalent or similar to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 160 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat LOAEL : >= 1

LOAEL : >= 1 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 4 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 412

Warfarin:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.





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Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Petrolatum:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEL (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >=

100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: The test was conducted equivalent or similar to

guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201





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Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms NOEC: > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 10 min

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Warfarin:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 105 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 83.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.059 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

EC50 (Photobacterium phosphoreum): 67.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 min

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Petrolatum:

Biodegradability Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes:

Biodegradability Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Based on data from similar materials

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability Result: Not readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

Warfarin:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

> Biodegradation: 92.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Warfarin:

Bioaccumulation Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): <= 21.6

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.7

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available



Warfarin Formulation

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Section 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

Section 14: Transport information

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 2811

Proper shipping name : TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

(Warfarin)

Class : 6.1
Packing group : II
Labels : 6.1
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2811

Proper shipping name : Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s.

(Warfarin)

Class : 6.1
Packing group : II
Labels : Toxic
Packing instruction (cargo : 676

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 669

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2811

Proper shipping name : TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

(Warfarin)

Class : 6.1
Packing group : II
Labels : 6.1
EmS Code : F-A, S-A
Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

NZS 5433

UN number : UN 2811

Proper shipping name : TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

(Warfarin)



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Class : 6.1
Packing group : II
Labels : 6.1
Hazchem Code : 2X
Marine pollutant : no

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

Section 15: Regulatory information

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

HSNO Approval Number

HSR100758 Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard

Tolerable Exposure Limits (TEL)

Not applicable

Environmental Exposure Limits (EEL)

Not applicable

HSW Controls

Certified handler certificate required.

Tracking hazardous substance is required.

Refer to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, for further information.

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

Section 16: Other information

Revision Date : 20.06.2025

Further information

Sheet

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

NZ OEL : New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospher-





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ic Contaminants

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

NZ OEL / WES-TWA : Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average NZ OEL / WES-STEL : Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure Limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate: NOM - Official Mexican Norm: NTP - National Toxicology Program: NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

NZ / EN