




SECTION 1: Identification	
1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	Tri-Solfen Topical Anaesthetic & Antiseptic Solution For Pain Relief In animals
Chemical name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Tri-Solfen
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against	
Recommended uses	A local anaesthetic and antiseptic gel spray for pain relief in lambs and calves
1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture	
Registered company name (Canada)	Dechra Veterinary Products
Address	1 Holiday Ave. East Tower, Suite 345 Point Claire, (Quebec) H9R 5N3 Canada
Telephone	1 855 332-9334
Fax	Not Available
Email	Not Available
1.4 Emergency telephone numbers	
Dechra (Canada)	1 855 332-9334

SECTION 2: Hazards identification	
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture	
NFPA 704 diamond  Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)	
Canadian WHMIS Symbols	
	
Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
2.2 Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified	
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Precautionary statement(s) Response	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	
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.

SECTION 3: Composition / Information on ingredients**3.1 Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	% [weight]	Name
6108-05-0	1-<5	<u>lignocaine hydrochloride</u>
8044-71-1	0.1-0.5	<u>cetrimide</u>
7681-57-4	0.1-<0.5	<u>sodium metabisulfite</u>
14252-80-3	0.1-<0.5	<u>bupivacaine hydrochloride</u>
51-42-3	0.001-<0.005	<u>L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, notify medical personnel and supervisor.
Skin contact	Wash exposed area with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing/shoes. If irritation occurs or persists, notify medical personnel and supervisor.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled immediately move exposed subject to fresh air, notify medical personnel and supervisor.
Ingestion	If swallowed, wash out the mouth with water and notify medical personnel and supervisor immediately.

4.2 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

When systemic reaction to local anaesthetic occurs, steps should be taken to maintain circulation and respiration and control convulsions. A clear airway should be established and oxygen given together with assisted ventilation if necessary. Circulation should be maintained with plasma infusion (or suitable electrolytes). Vasopressors such as ephedrine, metaraminol and methoxamine have been suggested in marked hypotension although their use is accompanied by the risk of CNS excitement. (Vasopressors should not be given in patients receiving oxytocic drugs.) Convulsions may be controlled by the use of diazepam or short acting barbiturates such as thiopentone sodium. It should be remembered that anticonvulsant treatment may also depress respiration. A short-acting neuromuscular blocking agent, together with endotracheal intubation and artificial respiration has been used when convulsions persist.

Methaemoglobinaemia may be treated by intravenous administration of a 1% solution of methylene blue. MARTINDALE; The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 29th Edition.

Local anaesthetics produce vasodilation by blocking sympathetic nerves. Elevating the patient's legs and positioning the patient on the left side will help decrease blood pressure. Metabolism of amide-type anaesthetics occurs in the liver and in some cases in the kidney. Because these undergo extensive and rapid hepatic metabolism, only about 1/3 of an oral dose reaches the systemic circulation.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures	
5.1 Extinguishing media There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.	
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.
5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters:	
Fire fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. 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	Carbon dioxide, hydrogen bromide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Noncombustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces carbon monoxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures	
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures See Section 8	
6.2 Environmental precautions See Section 12	
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
Minor spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. 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 hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled containers for disposal. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8.	

SECTION 7: Handling and storage	
7.1 Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. 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.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities. Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Contact with acids produces toxic fumes. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection						
8.1 Control parameters						
Occupational exposure limits (OEL)						
INGREDIENT DATA						
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Alberta OELs	sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulfite	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulphite	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories OELs	sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulphite	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba OELs	sodium metabisulfite	Not Available	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulfite	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island OELs	sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulfite	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irritation
Canada - British Columbia OELs	Sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulfite	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia OELs	Sodium metabisulfite	Sodium metabisulfite	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: URT irritation

Emergency limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium metabisulfite	15 mg/m ³	64 mg/m ³	390 mg/m ³
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
lignocaine hydrochloride	Not Available	Not Available	
cetrimide	Not Available	Not Available	
sodium metabisulfite	Not Available	Not Available	
bupivacaine hydrochloride	Not Available	Not Available	
L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate	Not Available	Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lignocaine hydrochloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
cetrimide	C	> 0.1 to ≤ mg/m ³
bupivacaine hydrochloride	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³
L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposureband (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:</p> <p>For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. <i>Quantities of up to 25 grams</i> may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets*; <i>Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram</i> may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets* or equivalent containment systems; <i>Quantities exceeding 1 kg</i> may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet*, HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.</p> <p>Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated. When handling: <i>Quantities of up to 25 grams</i>, an approved respirator with HEPA filters or cartridges should be considered; <i>Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram</i>, a half-face negative pressure, full negative pressure, or powered helmet-type air purifying respirator should be considered. <i>Quantities in excess of 1 kilogram</i>, a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs use chemical goggles and/or face shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below.
Hands/feet protection	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. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard and duration of handling.

Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs. For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers. For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection. Eye wash unit. Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower. For Emergencies: Vinyl suit
Respiratory protection	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Blue liquid	Vapor density: NA
Physical state: Liquid	Auto ignition temperature (°C): NA
Odor: Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C): NA
Odor threshold: NA	Viscosity (°C): ~276.699
pH (as supplied): 2 – 3	Explosive properties: NA
Melting point / freezing point (°C): NA	Oxidizing properties: NA
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C): >100	Partition coefficient: NA
Flash point: NA	Molecular weight: NA
Evaporation rate: NA	Taste: NA
Flammability: Flammable	Surface tension: NA
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: NA	Volatile component (%vol): NA
Vapor pressure: NA	Gas group: NA
Relative density (Water = 1): 1.03	pH as a solution: NA
Solubility in water (mg/l): NA	VOC g/L: NA
	Specific gravity @ 20°C (water = 1): NA

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See Section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See Section 7
Conditions to avoid	See Section 7
Incompatible materials	See Section 7
Hazardous composition	See Section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information of toxicological effects

Inhalation	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.	
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of < 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.	
Skin contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.	
Eye contact	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions. Direct eye contact with local anaesthetics may produce anesthesia of the eyes and increase the risk of mechanical injury due to foreign bodies, because of loss of sensation.	
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.	
Tri-Solfen Topical Anaesthetic & Antiseptic Solution	Acute toxicity	Irritation
	Not Available	Not Available
lignocaine hydrochloride	Acute toxicity	Irritation
	Oral (Mouse) LD ₅₀ : 292 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
cetrimide	Acute toxicity	Irritation
	Not Available	Eye: SEVERE
sodium metasulfite	Acute toxicity	Irritation
	dermal (Rat) LD ₅₀ : >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD ₅₀ : 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): IRRITANT *
bupivacaine hydrochloride	Acute toxicity	Irritation
	Oral (Rabbit) LD ₅₀ : 18 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate	Acute toxicity	Irritation	
	Oral (Mouse) LD ₅₀ : 4 mg/kg ²¹	Not Available	
Legend: 1 Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances			
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT – Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	✓	STOT – Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	✗
✗ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification, ✓ - Data available to make classification			

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

Tri-Solfen Topical Anaesthetic & Antiseptic Solution	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lignocaine hydrochloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cetrimide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilfite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>10mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	43.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	89mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	21mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40mg/l	1
bupivacaine hydrochloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	<0.001mg/l	4

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.**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Product / packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. If container cannot 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. Disposal of the material must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Federal/State Act(s) or Code(s) regulating the disposal of Drugs of Addiction (Canada, 2015). DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
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SECTION 14: Transport information**14.1 Labels required**

Marine pollutant NO
Land transport (TDG): 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
14.2 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

14.3 Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code	
Product name	Group
	Not Available for any ingredient
14.4 Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code	
Product name	Ship type
	Not Available for any ingredient

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

lignocaine hydrochloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

cetrimide is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

sodium metabisulfite is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances, Canada DSL, Canada Toxicological Index Service - WHMIS GHS, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

bupivacaine hydrochloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances, Canada DSL

L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances, Canada DSL

National Inventory Status

Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bupivacaine hydrochloride)
Canada - DSL	No (cetrimide)
Canada - NDSL	No (lignocaine hydrochloride; cetrimide; sodium metabisulfite; bupivacaine hydrochloride; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
China - IECSC	No (cetrimide; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (cetrimide)
Japan - ENCS	No (lignocaine hydrochloride; cetrimide; bupivacaine hydrochloride; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
Korea - KECI	No (cetrimide; bupivacaine hydrochloride; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (bupivacaine hydrochloride; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
USA - TSCA	No (cetrimide; bupivacaine hydrochloride; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (cetrimide)
Vietnam - NCI	No (cetrimide; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)
Russia - FBEPH	No (lignocaine hydrochloride; cetrimide; bupivacaine hydrochloride; L-adrenaline-D-hydrogentartrate)

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

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on an independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

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

BEL: Biological Exposure Index

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: Tri-Solfen Topical Anaesthetic & Antiseptic Solution For Pain Relief In Lambs & Calves

Issue Date: 11/2022

Version No: 2022-1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements



FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

NLP: No-Longer Polymers
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

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