Ranvet	Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0
Chemwatch: 4730-55	Issue Date: 12/10/2021
Version No: 7.1	Print Date: 07/18/2022
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements	L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Ranvet's Pergolide
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Aid in the therapy of Equine Cushing's Disease. Not to be used in horses that may be slaughtered for human consumption.
--------------------------	---

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ranvet
Address	10-12 Green Street Banksmeadow NSW 2019 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9666 1744
Fax	+61 2 9666 1755
Website	http://www.ranvet.com.au/other_msds.htm
Email	info@ranvet.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Ranvet
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 425 061 584
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

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	I
Toxicity	0	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0	1 = Low
Reactivity	0	2 = Moderate
Chronic	0	3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S4
Classification ^[1]	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

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
66104-23-2	<0.1	pergolide mesylate
Not Available	>60	nonhazardous ingredients, including
7732-18-5		water
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measur	es
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

-pjjj	
Fire Incompatibility	None known.
Advice for firefighters	
	Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire Fighting	 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	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. 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 spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. 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 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with scoap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Protect from light. Store between 0 to 25 deg C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (O	EL)				
INGREDIENT DATA					
Not Available					
Emergency Limits					
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2			TEEL-3
Ranvet's Pergolide	Not Available	Not Available			Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH	
pergolide mesylate	Not Available			Not Available	
water	Not Available			Not Available	
Occupational Exposure Banding					
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occ		Occu	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
pergolide mesylate	C >0		> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³)		
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 exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.					

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure 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.
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 risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a

	ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.			
	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.			
	Type of Contaminant: Air Speed:			
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (i	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)		
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent cont drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity i	ainer filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray nto zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, generation into zone of rapid air motion)	conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)	
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge very high rapid air motion).	nerated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:			
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range		
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents		
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity		
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use		
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only		
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.			
Personal protection				
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. 			
Skin protection	See Hand protection below			
	Wear general protective gloves, eq. light weight rubber glove	25		
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber glove The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of severa and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtai making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. GI washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protecti 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommen Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are Excellent when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time > 20 min For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically gr It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessa efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact compor consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of bre Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manu data should always be taken into account to ensure selection Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of v Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required v	 se. a material, but also on further marks of quality which vary froi al substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be ned from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has a loves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, a moisturiser is recommended. a. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough lequivalent) is recommended. on class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 m ided. and this should be taken into account when considering glove rated as: eater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. rily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemica sakthrough times. ufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the n of the most appropriate glove for the task. varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For exa where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However 	m manufacturer to e calculated in advance to be observed when hands should be time greater than 240 inutes according to EN es for long-term use. al, as the permeation d also be based on manufacturers technical mple: , these gloves are only	

	Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash 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: Ranvet's Pergolide

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	С

* 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	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)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	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	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	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. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological ef	ffects		
Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product 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.		
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.		
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irrit models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be setting.	ation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal e kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational	
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Di characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	rectives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effe models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a	ects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal matter of course.	
Ranvet's Pergolide	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION	
pergolide mesylate	Oral (Rat) LD50; 8.4 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
	τοχισιτή	IRRITATION	
water	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
Legend:	I. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute to specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemi	xicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise ical Substances	
	t here MCDC		
PERGOLIDE MESYLATE	 Ivax MSDS Dopamine receptors are implicated in many neurological processes, including motivation, pleasure, cognition, memory, learning, and fine motor control, as well as modulation of neuroendocrine signaling. Abnormal dopamine receptor signaling and dopaminergic nerve function is implicated in several neuropsychiatric disorders. Thus, dopamine receptors are common neurologic drug targets; antipsychotics are often dopamine receptor antagoniss while psychostimulants are typically indicet agonists of dopamine receptors. The neurotransmitter dopamine is the primary endogenous ligand for dopamine receptors. Dopamine receptors are a class of G protein-couplel creceptors that are prominent in the vertebrate central nervous system (CNS). Dopamine receptors activate different effectors through not only G-protein coupling, but also signaling through different protein (dopamine receptor-interacting proteins) interactions. Ergot alkaloids are potent alpha-blockers that cause direct smooth muscle contraction. Only products of lysegrips and are of clinical importance. Ergotamine has a 100% first-pass metabolism and hence its derivatives, ergonovine and methyl ergonovine, are commonly used. They are used in the teamment of migratine and tor prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage. Side-effects include nausea and vomiling. Also precordial distress and angin-like pain are known to occur after intravenous injection due to coronary pasm. In addition, there have been roports of gangreen of the limbs following repeated doese. Ergot statilia distress and angin-like pain are known to occur after intravenous entities indicator of ergopeptine alkaloid exposure in animals is hypoprolacinemia. Late-gestational mares exposed to ergopeptine alkaloids are used for migraine treatment are generally contraindicated during pregnancy because of known vasoconstrictive and uterotonic effects; the closely related drug, methylergonovine, is commonly used as a		

	 And-corrilates with the number of hydrogen bend denois in the binding site. The number of disulfied bridges in the extracellular region of a receptor anti-correlates with the range of molecular weights of its antagonists, highlighting the role of the entrance pathway in determining the selectivity for GPCR antagonists. The number of ordenia rages included in the cross-pharmacology profile of the different GPCRs changes significantly upon varying the ligant of the messives in the family by their remarkably right hevels of pharmacological simularity among them; the display is their remarkably right hevels of pharmacological simularity among them; the display is pharma of the above and secretin families. GPCRs are classified under the GPAFS system (Metabotropic Glutamate, thotopsin and secretin families. GPCRs are classified under the GPAFS system (Metabotropic Glutamate, thotopsin and secretin families. GPCR space in the family by their remarkably the basing of a model to selective and secretin families. GPCR space and the orden above and global is above and the protein systems. MPG regione and the orden above and global is above and the protein systems. MPG regione and the display and global is above and the global material standing proteins. GPCR searce and the display and course at different signaling proteins, including G proteins. GPCR searce and the display and the ability of a model to aspect the above and the above and the searce and secret in the searce and secret in the work of GPCRs. This is the since discovering such molecules dismatication of the ceptors in the course and secret is global with a termine the searce and secret in the searce and secret in				
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in liter	ature search.			
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	X	Reproductivity	×		
Serious Eve Damage/Irritation	X	STOT - Single Exposure	×		
Respiratory or Skin					
sensitisation	A	SIOI - Repeated Exposure			
Mutagenicity	X	Aspiration Hazard	×		

Legend: X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification ↓ − Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity					
Ranvet's Pergolide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
pergolide mesylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
water	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 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				

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
water	LOW	LOW	
Bioaccumulative potential			
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation		
	No Data available for all ingredients		
Mobility in soil			
Ingredient	Mobility		
	No Data available for all ingredients		

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible. 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. 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). 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 (ADG): 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

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

Product name	Group
pergolide mesylate	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
pergolide mesylate	Not Available
water	Not Available

Schedule 4

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

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

pergolide mesylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (pergolide mesylate)	
Canada - DSL	No (pergolide mesylate)	
Canada - NDSL	No (pergolide mesylate; water)	
China - IECSC	No (pergolide mesylate)	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (pergolide mesylate)	
Japan - ENCS	No (pergolide mesylate)	
Korea - KECI	No (pergolide mesylate)	
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (pergolide mesylate)	

National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	No (pergolide mesylate)
USA - TSCA	No (pergolide mesylate)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (pergolide mesylate)
Vietnam - NCI	No (pergolide mesylate)
Russia - FBEPH	No (pergolide mesylate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/10/2021
Initial Date	10/11/2007

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	11/01/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
7.1	12/10/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit. IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.