SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	Rompun (xylazine injection)
Chemical name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Xylazine injection
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means ofidentification	Not Available
1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	
Relevant identified uses	To produce a state of sedation accompanied by a shorter period of analgesia in horses and Cervidae. Not for human use.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture	
Registered company name (US)	Dechra Veterinary Products
Address	7015 College Blvd Suite 525 Overland Park, KS 66211 USA
Telephone	866-933-2472
Fax	Not Available
Email	Not Available
1.4 Emergency telephone numbers	
Dechra (US)	866-933-2472

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) 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)

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
2.2 Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**
Hazard statement(s)	
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
Precautionary statement(s) Response	
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Precautionary statement(s) storage	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorized 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
23076-35-9	10-30	xylazine hydrochloride
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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete

	irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	**IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See section 11.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Healthcare workers and nurse practitioners who encounter patients with alpha-agonist toxicity in the emergency department should follow the Trauma ABCDE protocol for patient management. If the condition is not treated, it can be associated with severe morbidity and mortality. Consultation with a medical toxicologist is advised. Even though there is no specific antidote, proper management leads to good outcomes. Asymptomatic patients who are at risk for alpha-agonist toxicity can be given activated charcoal and monitored by the nursing staff, with any changes in the patient's condition reported to the clinician.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider: foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire incompatibility	None known.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

Firefighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **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.
Fire / explosion hazard	The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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 vapors 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	Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. 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

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. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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 soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Rompun (xylazine injection)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylazine hydrochloride	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
xylazine hydrochloride	E	≤ 0.01 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

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	**Pilot Plant and Production:** Wear appropriate gloves, lab coat, nylon coveralls, or disposable Tyvek suit, safety glasses, safety shoes, and disposable booties. Clean/dirty/decontamination areas are to be established. Negative/positive air pressure relationships and buffer zones required (i.e., ante-room/ degowning room/airlock). Area access is to be restricted. High-energy operations such as milling, particle sizing, spraying or fluidizing should be done within an approved emission control or containment system. Develop cleaning procedures and techniques that limit potential exposure. **For potent pharmacological agents:** Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolization. If the procedures have a potential for aerosolization, an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area. Solutions used for procedures where aerosolization may occur (e.g., vortexing, pumping) are to be handled within a containment system or with local exhaust ventilation. In situations where this is not feasible (may include animal dosing), an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area. If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use. Ensure gloves are protective against solvents in use. Powder handling operations are to be done in a powders weighing hood, a glove box, or other equivalent ventilated containment system. In situations where these ventilated containment hoods have not been installed, a non-ventilated enclosed containment hood should be used.
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 or face shields. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
Body protection	See Other protection below.
Other protection	For quantities up to 500 g, a laboratory coat may be suitable. For quantities up to 1 kg, a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs. For quantities over 1 kg 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-P 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: Liquid	Vapor density: Not Available
Physical state: Liquid	Auto ignition temperature (°C): Not Available
Odor: Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C): Not Available
Odor threshold: Not Available	Viscosity (°C): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Available	Explosive properties: Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C): Not Available	Oxidizing properties: Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not Available	Partition coefficient: Not Available
Flash point (°C): Not Available	Molecular weight: Not Available
Evaporation rate: Not Available	Taste: Not Available
Flammability: Not Available	Surface tension: Not Available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not Available	Volatile component (%vol): Not Available
Vapor pressure: Not Available	Gas group: Not Available
Relative density (Water = 1): Not Available	pH as a solution: Not Available
Solubility in water (mg/l): Partly miscible	VOC g/L: Not Available
	Specific gravity @ 20°C (water = 1): 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 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 on toxicological effects

Inhalation	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes) generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 g may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye contact	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

Rompun (xylazine injection)	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Not Available	Not Available
xylazine hydrochloride	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Not Available	Not Available

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

xylazine hydrochloride	The known doses of xylazine that produce toxicity and fatality in humans vary from 40 to 2400 mg. Small doses may produce toxicity and larger doses may be survived with medical assistance. Non-fatal blood or plasma concentration ranges from 0.03 to 4.6 mg/L. In fatalities, the blood concentration of xylazine ranges from trace to 16 mg/L. It is reported that there is no defined safe or fatal concentration of xylazine because of the significant overlap between the non-fatal and postmortem blood concentrations of xylazine. Xylazine overdose is usually fatal in humans. alpha-Adrenergic receptors have actions in common, but also individual effects. Common (or still receptor unspecified) actions include: vasoconstriction and decreased motility of smooth muscle in gastrointestinal tract. Symptomatology is not necessarily dose-dependent.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serios 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

Rompun (xylazine injection)	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylazine hydrochloride	**Endpoint**	**Test duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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. Otherwise: 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 authorized landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. 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

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

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

Product name	**Group**
xylazine hydrochloride	Not Available

14.9 Transport in bulk in accordance with ICG Code

Product name	**Group**
xylazine hydrochloride	Not Available

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Product regulated by FDA as a veterinary product.

xylazine hydrochloride is found on the following regulatory lists
Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No

Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)
None Reported

State Regulations
US. California Proposition 65
None Reported

National Inventory Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
Canada - NDSL	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
China - IECSC	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
Korea - KECI	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
USA - TSCA	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
Vietnam - NCI	No (xylazine hydrochloride)
Russia - FBEPH	No (xylazine hydrochloride)

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 requireregistration

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Initial date: April 2023 – Classification

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

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odor Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odor Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

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