

Methocarbamol

sc-211809

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Methocarbamol

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

Address:

2145 Delaware Ave

Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada:

877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255

(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

Muscle relaxant whose mode of action has not been established, although general depressant effects on the central nervous system may be involved. Given by mouth or by injection for the symptomatic treatment of musculoskeletal conditions associated with painful muscle spasms.

SYNONYMS

C11-H15-N-O5, C11-H15-N-O5, "1, 2-propanediol, 3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-, 1-carbamate", "1, 2-propanediol, 3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-, 1-carbamate", "3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-1, 2-propanediol-1-carbamate", "3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-1, 2-propanediol-1-carbamate", "1, 2-propanediol, 3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)-1-carbamate", "1, 2-propanediol, 3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)-1-carbamate", "3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)-1, 2-propanediol-1-carbamate", "3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)-1, 2-propanediol-1-carbamate", "carbamic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)propyl ester", "carbamic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)propyl ester", "2-hydroxy-3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)propyl carbamate", "2-hydroxy-3-(o-methoxyphenoxy)propyl carbamate", "guaiaicol glyceryl ether carbamate", AHR-85, Delaxin, Neuraxin, Miolaxene, Lumirelax, Etroflex, Tresortil, Relestrid, Reflexyn, Surquetil, Robaxin, "muscle relaxant"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified 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.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS


- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. Prolonged or repeated administration may result in lightheadedness, dizziness, drowsiness, depression, weakness, anxiety, ataxia, headache, blurred vision, gastric upset, fever, and on occasion, syncope. The urine may become dark brown to black or green on standing. Allergic reactions range from conjunctivitis, nasal congestion, and pruritic skin rashes characterised by urticaria or erythematous macular eruptions. Prolonged use may result in dependence with withdrawal upon abrupt cessation.
- Prolonged cessation of breathing may follow exposure to competitive ordepolarizing muscle relaxants.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	0		
Reactivity:	0		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



NAME	CAS RN	%
methocarbamol	532-03-6	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center.
- 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.

EYE

- 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.

- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

• 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.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Methocarbamol is rapidly absorbed from the urinary tract and is metabolised, probably in the liver, and excreted in the urine mainly as glucuronide and sulfate conjugates. A small amount is excreted in the faeces.

• Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1):	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

• Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labeled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

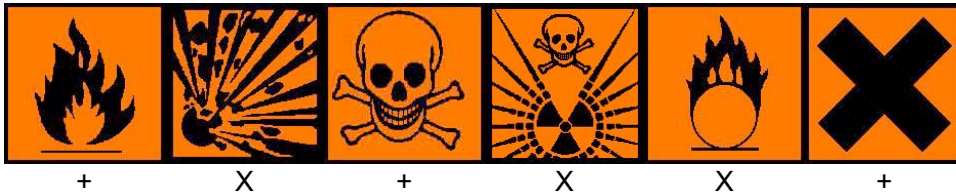
RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Tamper-proof containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene containers.
- Metal drum with sealed plastic liner.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together
 O: May be stored together with specific preventions
 +: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	methocarbamol (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10						*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	methocarbamol (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	methocarbamol (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	methocarbamol (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	methocarbamol (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	methocarbamol (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	methocarbamol (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	methocarbamol (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	methocarbamol (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5						

MATERIAL DATA

METHOCARBAMOL:

• These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

• EYE

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities of substance.

For bulk handling wear:

Chemical goggles or

Face shield.

HANDS/FEET

Rubber gloves

PVC gloves

Protective shoe covers

Head covering.

OTHER

No special equipment when handling small quantities of substance otherwise:

Coveralls

For Emergencies:

Vinyl suit

Safety shower

RESPIRATOR

High Efficiency Dust Respirator (P2, P3)

For non-routine emergencies wear full face mask self-contained breathing apparatus.

RESPIRATOR

•

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x PEL	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

• Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapor generation.

HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapors.

Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.

The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated.

Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved.

Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. 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, vapors, etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

direct spray, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 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 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	241.24
Melting Range (°F)	197.6- 201.2	Boiling Range (°F)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°F)	Not available
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable		

APPEARANCE

White powder with slight characteristic odour; mixes with water (1:40).

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

methocarbamol

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 1320 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 815 mg/kg	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 812 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 950 mg/kg	

Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 780 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 774 mg/kg

Oral (dog) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

Intravenous (rabbit) LD50: 680 mg/kg

Oral (hamster) LD50: 1410 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (hamster) LD50: 1050 mg/kg

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:
METHOCARBAMOL:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient methocarbamol	Persistence: Water/Soil HIGH	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation LOW	Mobility HIGH
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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

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- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

methocarbamol (CAS: 532-03-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)"; "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the mixture 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)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.

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