

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Carisoprodol

Revision Date:2024-05-25 Revision Number:1

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

**Product identifier**

Product name : Carisoprodol  
CBnumber : CB0215440  
CAS : 78-44-4  
EINECS Number : 201-118-7  
Synonyms : Carisoprodol,2-Methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol carbamate isopropylcarbamate

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

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

□

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H302 Harmful if swallowed

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Response**

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.  
P330 Rinse mouth.

**Storage**

none

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

**Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance**

Product name	: Carisoprodol
Synonyms	: Carisoprodol,2-Methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol carbamate isopropylcarbamate
CAS	: 78-44-4
EC number	: 201-118-7
MF	: C12H24N2O4
MW	: 260.33

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures****If inhaled**

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately.

Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

**Following skin contact**

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

**Following eye contact**

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

**Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

SYMPTOMS: The most common symptoms of exposure to this chemical are drowsiness and hives. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress, vertigo, ataxia, tremors, agitation, irritability, headache, insomnia, fainting, hiccups, visual disturbances, asthma, fever, hypotension, excitement and paralysis. (NTP, 1992)

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Emergency and Supportive Measures. Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary. Administer supplemental oxygen. Treat coma, hypothermia, hypotension, and pulmonary edema if they occur. Hypotension usually responds promptly to supine position and intravenous fluids. Monitor patients for at least 6 hours after ingestion, because delayed absorption may occur. Skeletal muscle relaxants

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Fires involving this compound should be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available, but it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### NFPA 704



■ HEALTH 1 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury (e.g. [acetone](#), sodium bromate, potassium chloride)

■ FIRE 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)

■ REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium,[N2](#))

□ SPEC.  
□ HAZ.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Wipe up spillage or collect spillage using a high- efficiency vacuum cleaner. Avoid breathing dust. Place spillage in appropriately labeled container for disposal. Wash spill site.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Carisoprodol tablets should be stored in well-closed containers at a temperature less than 40 deg C, preferably at 15-30 deg C.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Colour	White to Off-White
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	92-92°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	160 - 170 (2 torr)

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Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	209.9°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in acetone, in alcohol and in methylene chloride.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	3.01X10 <sup>-4</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
Density and/or relative density	1.056 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

Stable in dil acids & alkalies.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

CARISOPRODOL is a carbamate ester. Carbamates are chemically similar to, but more reactive than amides. Like amides they form polymers such as polyurethane resins. Carbamates are incompatible with strong acids and bases, and especially incompatible with strong reducing agents such as hydrides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is produced by the combination of active metals or nitrides with carbamates. Strongly oxidizing acids, peroxides, and hydroperoxides are incompatible with carbamates.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available

- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

**Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

**Carcinogenicity**

no data available

**Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

**STOT-single exposure**

no data available

**STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

**Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

**Persistence and degradability**

no data available

**Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 17 was calculated in fish for carisoprodol(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 2.36(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of carisoprodol can be estimated to be 610(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that carisoprodol is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### **Special precautions for user**

no data available

### **Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### **Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

#### **European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

#### **EC Inventory**

Listed.

#### **United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Not Listed.

#### **China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

#### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

#### **PICCS**

Listed.

#### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

#### **IECSC**

Not Listed.

#### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%



LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

### Disclaimer:

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