



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, and Canadian WHMIS

PART I What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME/MATERIAL NAME: Hydrocortisone Lotion USP 1.0% and 2.5%

DESCRIPTION:	Hydrocortisone Lotion USP
NDC #:	0168-0287-04; 0168-0288-02
CHEMICAL NAME (for active ingredient):	Hydrocortisone [pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11 β ,)]
CHEMICAL FAMILY (for active ingredient):	Corticosteroid
HOW SUPPLIED:	1.0% and 2.5% Lotion
FORMULA (for active ingredient):	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ O ₅
PRODUCT USE:	Pharmaceutical for Human Use
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	FOUGERA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
ADDRESS:	60 Baylis Road Melville, NY 11747
BUSINESS PHONE/GENERAL MSDS INFORMATION:	1-631-454-7677
EMERGENCY PHONE (U.S./Canada/Puerto Rico):	1-800-424-9300 (24-hrs)
EMERGENCY PHONE (OUTSIDE U.S.):	+1-631-454-7677

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a translucent, white to off-white, smooth and homogeneous lotion. **Health Hazards:** The chief health hazard associated with exposure during normal use and handling is the potential for irritation of contaminated skin. Individuals who have had allergic reactions to products containing the active ingredient, Hydrocortisone, or any other components of this product may experience allergic reactions to this product. Repeated skin exposure to Corticosteroids (such as Hydrocortisone) may cause adverse reproductive effects, based on animal data. **Flammability Hazards:** If heated to high temperatures for a prolonged period, the water in this product can evaporate off and the residue may ignite. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon oxides). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product has not been tested for environmental effects. **Emergency Considerations:** Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for situation to which they respond.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w
Hydrocortisone	50-23-7	1.0% and 2.5%
Sorbic Acid	110-44-1	Proprietary
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	Proprietary
Cholesterol	57-88-5	Proprietary
Isopropyl Myristate	110-27-0	Proprietary
Polysorbate 40	9005-66-7	Proprietary
Propylene Glycol Stearate	1323-39-3	Proprietary
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	Proprietary
Water and other components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).	The remaining components do not contribute any significant additional hazards.	Balance

PART II What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Persons developing hypersensitivity reactions should receive medical attention. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use. Seek medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

INHALATION: If vapors of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by repeated overexposures to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: This product should only be given to patients by persons experienced in management of patients receiving the type of therapy intended for this product. Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

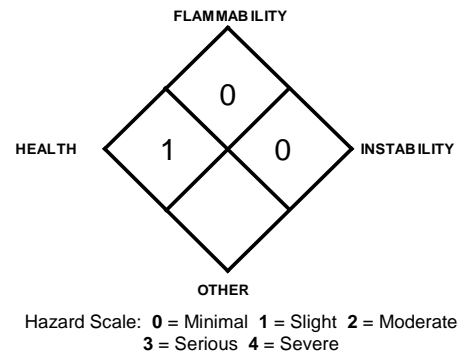
SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: If heated to high temperatures for a prolonged period, the water in this product can evaporate off and the residue may ignite. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon oxides). The Triethanolamine component of this product is a skin sensitizer; subsequent exposure to small amount may cause allergic reaction and so poses a contact hazard to firefighters.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. If protective equipment is contaminated by this product, it should be thoroughly washed with running water prior to removal of SCBA respiratory protection. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if they experience any adverse effects.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment) if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Small Spills: Wear goggles and gloves while wiping up small spills of this product with polypad or sponge.

Large Spills: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incident releases. Access to the spill areas should be restricted. Protective apparel should be used with a respirator when there is any danger of mists or sprays being generated. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. The dispersal of mists or sprays into surrounding air and the possibility of inhalation is a serious matter and should be treated as such. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Absorb spilled liquid using polypads or other suitable absorbent material. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Monitor area and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or equipment and containers that contain this product. Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with this product. Particular care in working with this product must be practiced in pharmacies and other preparation areas, during manufacture of this product, and during patient administration.

7. HANDLING and USE

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Employees must be trained to properly use this product. Use of this product should be performed in a designated area for working with drugs. Ensure product is properly labeled. Store this product away from incompatible materials. Store this product in original container.

PRODUCT PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL: Handle this material following standard medical practices and following the recommendations presented on the Package Insert.

SPECIFIC USE(S): This product is a human pharmaceutical. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear latex or butyl rubber (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat. Wash equipment with soap and water. Wipe equipment down with damp sponge or polypad. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations or waste disposal regulations of Canada. All disposable items contaminated with this product should be disposed of properly.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard medical product handling procedures. During decontamination of work surfaces, workers should wear the same equipment recommended in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Cholesterol	57-88-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Hydrocortisone	50-23-7	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Isopropyl Myristate	110-27-0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Polysorbate 40	9005-66-7	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Propylene Glycol Stearate (Exposure limits are for Stearates)	1323-39-3	10	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	AIHA WEEL: TWA = 10
Sorbic Acid	110-44-1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-07). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A respirator is not required for routine conditions of use of this product. If respiratory protection is needed, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Not normally needed during normal use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-07.

HAND PROTECTION: For situations in which prolonged skin contact is anticipated, double glove, using latex, nitrile, or rubber gloves. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. Gloves should cover the gown cuff. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: During patient administration, use of lightweight cotton gown or other medical attire is recommended. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: Approximately 107°C (224°F)

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): 0.1

VAPOR PRESSURE (air = 1): Not established.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not established.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is a translucent, white to off-white, smooth and homogeneous lotion.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance of this product can be a distinguishing characteristic to identify it in event of accidental release.

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: 36°C (97°F)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 25°C (water = 1): 1.27

pH: 4.0–6.5

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY/CHEMICAL STABILITY: This product is stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: If exposed to extremely high temperatures, thermal decomposition may generate irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides). Hydrolysis: None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is generally compatible with other common materials in a medical facility. Acids, caustics, and other chemicals that could affect its performance should be avoided.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, light, and contact with incompatible chemicals.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to medical employees handling this product in an occupational setting. This product is designed for application on the skin. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

INHALATION: Inhalation of mists or sprays may slightly irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Skin contact may cause burning sensation, stinging, prickling, itching, and tingling. The Sorbic Acid component of this product can cause redness, swelling, and itching (non-allergic hives). Corticosteroids (such as Hydrocortisone) may cause allergic contact dermatitis. This is usually diagnosed by observing a failure to heal rather than a clinical exacerbation. Eye contact can cause irritation, stinging, redness, and tearing.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The Triethanolamine component of this product can be absorbed through intact skin. If a large area of the skin is involved, adverse effect may occur by this route of exposure. The Hydrocortisone component of this product can be absorbed through intact skin. Symptoms of chronic overexposure by this route may include reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, abnormal accumulations of facial and trunk fat, fatigue, high blood pressure, osteoporosis, abnormally high level of glucose in the blood, and abnormally high levels of glucose in the urine.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational overexposure. Acute ingestion of large quantities of this product or chronic ingestion caused by poor hygiene practices may cause adverse symptoms. Symptoms of ingestion overexposure may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

INJECTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for this product, injection (via punctures or lacerations by contaminated objects) may cause redness at the site of injection. Symptoms may include those described for "General Toxicity Information".

GENERAL TOXICITY INFORMATION: Individuals who have had allergic reactions to products containing the Hydrocortisone component of this product or any other components of this product may experience allergic reactions to this product. Persons using the product in therapeutic doses may experience burning, itching, irritation, dryness, inflammation of hair follicles, excessive growth of hair, acne-form eruptions, diminished pigmentation, dermatitis around the mouth, allergic contact dermatitis, softening of the skin, secondary infections, skin atrophy, striae, and prickly heat.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may mildly to moderately irritate contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: Corticosteroids (such as Hydrocortisone) may cause allergic contact dermatitis. The Triethanolamine component of this product is a skin sensitizer (capable of producing rashes, increased skin sensitivity, and other allergic skin reactions); subsequent exposure to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals.

An Explanation in Lay Terms. Overexposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: The primary health effects that may be experienced by medical personnel exposed to this product is mild irritation of contaminated skin. Accidental ingestion may be harmful. Although unlikely, inhalation can irritate the respiratory system. Eye contact will cause irritation.



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: **0** = Minimal **1** = Slight **2** = Moderate
3 = Serious **4** = Severe * = Chronic hazard

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE (continued):

Chronic: Corticosteroids (such as Hydrocortisone) may cause allergic contact dermatitis. Symptoms of chronic skin absorption exposure may include reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, abnormal accumulations of facial and trunk fat, fatigue, high blood pressure, osteoporosis, abnormally high level of glucose in the blood, and abnormally high levels of glucose in the urine.

TARGET ORGANS:

Acute: Occupational Exposure: Skin, eyes. Therapeutic Doses: Skin.

Chronic: Occupational Exposure: Skin. Therapeutic Doses: Skin, endocrine system, blood system, bones, pituitary-adrenal system, urinary system, cardio-vascular system.

TOXICITY DATA: The toxicity data available for the active component of this product, Hydrocortisone, is presented in this MSDS. Additional data are available for the excipient components of this product, but are not presented in this MSDS; Contact Nycomed US, Inc. for more information.

HYDROCORTISONE:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 1000 ppm: Mild
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5120 mg/kg: Eye: ptosis; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 6720 mg/kg: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): ptosis; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1420 mg/kg: Eye: ptosis; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 1660 mg/kg: Eye: ptosis; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rat) 3260 mg/kg: Eye: ptosis; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 1980 mg/kg: Eye: ptosis; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Dog) > 1 gm/kg

HYDROCORTISONE (continued):

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 82,500 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system; Effects on Newborn: live birth index (measured after birth)

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 82,500 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Reproductive: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Skin-Dog) 18,200 µg/kg/91 days-intermittent: Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight; Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in leukocyte (WBC) count

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 60 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Endocrine: changes in spleen weight; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 15,600 µg/kg/26 weeks-intermittent: Cardiac: changes in heart weight; Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: changes in platelet count

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 5 mg/kg: female 7 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

HYDROCORTISONE (continued):

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 1100 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Reproductive: Musculoskeletal Developmental Abnormalities

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 1296 µg/kg: male 9 weeks pre-mating female 2 weeks pre-mating: 7 days after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea)

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 440 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: physical

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 6500 µg/kg: female 6-18 days after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants), litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Fetus: fetal death

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 1300 µg/kg: female 6-18 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 6500 µg/kg: female 6-18 days after conception: Reproductive: Musculoskeletal Developmental Abnormalities

CARCINOGENIC INFORMATION: Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of topical corticosteroids. The incipient components of this product are listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

CHOLESTEROL: IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL STEARATE (as a stearate compound): ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as Human Carcinogen);

TRIETHANOLAMINE: IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

The remaining components of this product are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: The active component of this product, Hydrocortisone, is rated as Pregnancy Category C (RISK CANNOT BE RULED OUT; Human evidence is lacking, but animal evidence is positive.). Listed below is information concerning the effects of this compound on animal or human reproductive systems.

Mutagenicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: Studies have not been performed to evaluate the embryotoxic effects of this product.

Teratogenicity: Corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic in laboratory animals when administered systemically at relatively low dosage levels. Some corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic after dermal application in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity: Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the effect on fertility of topical corticosteroids.

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for components of this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for soil absorption or mobility. The following information is available for the components of this product:

CHOLESTEROL:

Soil Adsorption/Mobility: The Koc of this compound is estimated as 16,000, using a water solubility of 0.095 mg/L and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that cholesterol is expected to be immobile in soil

HYDROCORTISONE:

The Koc of this compound is estimated as 180, using a log Kow of 1.61 and a regression-derived equation. According to a this material is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

The Koc of Propylene Glycol is estimated as 8, using a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Propylene Glycol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

MOBILITY (continued):

ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE:

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices, the Koc for Isopropyl Myristate can be estimated to be about 15,000. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Isopropyl Myristate is expected to be immobile in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for the components of this product:

CHOLESTEROL:

If released to air, an estimated vapor pressure of 7.8X10⁻¹⁰ mm Hg at 25°C indicates this compound will exist solely in the particulate phase in the ambient atmosphere. Particulate-phase cholesterol will be removed from the atmosphere by wet and dry deposition. If released to soil, this material is expected to have no mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 16,000. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.67X10⁻⁴ atm-cu m/mole. However, adsorption to soil is expected to attenuate volatilization. If released into water, this compound is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 8.9 hours and 11 days, respectively. However, volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be attenuated by adsorption to suspended solids and sediment in the water column. An estimated BCF of 270 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

HYDROCORTISONE:

If released to air, an estimated vapor pressure of 1.3X10⁻¹³ mm Hg at 25°C indicates this compound will exist solely in the particulate phase in the atmosphere. Particulate-phase material will be removed from the atmosphere by wet or dry deposition. This compound does not absorb at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight. If released to soil, hydrocortisone is expected to have moderate mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 180. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 5.8X10⁻⁸ atm-cu m/mole. Biodegradation data were not available. If released into water, this compound is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE:

If released to air, a vapor pressure of 9.35X10⁻⁵ mm Hg at 25°C indicates Isopropyl Myristate will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Isopropyl Myristate will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 20 hours. Particulate-phase Isopropyl Myristate will be removed from the atmosphere by both wet and dry deposition. If released to soil, Isopropyl Myristate is expected to have no mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 15,000. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 0.009 atm-cu m/mole. However, adsorption to soil is expected to attenuate volatilization. Isopropyl Myristate is expected to rapidly biodegrade in aerobic soils as suggested by the rapid biodegradation of structurally similar long-chain fatty acid esters. If released into water, Isopropyl Myristate is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in the water column based upon the estimated Koc. Isopropyl Myristate is expected to rapidly biodegrade in aerobic waters as suggested by the rapid biodegradation of structurally similar long-chain fatty acid esters. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 5 hours and 6.5 days, respectively. However, volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be attenuated by adsorption to suspended solids and sediment in the water column. The volatilization half-life from a model pond is estimated to be about 60 hours ignoring adsorption; when considering maximum adsorption the volatilization half-life increases to 130 days. An estimated BCF of 1200 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high. An estimated base-catalyzed second-order hydrolysis rate constant of 0.021 L/mole-sec corresponds to half-lives of 10.2 years and 1 year at pH values of 7 and 8, respectively.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 8, determined from a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Propylene Glycol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of Propylene Glycol from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.3X10⁻⁸ atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapor pressure, 0.13 mmHg, and water solubility, 1X10⁺⁶ mg/liter. Propylene Glycol is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Laboratory experiments using agricultural soils from South Carolina conducted at 22 deg C and a fortification of 1,000 ppm Propylene Glycol, yielded 73-78% mineralization during a 51 day incubation period, suggesting that biodegradation will be an important fate process in soils. Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 8, determined from a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Propylene Glycol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.3X10⁻⁸ atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapor pressure, 0.13 mmHg, and water solubility, 1X10⁺⁶ mg/L. Numerous screening studies using wastewater or sewage inoculum as seed, suggests that Propylene Glycol will be degraded readily under aqueous environments. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, Propylene Glycol, which has a vapor pressure of 0.13 mmHg at 25°C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Propylene Glycol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 32 hours, calculated from its rate constant of 1.2X10⁻¹¹ cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C.

BIOACCUMULATION: This product has not been tested for bioconcentration. The following information is available for the components of this product:

CHOLESTEROL:

An estimated BCF of 270 was calculated for this compound, using an estimated log Kow of 8.7 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high.

HYDROCORTISONE:

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for this compound, using a log Kow of 1.61 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE:

An estimated BCF of 1200 was calculated for Isopropyl Myristate using an estimated log Kow of 7.17 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, the estimated BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for Propylene Glycol, using a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ECOTOXICITY: No specific information is currently available on the effect of this product on plants or animals in the environment. This product may be harmful to contaminated terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal life, especially in large quantities. The following are aquatic toxicity data currently available for components of this product.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

EC₅₀ (*Photobacterium phosphoreum*, bacteria) 30 minutes = 26,800 mg/L
 TD (*Chlorella pyrenoidosa*, algae) = 92,000 mg/L
 EC₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 48 hours = < 4,295 mg/L
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 48 hours = 34,400 mg/L
 EC₁₀₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 48 hours = 50,000 mg/L
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 24 hours = > 10,000 mg/L
 EC₁₀₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 24 hours = > 10,000 mg/L
 EC₅₀ (*Nitocra spinipes*, crustacean) 96 hours = > 10,000 mg/L

PROPYLENE GLYCOL (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Lebistes reticulatus*, guppy) 48 hours > 10,000 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus*) 24 hours = > 5,000 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Salmo gairdneri*) 24 hours = 50,000 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours = 54,900 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = >10,000 mg/L
 LC₁₀₀ (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours = 65,610 mg/L
 NOEC (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours < 47,829 mg/L
 Fingerling trout: at 50,000 mg/l at 10°C: no mortality or apparent signs of stress were produced during a 25-hr exposure period (static bioassay)

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No component of this product is known to have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. This product, if unaltered by handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. All gowns, gloves, and disposable materials used in the preparation or handling of this drug should be disposed of in accordance with established hazardous waste disposal procedures. Handle as if capable of transmitting infectious agents. Incineration is recommended. Reusable equipment should be cleaned with soap and water.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as hazardous under regulations of U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: This product is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; it is not subject to requirements under TSCA.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The components of this product are not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: This product regulated by the Therapeutic Products Programme (TPP) of Health Canada and so it is exempt from requirements of the DSL/NDL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS: The WHMIS Requirements of the Hazardous Products Act does not apply in respect of the advertising, sale or importation of any cosmetic, device, drug or food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ANSI LABELING (Based on 129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Exposure Hazards): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection during handling or administration. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If adverse respiratory reaction occurs from allergic reaction, give oxygen and seek immediate medical attention. If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting—seek immediate medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or “alcohol” foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Wipe up spilled product. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Dispose of according to applicable regulations. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of Fougera's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A–C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL" is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* > 20 mg/L. **1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 9 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500–5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000–2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2–20 mg/L. **2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8–21 days. Draize = 26–100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50–500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 200–1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5–2 mg/L. **3 Serious Hazard:** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5–8, with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued): Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 1–50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 20–200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05–0.5 mg/L. **4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). **2 Moderate Hazard:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C (100°F); Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). **4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives:* Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No 0 rating. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react.). **1 Water Reactivity:** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy violently. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group III oxidizers; Solids: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. **2 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. **3 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard.

DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued): *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%/cellulose) mixture. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **4** *Water Reactivity:* Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives:* Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* Add to the definition of Flammability 4. *Oxidizers:* No 4 rating. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 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 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point:** Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. **Autoignition Temperature:** Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. **LD₅₀:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC₅₀:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **ppm:** Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. **mg/m³:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI:** ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker within inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryo toxin** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC: Effect concentration in water. BCE: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TLM: Median threshold limit. log K_{OW} or log K_{OC}: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S.:

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. DOT: U.S. Department of Transportation. TC: Transport Canada. SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA: U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

CANADA:

WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. TC: Transport Canada. DSL/NDSL: Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.

REVISION HISTORY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Changes</u>
July 7, 2011	Name correction. Update product description in section 2 and section 9. Add revision history section.
November 29, 2011	Company name change correction. Change of heading text, Section 5. Review and up-date of exposure limits to current, Section 8. Change text on Reproductive Toxicity, Section 11. Revision to Definition of Terms. Up-date Section 12. Revise Canadian WHMIS status. Move ANSI Labeling to Section 16. Add revision history section.
January 31, 2012	Remove comma from company name.