MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Diazepam Injection, USP

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Manufacturer Name And Address
Hospira, Inc.
275 North Field Drive
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
USA

Emergency Telephone
Hospira, Inc.
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
224 212-2055

Product Name
Diazepam Injection, USP

Synonyms
7-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Active Ingredient Name
Diazepam

Chemical Formula
C₁₆H₁₃ClN₂O

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Approximate Percent by Weight</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>RTECS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>439-14-5</td>
<td>DF1575000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>100-51-6</td>
<td>DN3150000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
<td>TY2000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>KQ6300000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-hazardous ingredients include water (48%, w/w). Five percent sodium benzoate and/or benzoic acid added as buffers to adjust the pH.

3. HAZARD INFORMATION

Emergency Overview
Diazepam Injection, USP, contains diazepam, a benzodiazepine used to relieve anxiety and provide sedation. In the workplace, diazepam should be considered a potent drug, potentially irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, and a potential occupational reproductive hazard. Possible target organs include the central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, genitourinary system, cardiovascular system, eyes, skin, and possibly the fetus.

Occupational Exposure Potential
Information on the absorption of this product via inhalation or skin contact is not available. Published reports have indicated that diazepam has some potential to be absorbed through intact skin. Avoid liquid aerosol generation and skin contact.

Signs and Symptoms
During occupational use, this product should be considered potentially irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. In clinical use, common adverse effects include drowsiness, sedation, muscle weakness, and ataxia. Less frequent adverse effects include vertigo, headache, confusion, depression, slurred speech or dysarthria, changes in libido, tremor, visual disturbances, urinary retention or incontinence, gastrointestinal disturbances, decreased blood pressure, changes in salivation, and amnesia.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Pre-existing hypersensitivity to diazepam or other ingredients in this product. Pre-existing central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, genitourinary system, cardiovascular system, eye, or skin ailments; pregnancy.

Carcinogen Lists:
IARC: Group 3 – Not Classifiable
NTP: Not listed
OSHA: Not listed
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact  Remove from source of exposure. Flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Skin Contact  Remove from source of exposure. Flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Inhalation  Remove from source of exposure. If signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Ingestion  Remove from source of exposure. If signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary. Manifestations of diazepam overdosage include somnolence, confusion, coma and diminished reflexes. Respiration, pulse and blood pressure should be monitored, as in all cases of drug overdosage, although, in general, these effects have been minimal following overdosage. General supportive measures should be employed. Intravenous fluids should be administered and an adequate airway maintained. Hypotension may be managed by the use of Levophed® (levarterenol) or Aramine® (metaraminol). Dialysis is of limited value. Flumazenil, a specific benzodiazepine-receptor antagonist, is indicated for the complete or partial reversal of the sedative effects of benzodiazepines and may be used in situations when an overdose with a benzodiazepine is known or suspected. Prior to the administration of flumazenil, necessary measures should be instituted to secure airway, ventilation and intravenous access. Flumazenil is intended as an adjunct to, not as a substitute for, proper management of benzodiazepine overdose. Patients treated with flumazenil should be monitored for resedation, respiratory depression and other residual benzodiazepine effects for an appropriate period after treatment. The prescriber should be aware of a risk of seizure in association with flumazenil treatment, particularly in long-term benzodiazepine users and in cyclic antidepressant overdose.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability  Flash Point: 50°C (122°F).

Fire & Explosion Hazard  Combustible liquid. Keep away from flames, sparks, or other sources of ignition. When heated, product may produce combustible vapors due to the alcohol content.

Extinguishing Media  As with any fire, use extinguishing media appropriate for primary cause of fire. Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide may be used for this product.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures  No special provisions required beyond normal fire fighting equipment such as flame and chemical resistant clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Cleanup and Disposal  Isolate area around spill. Put on suitable protective clothing and equipment as specified by site spill procedures. Absorb the liquid with suitable material and clean affected area with soap and water. Dispose of spill materials according to the applicable federal, state, or local regulations.
Product Name: Diazepam Injection, USP

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
No special handling required under conditions of normal product use. Protect from light by retaining in carton until contents have been used.

Storage
No special storage required for hazard control. For product protection, follow USP controlled room temperature storage recommendations noted on the product case label, the primary container label, or the product insert.

Special Precautions
Protect from freezing, light, and extreme heat.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>OSHA-PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLV</th>
<th>AIHA WEEL</th>
<th>Hospira EEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8-hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: 8 mcg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>STEL: Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8-hr TWA:</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8-hr TWA:</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: 1000</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: 1000</td>
<td>8-hr TWA: Not</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ppm; 1900 mg/m3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: OSHA PEL: US Occupational Safety and Health Administration – Permissible Exposure Limit
ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – Threshold Limit Value.
AIHA WEEL: American Industrial Hygiene Association - Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
EEL: Employee Exposure Limit.
TWA: 8 hour Time Weighted Average.
STEL: 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit.

Respiratory Protection
Respiratory protection is not needed during the normal use of this product. However, if the generation of aerosols is likely, and engineering controls are not adequate to control potential airborne exposures, the use of an approved air-purifying respirator with a HEPA cartridge (P100 or equivalent) and an organic vapor cartridge may be needed if excess volatiles are generated. Personnel who wear respirators should be fit tested and approved for respirator use as required.

Skin Protection
If skin contact with the product formulation is likely, the use of latex or nitrile gloves is recommended.

Eye Protection
Eye protection is normally not required during intended product use. However, if eye contact is likely to occur, the use of chemical safety goggles (as a minimum) is recommended.

Engineering Controls
Engineering controls are normally not needed during the anticipated use of this product.
### 9. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance/Physical State</td>
<td>Solution may appear clear, colorless to slightly yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.2 – 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/Freezing point:</td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Point Range</td>
<td>98°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas):</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:</td>
<td>LEL: 3.3% based on ethanol; UEL: 19% based on ethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>43 mm Hg at 23°C for ethyl alcohol; 0.07 mm Hg at 20°C for propylene glycol; 1.0 mm Hg at 58°C for benzyl alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (Air =1)</td>
<td>1.59 for ethyl alcohol; 2.6 for propylene glycol; 3.72 for benzyl alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate:</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity:</td>
<td>1.0349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Water; slightly soluble in alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Stability</td>
<td>Stable under standard use and storage conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Reactions</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatibilities</td>
<td>Strong oxidizers, acids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Decomposition Products</td>
<td>Not determined. During thermal decomposition, it may be possible to generate irritating vapors and/or toxic fumes of carbon oxides (COx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and hydrogen chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Polymerization</td>
<td>Not anticipated to occur with this product.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity – Oral:

Not determined for the product formulation. Information for the ingredients is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient(s)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>249, 352, 710, 1240</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>48, 278, 720</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>1040 - 2500</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Rat, Mouse, Rabbit, Guinea Pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>10,400 – 29,536</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Rat, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog, Guinea Pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>3450 – 11,500</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Guinea Pig, Rat, Mouse, Dog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LD 50: Dosage that produces 50% mortality.

Acute Toxicity – Dermal:

Not determined for the product formulation. Information for the ingredients is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient(s)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LD50(dermal) is the dosage that produces 50% mortality when applied to the skin.

Acute Toxicity – Inhalation:

Not determined for the product formulation. Information for the ingredients is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient(s)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LC50(8 hr)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LC50 (10h)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LD50 (4h)</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>mg/m3</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LC50 is the concentration in air that produces 50% mortality when inhaled.

Aspiration Hazard
None anticipated from normal handling of this product.

Dermal Irritation/Corrosion
None anticipated from normal handling of this product. Ethanol may produce mild skin irritation with redness and dryness.

Ocular Irritation/Corrosion
None anticipated from normal handling of this product. Inadvertent contact of this product with eyes may produce irritation. Exposure to ethanol has produced severe eye irritation in studies in animals.

Dermal or Respiratory Sensitization
None anticipated from normal handling of this product.

Reproductive Effects
A series of reproduction studies was conducted in rats with diazepam at oral dosages of 1, 10, 80 and 100 mg/kg given for periods ranging from 60–228 days prior to mating. At 100 mg/kg, there was a decrease in the number of pregnancies and surviving offspring in these rats. These effects were attributed to prolonged sedative activity, resulting in lack of interest in mating and lessened maternal nursing and care of the young. Neonatal survival of rats at dosages lower than 100 mg/kg was within normal limits. Several neonates in both controls and treated groups showed skeletal or other defects. Further studies in rats at doses up to and including 80 mg/kg/day did not reveal significant teratological effects on the offspring. Rabbits were given dosages of 1, 2, 5 and 8 mg/kg from day 6 through day 18 of gestation. No adverse
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: continued

Reproductive Effects: continued  
In another study, no evidence of teratogenicity was observed in the offspring of rabbits treated with oral doses up to 30 mg/kg/day during gestation days 7 through 19. In other studies, Swiss-Webster mice were treated orally with 50, 100, 140, or 500 mg/kg diazepam daily for three days on gestation days 8-10 or days 11-13, or for one day only between days 8 and 15 or with 280 or 400 mg/kg for one day only between days 11 and 14. The highest dosage was associated with a maternal mortality rate of 50%. When 140 mg/kg diazepam was administered on day 13, there was 21% fetal resorption. The incidence of cleft palate was significantly increased in the offspring of mice treated with 140 mg/kg diazepam on days 11, 12, and 13, and with single-day administration of 400 mg/kg on days 11-14 and 500 mg/kg on days 9 and 11-15. In another study in hamsters, exencephaly, cleft palate, and limb defects were detected after a single oral dose of 30, 50, 70, or 100 mg on days 8 and 10, or single iv injections of 10 mg diazepam on day 11. There was no dose-related effect.

Ethanol has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embryo or fetus of laboratory animals. Chronic prenatal exposure to ethanol has been associated with a distinct pattern of congenital malformations that have collectively been termed the "fetal alcohol syndrome".

Mutagenicity  
Diazepam is generally negative in the Ames test for mutagenicity. It produced chromosomal aberrations in an in vitro micronucleus assay in V79 cells. It also produced chromosomal aberrations in an in vivo micronucleus assay and sister chromatid exchange assay in mice.

Carcinogenicity  
No statistically significant evidence of tumorigenicity was observed in rats when administered as a dietary admix at doses of 1, 15, and 100 mg/kg/day, rising to 225 mg/kg/day by week 13, over a period of 2 years.

Target Organ Effects  
Based on clinical use, possible target organs include the central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, genitourinary system, cardiovascular system, eyes, skin, and possibly the fetus.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity  
Not determined for the product. Information for ingredients is provided below:

*LC50(96 hr) = 84 mg/L in rainbow trout for diazepam  
*EC50(24 hr) = 4.3 - 14 mg/L in Daphnia magna for diazepam  
*EC50(72 hr) = 3.11 - 11.9 mg/L in algae for diazepam

LC50(24 hr) = 12,900 - 15,300 mg/L in rainbow trout for ethanol  
LC50 (24 hr) = 11,200 mg/L in fingerling trout for ethanol  
LC50(48 hr) = 9,268 - 14,221 mg/L in Daphnia magna for ethanol  
EC50 = 9310 mg/L in Chlorella pyrenoidosa (green algae) for ethanol

LC50(96 hr) = 460 mg/L in Pimephales promelas for benzyl alcohol  
LC50 = 640 mg/L in Leuciscus idus for benzyl alcohol  
EC50(24 hr) = 400 mg/L in Daphnia magna for benzyl alcohol  
EC50 = 95 mg/L in Chlorella pyrenoidosa for benzyl alcohol

LC50(96 hr) = 51,600 mg/L in rainbow trout for propylene glycol  
LC50(48 hr) = 34,400 - 43,500 mg/L in Daphnia magna for propylene glycol  
EC50(14 day) = 19,000 mg/L in algae for propylene glycol
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: continued

Persistence/Biodegradability

Not determined for the product. Information for ingredients is provided below:

*Diazepam is not inherently biodegradable; it degraded less than 5% in an 84-day biodegradation assay. Diazepam degraded approximately 25% in 120 hours in an abiotic degradation assay.

Ethanol was reported to be degraded between 45% and 74% in five days in two aqueous biodegradation assays.

Benzyl alcohol was degraded over 90% in a 28-day biodegradation assay in sewage sludge.

Propylene glycol was reported to be 100% biodegradable after 24-hours in activated sludge.

Bioaccumulation

Not determined for the product. Because of its low octanol:water partition coefficient, ethanol is not anticipated to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

Not determined.

* Hoffmann- La Roche, Inc.

Notes:
1. LC50: Concentration in water that produces 50% mortality in fish or Daphnia.
2. EC50: Concentration in water that produces 50% inhibition of growth in algae or immobilization in Daphnia.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Disposal should be performed in accordance with the federal, state or local regulatory requirements. Product is classified as hazardous waste (D001) based on flashpoint testing.

Container Handling and Disposal

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT STATUS: Not Regulated
Proper Shipping Name: NA
Hazard Class: NA
UN Number: NA
Packing Group: NA
Reportable Quantity: NA

ICAO/IATA STATUS: Not Regulated
Proper Shipping Name: NA
Hazard Class: NA
UN Number: NA
Packing Group: NA
Reportable Quantity: NA

IMDG STATUS: Not Regulated
Proper Shipping Name: NA
Hazard Class: NA
UN Number: NA
Packing Group: NA
Reportable Quantity: NA

Notes: DOT - US Department of Transportation Regulations
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Product Name: Diazepam Injection, USP

TSCA Status  Exempt
CERCLA Status  Not listed
SARA 302 Status  Not listed
SARA 313 Status  Not listed
RCRA Status  Classified as D001 hazardous waste based on ignitability.
PROP 65 (Calif.)  This product is, or contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause developmental toxicity.


U.S. OSHA Classification  Possible Irritant
Reproductive Toxin
Target Organ Toxin
Combustible Liquid

GHS Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Acute Oral Toxicity</th>
<th>Eye Irritation</th>
<th>Toxic to Reproduction</th>
<th>Target Organ Toxicity</th>
<th>Flammable Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Category</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Word</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Statement</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Causes eye irritation</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging the unborn child</td>
<td>May cause damage to the central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, genitourinary system, cardiovascular system, eyes, and skin through prolonged or repeated exposure</td>
<td>Flammable liquid and vapor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
Keep container tightly closed
Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response: If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
In case of fire, use media appropriate for the primary cause of the fire for extinction
IF ON SKIN: Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical attention. Wash hands after handling.
EU Classification*

*Medicinal products are exempt from the requirements of the EU Dangerous Preparations Directive. Information provided below is for the pure drug substance diazepam.

Classification(s):  Harmful  Irritant  Toxic to Reproduction

Category 2

Symbol:  

Indication of Danger:  Xn  Xi  T

Risk Phrases:  R22 – Harmful if swallowed
R36/37 - Irritating to eyes and respiratory system
R61 – May cause harm to the unborn child

Safety Phrases:  S24: Avoid contact with the skin
S25: Avoid contact with eyes
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Notes:

ACGIH TLV  American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – Threshold Limit Value
CAS  Chemical Abstracts Service Number
CERCLA  US EPA law, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT  US Department of Transportation Regulations
EEL  Employee Exposure Limit
IATA  International Air Transport Association
LD50  Dosage producing 50% mortality
NA  Not applicable/Not available
NE  Not established
NIOSH  National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA PEL  US Occupational Safety and Health Administration – Permissible Exposure Limit
Prop 65  California Proposition 65
RCRA  US EPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTECS  Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SARA  Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL  15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit
TSCA  Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA  8-hour Time Weighted Average

MSDS Coordinator:  Global Occupational Toxicology
Date Prepared:  September 15, 2005
Revision Date:  July 10, 2008

Disclaimer:
The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests believed to be reliable. However, Hospira does not guarantee their accuracy or completeness NOR SHALL ANY OF THIS INFORMATION CONSTITUTE A WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE SAFETY OF THE GOODS, THE MERCHANTABILITY OF THE GOODS, OR THE FITNESS OF THE GOODS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Hospira assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of these data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.