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
C_{16}H_{13}ClN_{2}O

<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
Product Name: Diazepam Injection, USP

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 Established</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8-hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: 8 mcg/m3 STEL: Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8-hr TWA: 10 ppm</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established STEL: Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8-hr TWA: 10 mg/m3</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established STEL: Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: 1000 ppm; 1900 mg/m3</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: 1000 ppm</td>
<td>8-hr TWA: Not Established</td>
<td>8 hr TWA: Not Established STEL: Not Established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.
# Product Name: Diazepam Injection, USP

## 9. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reactivity</strong></td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Stability</strong></td>
<td>Stable under standard use and storage conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous Reactions</strong></td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditions to avoid</strong></td>
<td>Not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incompatibilities</strong></td>
<td>Strong oxidizers, acids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous Decomposition Products</strong></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><strong>Hazardous Polymerization</strong></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/m^3</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 effect on reproduction and no teratological changes were noted. 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
**Product Name:** Diazepam Injection, USP

### 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.

Benzy 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
Product Name: Diazepam Injection, USP

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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>
</tbody>
</table>

Symbol: NA

Signal Word:
- NA - Warning
- NA - Warning
- NA - Warning

Hazard Statement:
- Causes eye irritation
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child
- May cause damage to the central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, genitourinary system, cardiovascular system, eyes, and skin through prolonged or repeated exposure
- Flammable liquid and vapor

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.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION: continued

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification(s):</th>
<th>Harmful</th>
<th>Irritant</th>
<th>Toxic to Reproduction Category 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol:</td>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>![skull]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
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