Safety Data Sheet

For Compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and ANSI Z400.1-1998

Section 1: Identification

Product Name Minocycline Hydrochloride USP
Commercial Name Not available.
Product Use Not available
Restrictions On Use Not available

Product Code 30-2197

Company
PCCA
9901 South Wilcrest
Houston, TX 77099
Phone: 1-800-331-2498
Fax: 1-800-874-5760

In case of emergency contact:
CHEMTREC (24hr) 1-800-424-9300

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

OSHA Haz Com: CFR 1910.1200 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Lact., H362

Signal Word WARNING

Hazard Statement(s) Causes serious eye irritation. May cause harm to breast-fed children

Pictogram(s) or Symbol(s)

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Wear eye or face protection. Do not breathe dust or mist. Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing.

Response IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Storage Not available

Disposal Not available

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture Substance
Components Minocycline Hydrochloride USP
% By Weight 100
CAS# 13614-98-7
Molecular Weight 493.95
Chemical Formula C23H27N3O7
Synonym(s) Minocin

Mixtures

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
Minocycline Hydrochloride USP	13614-98-7	100	Not available	Not available

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin Contact Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse.Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye Contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention

Ingestion Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Symptoms/Effects

Acute Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation. Pan or irritation, watering redness Inhalation: Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Respiratory tract irritation, coughing, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations Ingestion: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations Skin: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

Delayed Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation. Pan or irritation, watering redness Inhalation: Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Respiratory tract irritation, coughing, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations Ingestion: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations Skin: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

Immediate Medical Attention

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam Carbon dioxide (CO2). water spray ABC powder

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Products of Combustion

Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds

Firefighters Special Equipment and Precautions

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

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Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

For non-emergency personnel:No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For emergency responders:If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". Environmental precautions:Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Small spill:Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor Large spill:Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and void all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. Storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits	Not available.
Engineering Controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal Protection

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles. Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

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Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Yellow solid.
Odor	Not available.
Odor Threshold	Not available

Melting Point	Not available.	**pH**	3.5 to 4.5 [Conc. (% w/w): 1%]
Freezing Point	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Not available.
Boiling Point/Range	Not available.	**Vapor Density**	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	232°C	**Viscosity**	Not available.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	0.05	**Evaporation Rate**	Not available
Flash Point	Not available.	**Autoignition temperature**	Not available
Flammability	Not available	**Flammability or Explosive Limits:**	
		Lower	Not available
		Upper	Not available

Solubility(ies)	Not available.
Other	KST: 152 BAR x m/s Dust Explosion Class 1

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Not available
Chemical Stability	The product is stable.
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation
Incompatible Materials	oxidizing materials
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

RTECS QI7630500

Acute Toxicity
LD50 Oral Rat 2380 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Not available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Can cause serious lesions to the eyes

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
Not available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Not available

Carcinogenicity
Not available

Reproductive Toxicity
May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Routes of Entry
Not available.

Symptoms Related to Exposure
Eyes:Pain or irritation, Watering, redness. Inhalation,Skin and Ingestion:Respiratory tract irritation coughing. Reduced fatal weight. increase in fatel deaths, skeletal malformations.

Potential Health Effects
Acute: Possible eye, skin, gastrointestinal and/or respiratory tract irritation.Chronic:Possible hypersensitization and superinfection.

Target Organ(s) Not available

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Not available

Persistance and Degradability
Not available.

Bioaccumulative Potential
Not available

Mobility in Soil
Not available

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Disposal of Container
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Other Considerations
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification
Not a DOT controlled material (United States). This material is not classified dangerous good according to international transportation regulations (ADR/RID-IMDG-ICAO/IATA).

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Hazard Categories: Immediate Hazard - No Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory Name	On inventory (yes/no)
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

Other

Not available.

Section 16: Other Information

Not available.