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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Material Name: Azithromycin for Injection (Hospira, Inc)

Trade Name: Not established

Chemical Family: Mixture

Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Intended Use: Pharmaceutical product used as antibiotic agent

Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Hospira, A Pfizer Company 275 North Field Drive Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

1-800-879-3477

Hospira UK Limited Horizon

Honey Lane

Hurley Maidenh

Maidenhead, SL6 6RJ

United Kingdom

Emergency telephone number:

International CHEMTREC (24 hours): +1-703-527-3887

Emergency telephone number:

CHEMTREC (24 hours): 1-800-424-9300 Contact E-Mail: pfizer-MSDS@pfizer.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS - Classification Not classified as hazardous

US OSHA Specific - Classification

Physical Hazard: Combustible Dust

Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements: May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Other Hazards An Occupational Exposure Value has been established for one or more of the ingredients (see

Section 8).

Note: This document has been prepared in accordance with standards for workplace safety, which

require the inclusion of all known hazards of the product or its ingredients regardless of the potential risk. The precautionary statements and warnings included may not apply in all cases.

Your needs may vary depending upon the potential for exposure in your workplace.

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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous

Ingredient	CAS Number	EU	GHS Classification	%
		EINECS/ELINCS		
		List		
Azithromycin dihydrate	117772-70-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	50
Citric acid	77-92-9	201-069-1	Eye Irrit. 2A (H319)	<10
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	215-185-5	Skin Corr.1A (H314)	**

Additional Information: * Proprietary

** to adjust pH

Ingredient(s) indicated as hazardous have been assessed under standards for workplace

safety.

In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, the exact percentage composition of this mixture has

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been withheld as a trade secret.

For the full text of the CLP/GHS abbreviations mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Flush with water while holding eyelids open for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention

immediately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush area with large amounts of water. Use soap. Seek

medical attention.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Wash out mouth with water. Do not

induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep patient at rest. Seek medical attention immediately.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms and Effects of For information on potential signs and symptoms of exposure, See Section 2 - Hazards

Exposure: Identification and/or Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

Medical Conditions None known

Aggravated by Exposure:

Indication of the Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Notes to Physician: None

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray.

Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Hazardous Combustion Emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides.

Products:

Fine / Explosion Hazards: Fine particles (such as dust and mists) may fuel fires/explosions.

Advice for Fire-Fighters

During all fire fighting activities, wear appropriate protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personnel involved in clean-up should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Minimize exposure.

Environmental Precautions

Place waste in an appropriately labeled, sealed container for disposal. Care should be taken to avoid environmental release.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Measures for Cleaning /

Contain the source of spill if it is safe to do so. Collect spilled material by a method that controls dust generation. A damp cloth or a filtered vacuum should be used to clean spills of

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dry solids. Clean spill area thoroughly.

Additional Consideration for

Large Spills:

Collecting:

Non-essential personnel should be evacuated from affected area. Report emergency situations immediately. Clean up operations should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. When handling, use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling. Releases to the environment should be avoided. Review and implement appropriate technical and procedural waste water and waste disposal measures to prevent occupational exposure or environmental releases. Potential points of process emissions of this material to the atmosphere should be controlled with dust collectors. HEPA filtration systems or other equivalent controls.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Store as directed by product packaging.

Specific end use(s): Pharmaceutical drug product

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Refer to available public information for specific member state Occupational Exposure Limits.

Azithromycin dihydrate

Pfizer OEL TWA-8 Hr: 500µg/m³

Sodium hydroxide

ACGIH Ceiling Threshold Limit: 2 mg/m³ 2 mg/m³ **Australia PEAK Austria OEL - MAKs** 2 mg/m³ **Bulgaria OEL - TWA** 2.0 mg/m3 Czech Republic OEL - TWA 1 mg/m^3 Estonia OEL - TWA 1 mg/m³ France OEL - TWA 2 mg/m³ **Greece OEL - TWA** 2 mg/m³ **Hungary OEL - TWA** 2 mg/m^3 Japan - OELs - Ceilings 2 mg/m³ Latvia OEL - TWA 0.5 mg/m^{3} **OSHA - Final PELS - TWAs:** 2 mg/m³ **Poland OEL - TWA** 0.5 mg/m³ 2 mg/m³ Slovakia OEL - TWA Slovenia OEL - TWA 2 mg/m³ 1 mg/m^3 Sweden OEL - TWAs 2 mg/m³ Switzerland OEL -TWAs

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version date. Or not 2010

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls

Engineering Controls: Engineering controls should be used as the primary means to control exposures. General

room ventilation is adequate unless the process generates dust, mist or fumes. Keep airborne

contamination levels below the exposure limits listed above in this section.

Personal Protective

Equipment:

Refer to applicable national standards and regulations in the selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Contact your safety and health professional or safety equipment supplier for assistance in selecting the correct protective clothing/equipment based on an assessment of the workplace conditions, other chemicals used or present in the workplace and

specific operational processes.

Hands: Impervious gloves (e.g. Nitrile, etc.) are recommended if skin contact with drug product is

possible and for bulk processing operations. (Protective gloves must meet the standards in

accordance with EN374, ASTM F1001 or international equivalent.)

Eyes: Wear safety glasses or goggles if eye contact is possible. (Eye protection must meet the

standards in accordance with EN166, ANSI Z87.1 or international equivalent.)

Skin: Impervious protective clothing is recommended if skin contact with drug product is possible and

for bulk processing operations. (Protective clothing must meet the standards in accordance

with EN13982, ANSI 103 or international equivalent.)

Respiratory protection: Under normal conditions of use, if the applicable Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is

exceeded, wear an appropriate respirator with a protection factor sufficient to control exposures to below the OEL (e.g. particulate respirator with a half mask, P3 filter). (Respirators must meet the standards in accordance with EN140, EN143, ASTM F2704-10 or international

equivalent.)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Fluffy powder, lyophilized Color: White

Odor:OdorlessOdor Threshold:No data available.Molecular Formula:MixtureMolecular Weight:Mixture

Solvent Solubility:
Water Solubility:
Solubility:
PH:
No data available
No data available
Highly soluble: Water
6.4 - 6.8 (reconstituted)

Melting/Freezing Point (°C):

Boiling Point (°C):

No data available.

No data available.

Partition Coefficient: (Method, pH, Endpoint, Value)

Sodium hydroxide No data available Azithromycin dihydrate

Measured 7 Log P 0.67

Citric acid
No data available

Decomposition Temperature (°C): No data available.

Evaporation Rate (Gram/s):

Vapor Pressure (kPa):

Vapor Density (g/ml):

Relative Density:

No data available

Flammablity:

Autoignition Temperature (Solid) (°C):

Flammability (Solids):

No data available
No data available

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Flash Point (Liquid) (°C):

Upper Explosive Limits (Liquid) (% by Vol.):

Lower Explosive Limits (Liquid) (% by Vol.):

Polymerization:

No data available
No data available
Will not occur

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Oxidizing Properties: No data available

Conditions to Avoid: Fine particles (such as dust and mists) may fuel fires/explosions. **Incompatible Materials:** As a precautionary measure, keep away from strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition No data available

Products:

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects

General Information: The information included in this section describes the potential hazards of the individual

inaredients.

Short Term: Dust may cause irritation Individuals sensitive to this chemical or other materials in its

chemical class may develop allergic reactions.

Known Clinical Effects: May cause effects similar to those seen in clinical use including transient diarrhea, nausea and

abdominal pain.

Acute Toxicity: (Species, Route, End Point, Dose)

Sodium hydroxide

Mouse IP LD50 40 mg/kg

Azithromycin dihydrate

Mouse (F) Oral LD50 4000 mg/kg Mouse (M) Oral LD50 3000mg/kg Rat Oral LD50 > 2000mg/kg

Citric acid

Rat Oral LD50 3000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity Comments: A greater than symbol (>) indicates that the toxicity endpoint being tested was not achievable

at the highest dose used in the test.

Irritation / Sensitization: (Study Type, Species, Severity)

Sodium hydroxide

Eye Irritation Rabbit Severe Skin Irritation Rabbit Severe

Azithromycin dihydrate

Antigenicity- Active anaphylaxis Guinea Pig Negative

Antigenicity- Passive cutaneous anaphylaxis Rabbit Negative Antigenicity- Passive cutaneous anaphylaxis Mouse Negative

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Citric acid

Eye Irritation Rabbit Severe Skin Irritation Rabbit Mild

Repeated Dose Toxicity: (Duration, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Target Organ)

Azithromycin dihydrate

6 Month(s) Rat Oral 10 mg/kg/day Liver LOEL 6 Month(s) Dog Oral 10 mg/kg/day LOEL Liver 1 Month(s) Rat Intravenous 5 mg/kg/day NOEL Liver 1 Month(s) Intravenous 5 mg/kg/day **NOEL** Dog Liver

Reproduction & Developmental Toxicity: (Study Type, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Effect(s))

Azithromycin dihydrate

Reproductive & Fertility Rat Oral 10 mg/kg/day NOEL Fertility

Prenatal & Postnatal Development Mouse Oral 40 mg/kg/day NOEL Not Teratogenic Prenatal & Postnatal Development Rat Oral 40 mg/kg/day NOEL Not Teratogenic

Genetic Toxicity: (Study Type, Cell Type/Organism, Result)

Azithromycin dihydrate

Bacterial Mutagenicity (Ames) Salmonella Negative In Vivo Cytogenetics Mouse Lymphoma Negative

In Vitro Cytogenetics Mouse Negative

In Vitro Cytogenetics Human Lymphocytes Negative

Carcinogen Status: None of the components of this formulation are listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Overview: In the environment, the active ingredient in this formulation is expected to mainly reside in the

aquatic environment and slowly degrade.

Toxicity:

Aquatic Toxicity: (Species, Method, End Point, Duration, Result)

Azithromycin dihydrate

Daphnia magna (Water Flea) OECD EC50 48 Hours 120 mg/L

Hyallela azteca (Freshwater Amphipod) OECD LC50 96 Hours > 120 mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow Trout) OECD LC50 96 Hours > 84 mg/L

Green Algae OECD EC50 72 Hours 0.0037 mg/L

Microcystis aeruginosa (Blue-green Alga) OECD ErC50 96 Hours 0.0018 mg/L

Aquatic Toxicity Comments: A greater than (>) symbol indicates that acute ecotoxicity was not observed at the maximum

solubility. Since the substance is insoluble in aqueous solutions above this concentration, an

acute ecotoxicity value (i.e. LC/EC50) is not achievable.

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Bacterial Inhibition: (Inoculum, Method, End Point, Result)

Azithromycin dihydrate

Aspergillus niger (Fungus) OECD MIC > 1000 mg/L
Trichoderma viride (Fungus) OECD MIC > 1000 mg/L
Clostridium perfingens (Bacterium) OECD MIC 2.0 mg/L
Bacillus subtilis (Bacterium) OECD MIC2.0 mg/L

Terrestrial Toxicity: (Species, Method, End Point, Duration, Result)

Azithromycin dihydrate

Eisenia foetida (Earthworm) TAD NOEC 28 Days 1000 mg/kg

Azithromycin dihydrate

Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow) OECD 32 Day(s) NOEC 4.6 mg/L Survival Ceriodaphnia dubia (Daphnids) OPPTS 7 Day(s) NOEC 0.0044 mg/L Reproduction

Persistence and Degradability: No data available

Bio-accumulative Potential:

Partition Coefficient: (Method, pH, Endpoint, Value)

Azithromycin dihydrate

Measured 7 Log P 0.67

Mobility in Soil: No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods: Dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Member State

specific and Community specific provisions must be considered. Considering the relevant known environmental and human health hazards of the material, review and implement appropriate technical and procedural waste water and waste disposal measures to prevent occupational exposure and environmental release. It is recommended that waste minimization be practiced. The best available technology should be utilized to prevent environmental

releases. This may include destructive techniques for waste and wastewater.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The following refers to all modes of transportation unless specified below.

Not regulated for transport under USDOT, EUADR, IATA, or IMDG regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Azithromycin dihydrate

CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting

California Proposition 65

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

Not Listed

Not Listed

Citric acid

CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting

California Proposition 65

Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b)

Australia (AICS):

Present

EU EINECS/ELINCS List

Not Listed

Not Listed

Not Listed

Not Listed

Not Listed

Not Listed

Present

201-069-1

Sodium hydroxide

CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting Not Listed **CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances** 1000 lb and their Reportable Quantities: 454 kg California Proposition 65 Not Listed Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b) Present Australia (AICS): Present Standard for the Uniform Scheduling Schedule 5 for Drugs and Poisons: Schedule 6 **EU EINECS/ELINCS List** 215-185-5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of CLP/GHS Classification abbreviations mentioned in Section 3

Serious eye damage/eye irritation-Cat.2A; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation Skin corrosion/irritation-Cat.1A; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Data Sources: Safety data sheets for individual ingredients. Publicly available toxicity information.

Reasons for Revision: Updated Section 2 - Hazard Identification. Updated Section 1 - Identification of the

Substance/Preparation and the Company/Undertaking.

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Product Stewardship Hazard Communication

Prepared by: Pfizer Global Environment, Health, and Safety Operations

Pfizer Inc believes that the information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate, and while it is provided in good faith, it is without warranty of any kind, expressed or implied. If data for a hazard are not included in this document there is no known information at this time.

End of Safety Data Sheet