

AerBio, Ltd.
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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Effective Date: 4/15/97
Product Name: DOXYCYCLINE HYCLATE
Common Name: 2-Naphthacencarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-ocathydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxomonohydrochloride, compound with ethanol (2:1), monohydrate, [4S-(4alpha, 4a alpha, 5 alpha, 5a alpha, 6 alpha, 12a alpha)]-: Doxycycline hydrochloride hemimethanolate hemihydrate; Doxycyclinehyclate
CAS No.: 24390-14-5

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:

May be harmful if swallowed or inhaled in high concentrations. May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. May cause hypersensitivity reactions in susceptible individuals. May cause permanent discoloration of teeth if substance is used during tooth development. May cause liver toxicity

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor:	light yellow crystalline powder, odorless
Solubility in water:(by weight)	no data available
pH	2-3 (1% aqueous solution)
Rel vapor density	not known
Water solubility	very soluble
Molecular Formula	(C ₂₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₈ · HCl) ₂ C ₂ H ₆ O· H ₂ O

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash point:	not known
Flammable limit:	not known
Extinguishing Media:	carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray
Fire Fighting Procedures:	wear approved positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus and full protective turn out gear. Use approaching fire

caution in
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stable Unstable

Conditions to Avoid:	none known
Incompatibilities:	strong oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition or byproducts:	none known or expected
Hazardous Polymerization:	will not occur

SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value (TLV):	TWA-9 not established
Toxicity:	
Oral LD50 (rat):	1700 mg/kg
Oral LD50 (mouse)	1890 mg/kg
LD50 IP, rat	262 mg/kg
LD50 IV, mouse	290 mg/kg
LD50 IV, rat	137 mg/kg

Animal studies revealed tetracyclines cross placenta are found in fetal tissues, and can have toxic effects on developing fetus. Positive evidence of human fetal risk from marketing experience of human studies. However, in clinical use it is considered that the benefits to pregnant women may be acceptable despite the risk to fetus.

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SECTION 7: SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spillage: Occupational: Contain source of spill or leak, if safe to do so. Scoop spilled material into appropriate recovery containers. Clean spill area thoroughly.
Large Spill: Contain source of spill or leak, if safe to do so. Scoop spilled material into appropriate recovery containers. Secure container and move it to a safe holding area. Clean spill area thoroughly. Collect wash with a noncombustible absorbent material and transfer to labeled container for treatment and disposal

Disposal: Incineration is recommended means of disposal for this material. This material may also be disposed of in a secure landfill. Use, processing, alteration or contamination may affect these disposal recommendations. State, local or site restrictions affecting proper disposal options may vary.

SECTION 8: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin: Wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. If irritation occurs or persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.
Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 9: PRECAUTION TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Do not generate airborne dust or expose to ignition sources. Ground and bond all bulk transfer equipment. Keep away from heat. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. When handling, use proper personal protective equipment specified in section 10.

SECTION 10: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ventilation: Engineering controls should be used as primary means to control exposures. Local and general ventilation should be used as necessary. For laboratory use, handle in a lab hood.
Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles
Protective Gloves: rubber gloves
Respiratory Protection: recommended as precaution to minimize exposure when handling material in bulk
Other Protective Gear: Protective clothing (uniforms, lab coats, disposable coveralls, etc.) in both production and lab areas.

SECTION 11: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT classification: not regulated
DOT pictograms: