Material Safety Data Sheet

Loratadine

sc-203117

Hazard Alert Code Key:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTREME</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>MODERATE</th>
<th>LOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Loratadine

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address: 2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
Withdrawing the drug generally improves these effects. a measles-like or scarlet-fever like rash, itching, sensitivity to light, swelling of the extremities, throat and other areas, asthma,

blood include anemia, loss of white blood cells and platelets. Allergic reactions include fever, eczema, red wheal and blistering, platelets, early periods, loss of milk production, breast development in males and decreased sex drive. Disturbances in the

Long-term use of antihistamines can cause sugar in the urine, obstructive jaundice, skin discoloration associated with loss of

50 times the maximum recommended human daily dose on a mg/m² surface area basis) and was reversible with cessation of

lymphocyte clastogenesis assay and the mouse bone marrow erythrocyte micronucleus assay). In the mouse lymphoma assay,

chromosomal aberrations (human peripheral blood

HGPRT) assays, or in the assay for DNA damage (rat primary hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis) or in two assays for

risk in humans.

with enzyme induction. This, together with the lack of demonstrated genotoxicity, indicate that loratadine is not a carcinogenic

the maximum recommended daily oral dose for humans. These effects in rodents are unique to rodents and are associated

In an 18-month carcinogenicity study in mice, male mice fed loratadine in a diet at doses up to 40 mg/kg had a significantly

higher incidence of hepatocellular tumours than concurrent controls. In rats, significantly higher incidence of hepatocellular

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may

incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organ or biochemical systems.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

In an 18–month carcinogenicity study in mice, male mice fed loratadine in a diet at doses up to 40 mg/kg had a significantly higher incidence of hepatocellular tumours than concurrent controls. In rats, significantly higher incidence of hepatocellular tumours were seen in males given 10 mg/kg and in females given 25 mg/kg. These levels are respectively 3.6 and 28 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose for humans. These effects in rodents are unique to rodents and are associated with enzyme induction. This, together with the lack of demonstrated genotoxicity, indicate that loratadine is not a carcinogenic risk in humans.

In mutagenicity studies, thee was no evidence of mutagenic potential in reverse (Ames or forward point mutation (CHO-HGPRT) assays, or in the assay for DNA damage (rat primary hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis) or in two assays for chromosomal aberrations (human peripheral blood lymphocyte clastogenesis assay and the mouse bone marrow erythrocyte micronucleus assay). In the mouse lymphoma assay, a positive finding occurred in the non-metabolic activated phase but not in the metabolic activated phase of the study. Based on this data, loratadine was rated as non-mutagenic by the manufacturer.

Decreased fertility in male rats, shown by lower female conception rates, occurred at an oral dose of 64 mg/kg (approximately 50 times the maximum recommended human daily dose on a mg/m² surface area basis) and was reversible with cessation of
doping. Loratadine had no effect on male and female fertility or reproduction in the rat at an oral dose of approximately 24 mg/kg, approximately 20 times the maximum recommended human daily oral dose.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Long-term use of antihistamines can cause sugar in the urine, obstructive jaundice, skin discoloration associated with loss of platelets, early periods, loss of milk production, breast development in males and increased sex drive. Disturbances in the

blood include anemia, loss of white blood cells and platelets. Allergic reactions include fever, eczema, red wheal and blistering, a measles-like or scarlet-fever like rash, itching, sensitivity to light, swelling of the extremities, throat and other areas, asthma, lupus-like symptoms and anaphylactic shock. Prolonged use may cause difficulty in moving the muscles of the face. Withdrawing the drug generally improves these effects. Wide area external application of antihistamines can cause various side effects, including sensitization and eczema.
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
- For loratadine (and certain metabolites):
  Treatment of overdose would reasonably consist of emesis (Ipecac syrup) except in patients with impaired consciousness, followed by administration of activated charcoal to absorb any remaining drug. If vomiting is unsuccessful or contraindicated, gastric lavage should be performed with normal saline. Saline cathartics may also be of value for rapid dilution of bowel contents.
  Loratadine is not eliminated by haemodialysis. It is not known if loratadine is eliminated by peritoneal dialysis.
  Whole body autoradiographic studies in rats and monkeys, radiolabelled tissue distribution studies in mice and rats, and in vivo radiological studies in mice, have shown that loratadine nor its metabolites readily cross the blood-brain barrier. Radioligand binding studies with guinea pig pulmonary and brain H1-receptors indicate that there is preferential binding to peripheral versus central nervous system H1-receptors.
  The major metabolite of loratadine is descarboethoxyloratadine.
  Approximately 80% of the total loratadine dose administered can be found equally distributed between urine and faeces in the form of metabolic products, within 10 days. The mean elimination half-lifes in normal adult subjects were 8.4 hours (range 3 to 20 hours) for loratadine, and 28 hours (range 8.8 to 92 hours) for descarboethoxyloratadine. There appears to be extensive first-pass metabolism. Elimination half-lifes are increased in patients with chronic liver disease.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):  Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):  Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Dusts with Minimum Ignition Energies (MIEs) ranging between 10 and 20 mJ are highly sensitive to ignition. They require that:
  - plant is grounded
  - personal might also need to be grounded
  - the use of high resistivity materials (such as plastics) should be restricted or avoided during handling or in packaging
  - electrostatic hazards from bulk powders of high resistivity are considered.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert EmergencyResponders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

WARNING
MAY DECOMPOSE EXPLOSIVELY AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.
> FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confine the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.


6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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> ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGGL) (in ppm)

AEGGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

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> Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dust may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

**RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.
SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific precautions
+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- loratadine: CAS:79794-75-5

MATERIAL DATA

LORATADINE:
- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
- At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply. Airborne particulate or vapor must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
- When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
- For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:
  - Chemical goggles
  - Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
  - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET
- NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
  - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
  - Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
  - Double gloving should be considered.
  - PVC gloves.
  - Protective shoe covers.
  - Head covering.
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids,
where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluoroelastomer
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

OTHER
- For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
- For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.
- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
- For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposures - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* - Negative pressure demand  ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:
- Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
- PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.
- Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
- Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).
- Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives.
- Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
- Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
- Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapor generation.
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapors.
- Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.

The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated.

Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: Air Speed:
- solvent, vapors, etc. evaporating from tank (in still air) 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 ft/min.)
- aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 ft/min.)
- direct spray, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas 1.7-5 m/s (200-600 ft/min.)
discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid. Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>273.2-276.8</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE

White to off-white powder; does not mix well with water. Soluble in acetone, alcohol, chloroform.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

loratadine

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg *</td>
<td>Eye: non-irritating *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin: non-irritating *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Schering

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

LORATADINE:
- Toxic to aquatic organisms.
- Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
- Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
- May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
For loratadine (and certain of its metabolites)

Environmental fate:
In aerobic aqueous degradation studies, loratadine was not considered readily biodegradable. A mean value of 97.9% of the original material was found after a 28-day degradation study.
However, in an aqueous photolysis rate constant and half-life study, loratadine was found to be readily biodegradable, with a half-life of 10.8 days at pH 7.

pH 5 Exposed 8.18 days; Control 120 days
pH 7 Exposed 10.8 days; Control 33.8 days
pH 9 Exposed 13.6 days; Control 84.4 days

Kow: 12.1 (0.01 N HCl); >5000 (0.5 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7); >5000 (0.1 N NaOH)

Ecotoxicity:
Fish LC50 (96 h): bluegill sunfish 0.82 mg/l; NOEC 0.093 mg/l
Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 3.1 mg/l; NOEC 0.098 mg/l
Blue-green algae IC50 (72 h): 40 mg/l
Microbial Growth Inhibition:
Species Minimum Inhibitory Concentration
Aspergillus niger >1000 mg/l
Trichoderma viridae >1000 mg/l
Clostridium perfringens >1000 mg/l
Bacillus subtilis >1000 mg/l.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity
Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility
loratadine HIGH LOW LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
• Reduction
• Reuse
• Recycling
• Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
• Recycle wherever possible.
• Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
• Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
• Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:
Symbols: G Hazard class or Division: 9
Identification Numbers: UN3077 PG: III
Label Codes: 9 Special provisions: 8, 146, 335, B54, IB8, IP3, N20, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Packaging: Non-bulk: 213
Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail: No limit
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only: No limit Vessel stowage: Location: A
Vessel stowage: Other: None
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: ¶
UN/ID Number: 3077 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A97
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS LORATADINE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMDG Class:</th>
<th>IMDG Subrisk:</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Number:</td>
<td>Packing Group:</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMS Number:</td>
<td>Special provisions:</td>
<td>274 909 944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Quantities:</td>
<td>5 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains loratadine)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

loratadine (CAS: 79794-75-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible skin sensitizer*.
  * (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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