MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DERMOPLAST

Medtech
P.O. Box 1108
3510 North Lake Creek Dr.
Jackson, WY 83001
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: 307-733-1680

SECTION I: SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture
PRODUCT USE: Pharmaceutical
CERCLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3): HEALTH=3 FIRE=1 REACTIVITY=0 PERSISTENCE=3
NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH=3 FIRE=1 REACTIVITY=0

SECTION II: COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOLAURATE PERCENT: >1
CAS# 9004-81-3

POLYSORBATE 85 PERCENT: >1
CAS# 9005-70-3

BENZOCAINE PERCENT: >1
CAS# 94-09-7

METHYL PARABEN PERCENT: 1.0
CAS# 99-76-3

ETHYLENE OXIDE PERCENT: <0.1
CAS# 75-21-8

EXPOSURE LIMITS: No occupational exposure limits established by OSHA, ACGIH, or NIOSH.

SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION: Clear, viscous, amber liquid.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.053
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not available
BOILING POINT: Not available
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not available

SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

FIREFIGHTING MEDIA: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. (1993 Emergency Response Guidebook, RSPA P 5800.6)
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For larger fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam (1993 Emergency Response Guidebook, RSPA P 5800.6)

FIREFIGHTING: Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dike fire-control water for later disposal (1993 Emergency Response Guidebook, RSPA P 5800.6, Guide Page 31).

Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire. Avoid breathing hazardous vapors, keep upwind.

SECTION V: TOXICITY

BENZOCAINE

IRRITATION DATA: 24/48 hours skin-guinea pig mild.

TOXICITY: 1150mg/kg oral-rabbit LDLo; 215 mg/kg intraperitoneal-mouse LD50; 12mg/kg rectal-infant TDLo.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: None

LOCAL EFFECTS: Irritant-skin

ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: Insufficient data

TARGET EFFECTS: Sensitizer-skin. Methemoglobin former. Poisoning may affect the heart, blood, and central nervous system.

SECTION VI: HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION

BENZOCAINE:

ACUTE EXPOSURE-No data available. May cause irritation.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: No data available.

FIRST AID: Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. Perform artificial respiration if necessary. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT

BENZOCAINE:

IRRITANT/SENSITIZER/METHEMOGLOBIN FORMER.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: Direct contact may cause irritation with itching, temporary numbness, erythema, excoriation, urticaria, edema, vesication, oozing, tinnitus, and cyanosis from methemoglobinemia. Other possible methemoglobinemia symptoms may include chills, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, lethargy, stupor, fall of blood pressure, muscular tremors, convulsions, coma, irregular and weak breathing, cardiac standstill, and bronchial spasm. Sensitization may occur in susceptible individuals. Absorption may occur through inflamed or broken skin. Application of a benzocaine-containing ointment to an infant with weeping diaper-rash caused immediate cyanosis.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause eczematous contact dermatitis, sensitization, and other effects as in acute exposure.
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FIRST AID: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT
BENZOCAINE:
   ACUTE EXPOSURE: May cause irritation.
   CHRONIC EXPOSURE: No data available.

FIRST AID: Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION
BENZOCAINE:
   METHEMOGLOBIN FORMER.
   ACUTE EXPOSURE: Methemoglobinemia may cause chills, nausea, vomiting headache, dizziness, lethargy, stupor, cyanosis, fall of blood pressure, tinnitus, agranulocytosis, muscular tremors, convulsions, coma, irregular and weak breathing, cardiac standstill, and bronchial spas. Oral doses of 150-300 mg produced cyanosis in 4 adults within 4 hours. Ingestion of a lozenge containing benzocaine and tyrothricin resulted in immediate acute and increasing respiratory distress and death within 20 minutes in a 24-year old man.

   CHRONIC EXPOSURE: No data available.

FIRST AID: If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention if needed.

SECTION VII: REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Stable under normal temperatures and pressure.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: May be incompatible with acids, bases, and oxidizers.

DECOMPOSITION: Thermal decomposition may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.

POLYMERIZATION: Hazardous polymerization has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

SECTION VIII: STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when storing or disposing of this substance.

Store away from incompatible substances.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: May burn but does not ignite readily. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, excessive heat, sparks, or open flame.

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES:
   WATER SPILL: The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits contaminating any known source of drinking water with substances known to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.
OCCUPATIONAL SPILL: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. For small spills, take up with sand or other absorbent material and place into clean, dry containers for later disposal. Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate hazard area and deny entry.

SECTION IX: PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust or general dilution ventilation system.

RESPIRATOR: The following respirators are recommended based on information found in the physical data, toxicity and health effects sections. They are ranked in order from minimum to maximum respiratory protection. The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must be based on the specific operation, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and must be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mins Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH_MSHA).

Any chemical cartridge respirator with an organic vapor cartridge(s).

FOR FIREFIGHTING AND OTHER IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH CONDITIONS: Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full face-piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Any supplied-air respirator that has a full face-piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

CLOTHING: Protective clothing not required. Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with this substance.

GLOVES: Employees must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

EYE PROTECTION: Employee must wear safety glasses to prevent eye contact.

SECTION X: DISCLAIMER

The information provided in this MSDS is based upon sources believed to be accurate. However, the company assumes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or suitability of this information. The product user is responsible to determine the suitability of this information for their particular purposes.