



# HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **5-FLUOROURACIL**

CAS Number: 51-21-8  
DOT Number: UN 3249

RTK Substance number: 1966  
Date: May 1988 Revision: June 1999

## HAZARD SUMMARY

- \* **5-Fluorouracil** can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin.
- \* Contact can irritate and burn the eyes and skin.
- \* **5-Fluorouracil** can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- \* Exposure to **5-Fluorouracil** can cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and mental confusion.
- \* **5-Fluorouracil** may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash.
- \* Exposure can affect the bone marrow's ability to make blood cells (anemia). Heart effects with an abnormal EKG can occur with very high exposure.
- \* Repeated contact may cause hair loss, nail changes, atrophy and a change in skin color. Exposure to sunlight can make these effects worse.

## IDENTIFICATION

**5-Fluorouracil** is a white, odorless, crystalline powder. It is used as a drug to treat cancer.

## REASON FOR CITATION

- \* **5-Fluorouracil** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by DOT and EPA.
- \* Definitions are provided on page 5.

## HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

- \* Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

- \* If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

## WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

No occupational exposure limits have been established for **5-Fluorouracil**. This does not mean that this substance is not harmful. Safe work practices should always be followed.

- \* It should be recognized that **5-Fluorouracil** can be absorbed through your skin, thereby increasing your exposure.

## WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

- \* Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- \* Wear protective work clothing.
- \* Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **5-Fluorouracil** and at the end of the workshift.
- \* The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) has set standards for Good Manufacturing Practices for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. These should be followed for your protection as well as product quality. See the FDA regulation 21 CFR 210.
- \* Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **5-Fluorouracil** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **5-Fluorouracil**:

- \* Contact can irritate and burn the eyes and skin.
- \* **5-Fluorouracil** can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- \* Exposure to **5-Fluorouracil** can cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and mental confusion.

### Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **5-Fluorouracil** and can last for months or years:

### Cancer Hazard

- \* There is no evidence that **5-Fluorouracil** causes cancer in animals. This is based on test results presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services from published studies.

### Reproductive Hazard

- \* **5-Fluorouracil** may decrease fertility in males and females.

### Other Long-Term Effects

- \* **5-Fluorouracil** may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash.
- \* Exposure can affect the bone marrow's ability to make blood cells (anemia). Heart effects with an abnormal EKG can occur with very high exposure.
- \* Repeated contact may cause hair loss, nail changes, atrophy and a change in skin color. Exposure to sunlight can make these effects worse.

## MEDICAL

### Medical Testing

Before beginning employment and at regular times after that, the following is recommended:

- \* Complete blood count.

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- \* EKG
- \* Evaluation by a qualified allergist, including careful exposure history and special testing, may help diagnose skin allergy.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

## WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

- \* Where possible, automatically transfer **5-Fluorouracil** from drums or other storage containers to process containers.
- \* A Class I, Type B, biological safety hood should be used when mixing, handling, or preparing **5-Fluorouracil**.
- \* Specific engineering controls are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA Instruction "Work Practice Guidelines for Personnel Dealing with Cytotoxic Drugs," Publication 8 - 1.1.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

- \* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **5-Fluorouracil** should change into clean clothing promptly.
- \* Do not take contaminated work clothes home. Family members could be exposed.

- \* Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **5-Fluorouracil**.
- \* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
- \* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
- \* On skin contact with **5-Fluorouracil**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **5-Fluorouracil**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
- \* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where **5-Fluorouracil** is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
- \* Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. DO NOT DRY SWEEP.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

### Clothing

- \* Avoid skin contact with **5-Fluorouracil**. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
- \* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

### Eye Protection

- \* Wear impact resistant eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- \* Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

### Respiratory Protection

**IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.** Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.

- \* Engineering controls must be effective to ensure that exposure to **5-Fluorouracil** does not occur.
- \* NIOSH has established new testing and certification requirements for negative pressure, air purifying, particulate filter and filtering facepiece respirators. The filter classifications of dust/mist/fume, paint spray or pesticide prefilters, and filters for radon daughters, have been replaced with the N, R, and P series. Each series has three levels of filtering efficiency: 95%, 99%, and 99.9%. Check with your safety equipment supplier or your respirator manufacturer to determine which respirator is appropriate for your facility.
- \* If while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **5-Fluorouracil**, or if while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator, leave the area immediately. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- \* Be sure to consider all potential exposures in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- \* Where the potential for high exposure exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
- A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.
- Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
- A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.
- Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
- A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

- Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
- A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include dust releasing operations (grinding, mixing, blasting, dumping, etc.), other physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).
- Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
- A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.
- Q: Can men as well as women be affected by chemicals that cause reproductive system damage?
- A: Yes. Some chemicals reduce potency or fertility in both men and women. Some damage sperm and eggs, possibly leading to birth defects.
- Q: Who is at the greatest risk from reproductive hazards?
- A: Pregnant women are at greatest risk from chemicals that harm the developing fetus. However, chemicals may affect the ability to have children, so both men and women of childbearing age are at high risk.

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The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Occupational Health Service  
PO Box 360  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360  
(609) 984-1863  
(609) 292-5677 (fax)

Web address: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/>

**Industrial Hygiene Information**

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

**Medical Evaluation**

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

**Public Presentations**

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

**Right to Know Information Resources**

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

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## DEFINITIONS

**ACGIH** is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

**DEP** is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**DOT** is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

**EPA** is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

**HHAG** is the Human Health Assessment Group of the federal EPA.

**IARC** is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

**MSHA** is the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the federal agency that regulates mining. It also evaluates and approves respirators.

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

**NAERG** is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

**NCI** is the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that determines the cancer-causing potential of chemicals.

**NFPA** is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

**NIOSH** is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

**NTP** is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

**OSHA** is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

**PEOSHA** is the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state law which sets PELs for New Jersey public employees.

**ppm** means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

**TLV** is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.



**Section 1: Identification**

**Product Name** Fluorouracil USP (5 FU)  
**Commercial Name** N/A  
**Product Use** Not available.  
**Restrictions On Use** Not available.  
**Product Code** 55-1085

**Company** PCCA Australia  
 Unit 1, 73 Beauchamp Road  
 Matraville, NSW 2036  
 Australia  
 Phone: 1300 722 269  
 Fax: 02-9316-7422

In case of emergency contact:  
**Australia: 1800 638 556**  
**New Zealand: 0800 154 666**  
**International: +61 438 465 960**

**Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification**

**OSHA Haz Com:** Carc. Cat. 2; R45 Muta. Cat. 2; R46 Repr. Cat. 2; R60 Repr. Cat. 2; R61  
**CFR 1910.1200**

**Signal Word** DANGER

**Hazard Statement(s)** Toxic if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. May impair fertility. May impair fertility.

**Pictogram(s) or Symbol(s)**



**Precautionary Statement(s):**

**Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P302+P352 If ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P330 Rinse mouth. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P391 Collect spillage.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

**Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients**

**Substance/Mixture** Substance

**Components** Fluorouracil USP (5 FU)

**% By Weight** 100

**CAS#** 51-21-8

**Molecular Weight** 130.08 g/mole

**Chemical Formula** C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

**Synonym(s)**

ADRUCIL \* ARUMEL \* EFFLUDERM (FREE BASE) \* EFUDEX \* 5-FLUORACIL (GERMAN) \* 5-FLUOR-2,4-DIHYDROXYPYRIMIDIN (CZECH) \* FLUROBLASTIN \* FLUROPLEX \* 5-FLUOROPYRIMIDINE-2,4-DIONE \* 5-FLUORO-2,4-PYRIMIDINEDIONE \* 5-FLUORO-2,4(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE \* 5-FLUOR-2,4- PYRIMIDINDIOL (CZECH) \* 5-FLUOR-2,4(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINDION (CZECH) \* FLUOROURACIL \* 5-FLUOROURACIL \* 5-FLUORURACIL (GERMAN) \* FLURACIL FLURACILUM \* FLURIL \* FU \* 5-FU \* NSC-19893 \* 2,4(1H,3H)- PYRIMIDINEDIONE, 5-FLUORO- \* QUEROPLEX \* RO 2-9757 \* TIMAZIN \* U-8953 \* ULUP \*

Mixtures Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
1) {5-}Fluorouracil	51-21-8	100	Not Available.	ORAL: Acute: 230 mg/kg [Rat]. 115 mg/kg [Mouse].

OIR Disclosure Log



**Section 4: First-Aid Measures**

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove to fresh air, if not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen

**Skin Contact** In case of skin contact, immediately wash skin with soap and copious amounts of water.

**Eye Contact** In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

**Ingestion** If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Call a physician. Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly.

**Symptoms/Effects**

**Acute** Not available.

**Delayed** Not available.

**Immediate Medical Attention**

Not available.

**Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures**
**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Extinguishing Media: Water, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical Powder or Appropriate Foam. Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Not available.

**Products of Combustion**

These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO<sub>2</sub>...), halogenated compounds.

**Firefighters Special Equipment and Precautions**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, rubber boots and heavy rubber gloves. Absorb on sand or vermiculite and place in closed containers for disposal. Ventilate area and wash spill site after material pick up is complete.

**Section 7: Handling and Storage**

Store in tight container and keep from light.

**Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure Limits** Not available.

**Engineering Controls** Engineering Controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

**Personal Protection** Chemical safety goggles. Use protective clothing, gloves and mask. Safety shower and eye bath. Mechanical exhaust required.

**Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	White or almost white, crystalline powder.		
<b>Odor</b>	Odorless.		
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	Not available.		
<b>Melting Point</b>	Decomposes. (282°C or 539.	<b>pH</b>	Not available.
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available.	<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Boiling Point/Range</b>	Not available.	<b>Vapor Density</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.	<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not available.	<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available.	<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability</b>	Not available.	<b>Flammability or Explosive Limits:</b>	
		<b>Lower</b>	Not available.
		<b>Upper</b>	Not available.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Partially soluble in cold water, methanol. Insoluble in diethyl ether.		
<b>Other</b>	FLUORINE: 13.1 -16.1%		

**Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

<b>Reactivity</b>	Not available.
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Not available.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Not available
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, strong bases
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Hazardous combustion or decomposition products: COx, NOx, HF. When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes and NOx, emits fash fumes under fire conditions.

**Section 11: Toxicological Information**
**RTECS**
**Acute Toxicity**

Acute Effects: May cause eye, skin or respiratory irritation, possible hypersensitization. May cause addiction if take it for long-term. LD50(Oral-Rat) About 230 mg/kg.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Not available

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Not available

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**

Not available

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Not available

**Carcinogenicity**

Not available

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Not available

**Routes of Entry**

Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

**Symptoms Related to Exposure**

Not available

**Potential Health Effects**

Not available

**Target Organ(s)**

Not available

**Section 12: Ecological Information****Ecotoxicity**

Not available

**Persistence and Degradability**

Not available

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Mobility in Soil**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Section 13: Disposal Considerations****Waste Disposal**

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**Disposal of Container**

Not available

**Other Considerations**

Not available

**Section 14: Transport Information****DOT Classification**

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 UN/ID Number: 2811 Packing Group: III Proper Shipping Name: Toxic Solid, Organic, N.O.S. (Fluorouracil)

**Section 15: Regulatory Information****Regulations**

California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: 5-Fluorouracil California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: 5-Fluorouracil Pennsylvania RTK: 5-Fluorouracil Massachusetts RTK: 5-Fluorouracil TSCA 8(b) inventory: 5-Fluorouracil SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: 5-Fluorouracil SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: 5-Fluorouracil CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: 5-Fluorouracil

**Other**

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Section 16: Other Information**

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT BUT DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE ALL INCLUSIVE AND SHALL BE USED ONLY AS A GUIDE. NANTONG GENERAL PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGE RESULTING FROM HANDLING OR FROM CONTACT WITH THE ABOVE PRODUCT.