

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communications Standard.
29CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME/REPACKAGED BY: E. Fougera and Company/Certified Safety Mfg., Inc.	TELEPHONE NO. (816) 483-9090
ADDRESS: 1400 Chestnut Avenue Kansas City, Missouri 64127	
IDENTITY (AS USED ON LABEL): Antibiotic Cream 1 oz. Tube	DATE PREPARED: 12/22/09
	DATE REVIEWED:

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)):					
		%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	OTHER LIMITS RECOMMENDED
Bacitracin Zinc	CAS #1405-87-4	w/w 500 Units	NE	NE	NE
Neomycin Sulfate	CAS #1405-10-3	0.4%	NE	NE	NE
Polymyxin B Sulfate	CAS #1405-20-5	10,000 Units	NE	NE	NE
White Petrolatum	CAS #8009-03-8	Proprietary	NE	NE	NE
THIS PRODUCT IS PRODUCED AS A HEALTH CARE ITEM "FOOD, DRUG OR COSMETIC, INTENDED FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION BY EMPLOYEES WHILE IN THE WORKPLACE" TO WHICH THE HAZARDOUS COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS OF; 29CFR1910.1200 (A) & (B) DO NOT APPLY, AS SPECIFICALLY STATED IN 29CFR 1910.1200 (B) (5) (V)					

SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F):	200°C (392°F)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1):	0.85
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.):	<1 mm Hg	FREEZING/MELTING POINT:	58°C (136°F)
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	No Data Available	EVAPORATION RATE: (Butyl Acetate =1)	0
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Insoluble in water	% volatiles by Vol.:	No Data Available
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: This is a pale yellow ointment with a petroleum jelly odor.			

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used): 199°C (390°F)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS:	LEL: N/A	UEL: N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Water spray, foam, Halon, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, any "ABC" class.			
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. If protective equipment is contaminated by this product, it should be thoroughly washed with running water prior to removal of SCBA respiratory protection. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if they experience any adverse effects.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is combustible. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur oxides).			

SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:	STABLE	√	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, light, and contact with incompatible chemicals.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): This product is generally compatible with other common materials in a medical facility. Acids, caustics, and other chemicals that could affect its performance should be avoided.			

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	MAY OCCUR		
	WILL NOT OCCUR	√	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: <u>Combustion:</u> Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur oxides.			
<u>Hydrolysis</u> None known			

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to medical employees handling this product in an occupational setting. This product is designed for application on the skin. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure:

Inhalation: Although unlikely due to form of product, inhalation of vapors may slightly irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air. **Contact with skin or eyes:** Skin contact may cause burning sensation, stinging, prickling, itching, and tingling. Aminoglycosides have a low order of toxicity when applied topically; however, rashes and allergic anaphylactoid reactions have occurred in some patients. Anaphylactoid reactions have ranged from generalized itching, swelling of the lips and face, sweating, and tightness of the chest, to hypotension, unconsciousness, apnea, and cardiac arrest. Reaction may be life-threatening in certain individuals. Eye contact can cause temporary blurred vision and may cause corneal lesions. **Skin absorption:** Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates can be absorbed through open wounds, burns, and granulating surfaces. Absorption can be significant and can adversely affect the kidneys and destroy fibers of the acoustic nerve and cause permanent bilateral deafness. **Ingestion:** Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational overexposure. Acute ingestion of large quantities of this product may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Chronic ingestion caused by poor hygiene practices may cause weight loss, diarrhea, excess fat in the stools, excessive discharge of nitrogenous substances in the feces or urine, difficulty digesting dairy products, intestinal crypt-cell necrosis, kidney damage, hearing loss, and hair loss. **Injection:** Though not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for this product, injection (via punctures or lacerations by contaminated objects) may cause redness at the site of injection. Symptoms of intramuscular injection of Bacitracin Zinc may include loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, rectal itching and burning, skin rashes, pain, hives, fever, bone marrow toxicities, blood dyscrasias, eosinophilia, kidney damage, and anaphylactoid reactions. Reaction may be life-threatening in certain individuals. **General toxicity information:** Individuals who have had allergic reactions to products containing aminoglycosides or any other components of this product may experience allergic reactions to this product. Symptoms described in patients given therapeutic doses of this substance include the following: For Males and Females Persons using the product in therapeutic doses may experience itching, swelling, and redness. **Irritancy of product:** This product may mildly to moderately irritate contaminated tissue.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by repeated overexposure to this product.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Persons developing hypersensitivity reactions should receive medical attention. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual. **Skin Exposure:** If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use. Seek medical attention. **Eye Exposure:** If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and the “roll” eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing. **Inhalation:** If vapors of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air. **Ingestion:** If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is conscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention. **Recommendations to Physicians:** This product should only be given to patients by persons experienced in management of patients receiving the type of therapy intended for this product. Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. **Small Spills:** Wear goggles and gloves while wiping up small spills of this product with polypad or sponge. **Large Spills:** Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incident releases. Access to the spill areas should be restricted. Protective apparel should be used with a respirator when there is any danger of mists or sprays being generated. Minimum Personal

Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. The dispersal of mists or sprays into surrounding air and the possibility of inhalation is a serious matter and should be treated as such. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Absorb spilled liquid using polypads or other suitable absorbent material. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Place all spill residues in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures.

SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (*Specify type*): A respirator is not required for routine conditions of use of this product. If respiratory protection is needed, use only respiratory protection authorized in the US Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent US state standards, or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full face piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full face piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Not normally needed during normal use. If necessary, refer to US OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3.07.

HAND PROTECTION: For situations in which prolonged skin contact is anticipated, double glove, using latex, nitrile, or rubber gloves. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. Gloves should cover the gown cuff. If necessary, refer to US OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: During patient administration, use of lightweight cotton gown or other medical attire is recommended. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling object, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in US OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*.

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard medical product handling procedures.

SECTION IX – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Handling: Store away from excessive heat and strong oxidizing agents.

PRECAUTIONS FOR REPAIR & MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Not needed

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