371042	4276-015
374277	4276-02
374904	4277-025
379137	4279-02
-0074490301	4282-01
2066-05	4903-34DS



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP, 1% & 2%

# EL CHIMIGATERODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Manufacturer Name And

Address

Hospira, Inc.

275 North Field Drive Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

USA

Emergency Telephone

Hospira, Inc.

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

224 212-2055

**Product Name** 

Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP, 1% & 2%

Synonymis

Acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-monohydrochloride; 2',6'-

Acctoxylidide, 2-(diethylamino)-, hydrochloride

## A COMPOSEULONINFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Active Ingredient Name

Lidocaine Hydrochloride

Chemical Formula C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O • HCl

Component	Approximate Percent by Weight		RTECS Number	
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	≤2.0%	73-78-9	AN7600000	

Non-hazardous ingredients include water and/or sodium chloride. Hazardous ingredients present at less than 1% may include sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid (used to adjust the pH).

#### REFEAZARDINKORMANION

**Emergency Overview** 

Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP, 1% or 2%, contains lidocaine hydrochloride, an amide-type local anesthetic used as a local anesthetic for pain management. In the workplace, this product should be considered possibly irritating to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Possible target organs include the nervous system and cardiovascular system.

Occupational Exposure Potential

Information on the absorption of this product via inhalation or skin contact is not available. Published reports have indicated that similar local anesthetics have some potential to be absorbed through intact skin. Avoid liquid aerosol generation and skin contact.

Signs and Symptoms

Inadvertent contact with this product may cause irritation, followed by numbness. Ingestion may cause numbness of the tongue and anesthetic effects on the stomach. In clinical use, this product produces numbness when injected. In normal clinical use, adverse effects may include fever, headaches, agitation, tingling of extremities, general hypotension, bradycardia, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, anemia, back pain, post-operative pain and fetal distress. Systemic absorption can produce central nervous system (CNS) stimulation and/or CNS depression. CNS depression may progress to come and cardio-respiratory arrest. Signs of cardiovascular toxicity may include changes in cardiac conduction, excitability, refractoriness, contractility, and peripheral vascular resistance. Toxic blood levels may cause atrioventricular block, ventricular arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, and sometimes death. In addition, decreased cardiac output and arterial blood pressure may occur. Allergic-type reactions are rare but may occur due to sensitivity to the local anesthetic or to other formulation ingredients. These reactions are characterized by signs such as urticaria, pruritus, crythema, angioneurotic edema (including laryngeal

Product Name: Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP, 1% & 2%



## ESTRUEVAVANIODEININDIO RAVEANELUINEECONIIIII

Signs and Symptoms:

continued

edema), tachycardia, sneezing nausea, vomiting, dizziness, syncope, excessive sweating, elevated temperature, and possibly, anaphylactic-like symptoms (including sovere hypotension). Cross sensitivity with other amide-type local anesthetics has

been reported.

Medical Conditions
Aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing hypersensitivity to lidocaine or related amide-type anesthetics. Pre-

existing nervous system or cardiovascular ailments.

Carcinogen Lists:

IARC: Not listed

NTP: Not listed

OSHA! Not listed

#### ANTERSTRATION MARKET RES

Eye Contact Remove from source of exposure. Flush with copious amounts of water. If

irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide

symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Skin Contact Remove from source of exposure. Flush with copious amounts of water. If

irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention. Provide

symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Inhalation Remove from source of exposure. If signs of toxicity occur, seek medical

attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

Ingestion Remove from source of exposure. If signs of toxicity occur, seek medical

attention. Provide symptomatic/supportive care as necessary.

## STORETHERMOMEASURES

Flammability

Non-flammable

Fire & Explosion Hazard

None

Extinguishing Media

As with any fire, use extinguishing media appropriate for primary cause of fire.

Special Fire Fighting

Procedures

No special provisions required beyond normal fire fighting equipment such as flame and chemical resistant clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

## TO AGGIDENBALDROBBASILATEASURE

Spill Cleanup and Disposal

Isolate area around spill. Put on suitable protective clothing and equipment as specified by site spill procedures. Absorb any liquid with suitable material and clean affected area with soap and water. Dispose of spill materials according to the applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

#### ETANDEINGENDISTIONAG

Handling

No special handling required under conditions of normal product use.

Storage

No special storage required for hazard control. For product protection, follow USP controlled room temperature storage recommendations noted on the product case label, the primary container label, or the product insert.

Special Precautions

No special precautions are required for hazard controls.



# ESTEXTOSURIEGONIFROES/PERSONAUERRO/EIGHION

Exposure Guidelines

	Exposure limits			
Component	OSHA-PEL	ACGII-TLV	Hospira EEL	
Lidosaina Madamahladida	8 hr TWA: Not	8 hr TWA: Not	8 hr TWA: 500 mcg/m3	
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	Established	Established	STEL: 5 mg/m3	

Notes: OSHA PEL: US Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limit

ACOIH TLV; American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value.

EBL: Employee Exposure Limit, TWA: 8 hour Time Weighted Average. STEL: 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit.

Respiratory protection is normally not needed during intended product use. Respiratory Protection

However, if the generation of aerosols is likely and engineering controls are not adequate to control potential alrhome exposures, the use of an approved airpurifying respirator with a HEPA cartridge (P100) is recommended. Personnel who wear respirators should be fit tested and approved for respirator use as required.

If skin contact with the product formulation is likely, the use of latex or nitrile Skin Protection

gloves is recommended.

Eye protection is normally not required during intended product use. However, if Eye Protection

eye contact is likely to occur, the use of chemical safety goggles (as a minimum) is

recommended.

Engineering controls are normally not needed during the normal use of this product. **Engineering Controls** 

## POTETIVSICATE/CHIMITCATEPROPRIETIES

Clear, colorless liquid. Appearance/Physical State

Not determined. Odor

NΑ Odor Threshold:

Between 5.0 and 7.0 pH:

Motting point/Freezing point: Approximately that of water (0 °C, 32 °F).

Approximately that of water (100 °C, 212 °F). Initial Boiling Point/Boiling

Point Range

Evaporation Rate: NA NA Flammability (solid, gas):

Upper/Lower Flammability or NA

Explosive Limits:

Approximately that of water (17.5 mm Hg at 20 °C). Vapor Pressure

NΛ Vapor Density (Air =1) **Evaporation Rate** NA

Approximately that of water (1.0). Specific Gravity

Very soluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in chloroform; insoluble in ether. Solubility

Log Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water:

NΛ Auto-iguition temperature Decomposition temperature

NΛ

NA



## THE STITE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Reactivity

Not determined.

Chemical Stability

Stable under standard use and storage conditions.

Hazardous Reactions

Not determined

Conditions to avoid

Not determined

Incompatibilities

Strongly alkaline conditions. Methyl vinyl ether; zinc.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

Not determined. During thermal decomposition, it may be possible to generate

irritating vapors and/or toxic fumes of carbon oxides and nitrogen exides

(NOx), and hydrogen chloride.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not anticipated to occur with this product.

# THE POXICOLOGICALINITORMATION

## Acute Toxicity:

Not determined for the product formulation. Information for the ingredients is as follows:

Ingredient(s)	Percent	Test Type	Route of Administration	Value	Units	Species
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	100	LD50	Oral	220 292	mg/kg mg/kg	Mouse Mouse
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	100	LD50	Intraperitoneal	122 63	nig/kg mg/kg	Rat Mouse
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	100	1.D50	Intravenous	21 15 25.6 24.5	mg/kg mg/kg mg/kg mg/kg	Rat Mouse Rabbit Guinea Pig
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	100	LD50	Intratracheal	28	mg/kg	Rabbit

LD 50: Dosage that produces 50% mortality.

**Aspiration Hazard** 

None anticipated from normal handling of this product.

Dermal Irritation/Corrosion

None anticipated from normal handling of this product. However, inadvertent

contact with this product may be irritating to broken skin and mucous

membranes, and may produce numbness.

Ocular Irritation/Corrosion

None anticipated from normal handling of this product. However, inadvertent contact of this product with eyes may produce irritation, numbness, and blurred

vision.

Dermal or Respiratory

Sensitization

None anticipated from normal handling of this product. However, inadvertent contact of this product with the respiratory system may produce irritation and

numbness. Rarely, allergic-type reactions have been reported during the

clinical use of lidocaine.



# HIT TOXICOLOGICAL INPORTATION Continued

Reproductive Effects

In a fertility study in rats, lidocaine given subcutaneously at a dosage of 30 mg/kg (180 mg/m2) to mating pairs did not produce alterations in fertility or general reproductive performance of rats. Subcutaneous administration of lidocaine to pregnant rats at a dosage of to 50 mg/kg did not produce evidence of harm to the fetus. In rabbits, there was no evidence of harm to the fetus at a subcutaneous dosage of 5 mg/kg. Treatment of rabbits with a subcutaneous dosage of 25 mg/kg produced evidence of maternal toxicity and evidence of delayed fetal development, including a non-significant decrease in fetal weight and an increase in minor skeletal anomalies. The effect of lidocaine on postnatal development was evaluated in rats by treating pregnant female rats daily subcutaneously at dosages of 2, 10, and 50 mg/kg from day 15 of pregnancy and up to 20 days post partum. No signs of adverse effects were seen either in dams or in the pups up to and including the dose of 10 mg/kg; however, the number of surviving pups was reduced at 50 mg/kg, both at birth and the duration of lactation period; this effect is most likely secondary to maternal toxicity. A second study evaluated the effects of lidocaine on post-natal development in the rat that included assessment of the pups from weaning to sexual maturity. Rats were treated subcutaneously for 8 months with 10 or 30 mg/kg lidocaine, a treatment duration that included 3 mating periods. There was no evidence of altered post-natal development in any offspring; however, both doses of lidocaine significantly reduced the average number of pups per litter surviving until weaning of offspring from the first 2 mating periods.

Mutagenicity

The mutagenic potential of lidocaine was evaluated in the Ames Salmonella reverse mutation assay, an *in vitro* chromosome aberrations assay in human lymphocytes and in an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay. There was no indication of any mutagenic effect in these studies.

Carcinogenicity

Long-term studies in animals to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of most local anesthetics, including lidocaine, have not been conducted.

Target Organ Effects

Based on clinical use, possible target organs include the nervous system and the cardiovascular system.

#### \_\_\_\_

Aquatic Toxicity Not determined for product.

12 TEOLOGICALINTORMATIO

Persistence/Biodegradability Not determined for product.

Bioaccumulation Not determined for product.

Mobility in Soil Not determined for product.

# Product Name: Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection, USP, 1% & 2%



Waste Disposal If discarded as produced, this product is not a RCRA "listed" or

"characteristic" hazardous waste. However, uses resulting in a chemical or physical change of the product or contamination of the product with other materials may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. All waste materials must be properly characterized by the waste generator. Further, disposal of all pharmaceuticals should be performed in accordance with the

federal, state or local regulatory requirements.

Container Handling and

Disposal

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and

local regulations.

# MATRANSPORTATION INTORVATION

DOT STATUS: Not Regulated

Proper Shipping Name: NA
Hazard class: NA
Un number: NA
Packing group: NA
Reportable quantity: NA

ICAO/IATA STATUS Not regulated

Proper shipping name:

Hazard class:

Un number:

Packing group:

NA

Reportable quantity:

NA

IMDG STATUS Not regulated

Proper shipping name: NA
Hazard class: NA
Un number: NA
Packing group: NA
Reportable quantity: NA

Notes: DOT - US Department of Transportation Regulations

## SISTRUGUE VIORY INDORMATION

TSCA Status This product is exempt. However, lidocaine hydrochloride is listed on the TSCA

inventory.

CERCIA Status Not listed
SARA 302 Status Not listed
SARA 313 Status Not listed
RCRA Status Not listed
PROP 65 (Calif.) Not listed

Notes:

TSCA, Toxic Substance Control Act;

CERCLA, US EPA law, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act;

SARA, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act;

RCRA, US EPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act;

Prop 65, California Proposition 65



# ELECTRICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

U.S. OSHA Classification

Possible Irritant

Target Organ Toxin

GHS Classification

Hazard Class Acute Oral Toxicity Eye Irritation Target Organ Toxicity

Hazard Category

Unclassified

2B

2

Symbol

Signal

Warning

Waming

Word Hazard

Statement

11 (11 )111(2

Causes eye irritation

May cause damage to the nervous system and cardiovascular system through prolonged or

repeated exposure.

Preventions

Do not breathe vapor or spray.

Response:

IF IN BYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

Wash hands after handling.

Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

## **EU Classifications\***

\*Medicinal products are exempt from the requirements of the EU Dangerous Preparations Directive. Information provided below is for the pure drug substance lidecaine hydrochloride.

Classification(s):

Harmful

Irritent

Symboli



Indication of Danger

Χn

Xi

Risk Phrases:

R22 - Harmful if swallowed

R36/37 - Irritating to eyes and respiratory system

Safety Phrasos:

S23: Do not breathe vapor/spray S24: Avoid contact with the skin S25: Avoid contact with eyes

\$37/39 Wear suitable gloves and cyc/face protection.



#### AC-OUTER INFORMATION

Notes:

ACGIH TLV American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists -- Threshold Limit Value

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service Number

CERCLA US EPA law, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

DOT US Department of Transportation Regulations

EEL Employee Exposure Limit

IATA International Air Transport Association LD<sub>50</sub> Dosage producing 50% mortality NA Not applicable/Not available

NE Not established

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA PEL US Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limit

Prop 65 California Proposition 65

RCRA US EPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTBCS Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

STEL 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit

TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA 8-hour Time Weighted Average

MSDS Coordinator:

Global Occupational Toxicology

Date Prepared:

March 5, 2008

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