

ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ERYTHROMYCIN

OTHER NAMES

C37-H67-N-O13, C37-H67-N-O13, "(2R, 3S, 4S, 5R, 6R, 8R, 10R, 11R, 12S, 13R)-3-(2, 6-dideoxy-3-C, 3-O-dimethyl-1-alpha-L-ribo-hexopyranosyloxy)-5-(3, 4, 6-trideoxy-3-dimethylamino-beta-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl)-6, 11, 12-trihydroxy-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12-hexamethyl-9-oxopentadecan-13-olide", "(2R, 3S, 4S, 5R, 6R, 8R, 10R, 11R, 12S, 13R)-3-(2, 6-dideoxy-3-C, 3-O-dimethyl-1-alpha-L-ribo-hexopyranosyloxy)-5-(3, 4, 6-trideoxy-3-dimethylamino-beta-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl)-6, 11, 12-trihydroxy-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12-hexamethyl-9-oxopentadecan-13-olide",

PRODUCT USE

Antimicrobial substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Streptomyces erythreus*. Consists of a mixture consisting largely of erythromycin A with lesser amounts of erythromycin B and C. Erythromycins A and B contain the same sugar moieties, desosamine and cladinose (3-O-methylmycarose). They differ in position 12 of the aglycone, erythronolide, A having an hydroxyl substituent. Component C contains desosamine and the same aglycone present in A but by the presence of mycarose instead of cladinose.

A macrolide antibiotic which acts by interfering with bacterial protein synthesis and is bacteriostatic or bactericidal depending on its concentration.

Used as an alternative to penicillin in the treatment of infections due to Gram-positive cocci, especially streptococci, in clostridial infections and in those due to *Listeria monocytogens*. Also used in the prophylaxis of endocarditis and rheumatic fever and in the treatment of syphilis, gonorrhoea, diphtheria and in the management of pertussis. Has given in the treatment of infections due to *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*, in legionnaires disease, in intestinal amoebiasis and in the treatment of severe acne vulgaris. Normally taken by mouth or may be given by injection.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

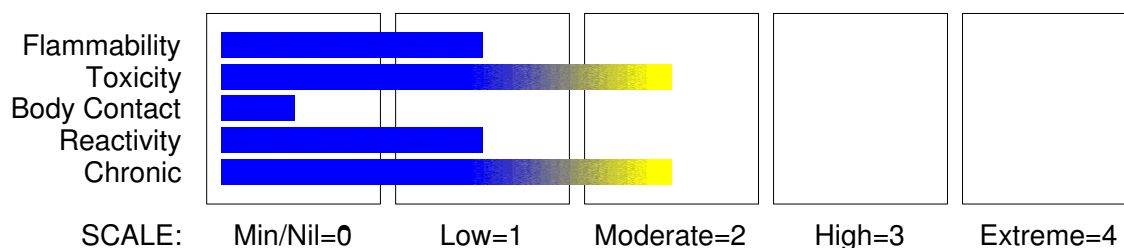
Version No:3

Page 2 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.
technical@sdfine.com
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H334 H317

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

continued...

ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
erythromycin	114-07-8	>98
may contain		
N- demethylerythromycin	992-62-1	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 4 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade 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 courses.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

continued...

ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 5 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services 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.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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.

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 6 of 12

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- erythromycin: CAS:114- 07- 8
- N- demethylerythromycin: CAS:992- 62- 1

MATERIAL DATA

CEL TWA: 3 mg/m³ (as erythromycin) (compare WEEL-TWA)

A workplace environmental exposure standard (WEEL) is recommended by the AIHA and is based on reported clinical and industrial experience. The limit is thought to prevent possible alterations of the normal bacterial flora in the body or development of immunity to future therapeutic use.

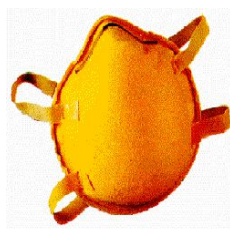
INGREDIENT DATA

N-DEMETHYLERYTHROMYCIN:

CEL TWA: 3 mg/m³ (as erythromycin) (compare WEEL-TWA)

A workplace environmental exposure standard (WEEL) is recommended by the AIHA and is based on reported clinical and industrial experience. The limit is thought to prevent possible alterations of the normal bacterial flora in the body or development of immunity to future therapeutic use.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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ERYTHROMYCIN

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

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 lens 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

- 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.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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.
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 8 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:

- For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets *; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets* or equivalent containment systems Quantities exceeding 1 kg may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet*,
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.
- 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. When handling: Quantities of up to 25 grams, an approved respirator with HEPA filters or cartridges should be considered Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram, a half-face negative pressure, full negative pressure, or powered helmet-type air purifying respirator should be considered. Quantities in excess of 1 kilogram, a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered. Written procedures, specific to a particular work-place, may replace these recommendations

* For Class II Biological Safety Cabinets, Types B2 or B3 should be considered. Where only Class I, open fronted Cabinets are available, glove panels may be added, flow cabinets do not provide sufficient protection when handling these materials unless especially designed to do so.

Laminar

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, 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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of

Air Speed:
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 9 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high
speed wheel generated dusts (released at high
initial velocity into zone of very high rapid
air motion).

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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

APPEARANCE

White or slightly yellow, odourless, slightly hygroscopic crystals or powder with bitter taste; does not mix well with water (1:1000). Soluble in alcohol (1:5), chloroform (1:6), ether (1:5), methanol and dilute hydrochloric acid. After melting, resolidifies and exhibits second melting point, 190 C-193 C. pKa1 8.8.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: 733.92

Melting Range (°C): 135- 140

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not Applicable

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.54

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 10 of 12

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. The most common side-effect of erythromycin treatment is gastrointestinal disturbance. Supra-infections may occur although these are rare. There have been reports of sensitisation but, again, these are rare. Skin reactions have occurred. At high concentrations reversible deafness may occur (ototoxicity). Liver damage characterised by upper abdominal pain, fever, liver-enlargement, eosinophilia, raised serum bilirubin and changes in liver function tests, indicative of cholestasis, have been reported in adult patients receiving a course of the estolate for more than 10-days or on starting a second course. Hepatotoxicity however, may be due to the propionyl group of the estolate moiety. Macrolides comprise a large group of antibiotics derived from *Streptomyces* spp. having in common a macrocyclic lactone ring to which one or more sugars are attached. They are all weak bases. The most common side effect produced by the family of macrolide antibiotics is gastrointestinal discomfort. Supra-infections may occur although these are rare. Several macrolides produced allergic sensitisation but, again, these are rare. Symptoms include watery eyes, shortness of breath, nasal congestion, choking, coughing and wheezing. Allergic skin reactions have also occurred. Exposure to at least one member of the family, erythromycin, at high concentrations, has produced reversible deafness (ototoxicity). Systemic reactions including fever, rash, and lymph-node pain or swelling have been produced by the avermectin group. Ivermectin has produced ataxia (incoordination), lethargy, bradypnea (slowed breathing), vomiting, mydriasis (dilated pupils), sedation, tremors and death in animals. The avermectin group (anthelmintics, insecticides and acaricides) mediate the transmission of gamma-butyric acid (GABA), an inhibitory neurotransmitter, in mammals thus causing paralysis. Hepatotoxic effects with transient disturbances and jaundice have resulted from the use of oleandomycin. Transient alterations in heart rate/ rhythm have also been produced by several members of the family (notably tilimicosin). Heart muscle degeneration, characterised by small areas of cell death have also been reported in animals exposed to tilimicosin. Cross-resistance is often observed between the macrolide, lincosamide and streptogramin group of antibiotics.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 11 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives 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.

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.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

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

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

Exposure to small quantities may induce hypersensitivity reactions characterised by acute bronchospasm, hives (urticaria), deep dermal wheals (angioneurotic oedema), running nose (rhinitis) and blurred vision. Anaphylactic shock and skin rash (non-thrombocytopenic purpura) may occur. An individual may be predisposed to such antibody mediated reaction if other chemical agents have caused prior sensitisation (cross-sensitivity).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4600 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2580 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 463 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 1800 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 426 mg/kg

Intramuscular (mouse) LD50: 394 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 413 mg/kg

Oral (hamster) LD50: 3018 mg/kg

Oral (hamster) LD50: 3018 mg/kg

Effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, foetolethality recorded.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

N-DEMETHYLERYTHROMYCIN:

continued...

ERYTHROMYCIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 12 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.54

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable
No data available for erythromycin as CAS: 114-07-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 30-Dec-2017