SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS Standards, European Union CLP EC 1272/2008 and the Global Harmonization Standard

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER/TRADE/MATERIAL NAME: Clindamycin Phosphate/Tretinoin Gel

DESCRIPTION: Clindamycin Phosphate and Tretinoin Topical Gel
PRODUCT USE: Human Pharmaceutical
USES ADVISED AGAINST: Non-Pharmaceutical Use
CHEMICAL NAME: For Active Ingredients:
Clindamycin Phosphate: Methyl 7-chloro-6,7,8-trideoxy-6-(1-methyl-trans-4-propyl-L-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamido)-1-thio-L-threo-α-D-galacto-octopyranoside 2-(dihydrogen phosphate)
Tretinoin: 3,7-Dimethyl-9-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2,4,6,8-nonatetraenoic acid
CHEMICAL FAMILY: For Active Ingredients: Clindamycin Phosphate: Pyran; Tretinoin: Retinoid
FORMULA: For Active Ingredients: Clindamycin Phosphate: $C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$; Tretinoin: $C_{20}H_{28}O_2$
HOW SUPPLIED: Clindamycin Phosphate 1.2% and Tretinoin 0.025% in 30 g or 60 g
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NDC 0472-1790-30: 30 gram tube; NDC 0472-1790-60: 60 gram tube

SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

RESPONSIBLE PARTY U.S.:	**Actavis, Inc.**
U.S. ADDRESS:	400 Interpace Parkway, Morris Corporate Center III Parsippany, NJ 07054, USA
U.S. BUSINESS PHONE/GENERAL SDS INFORMATION:	1-800-272-5525
RESPONSIBLE PARTY EUROPE:	
EUROPEAN ADDRESS:	
EUROPEAN BUSINESS PHONE:	
EMERGENCY PHONE (U.S./NORTH AMERICA):	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (24 hours) U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico
EMERGENCY PHONE (OUTSIDE U.S.):	CHEMTREC: +1-703-527-3887 (24 hours) Outside North America
Email:	SDS@Actavis.com

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard, 29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1926, and the U.S. OSHA Instruction CPL 02-02-079, July 9, 2015, U.S. State equivalent Standards, Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations], and European Union CLP EC 1272/2008, required information is included in appropriate sections based on the UN Global Harmonization Standard format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

DATE OF PREPARATION: June 22, 2016 **DATE OF REVISION:** New

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

U.S. OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, CANADIAN WHMIS (HPR-GHS 2015) and EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2008 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: According to Article 1, item 5 (a) of CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, medicinal products in the finished state for human use, as defined in 2001/83/EC, are excepted from classification and other criteria of 1272/2008.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Product Description: This product is a clear, colorless gel with a mild odor.

Health Hazards: WARNING! Retinoids are known human teratogens, and which can be absorbed via intact skin. All contact must be avoided for pregnant women. In the workplace, exposure via eye contact may cause irritation. Inhalation is unlikely due to viscosity. Accidental ingestion may be harmful. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation. Possible photo-sensitization effects form exposure to UV light or sunlight if exposure to the skin occurs. In therapeutic use, the most common adverse reactions reported have included skin erythema, scaling, itching, burning, and stinging, as well as nasopharyngitis, pharyngolaryngeal pain, dry skin, cough, and sinusitis. Clindamycin can cause severe colitis, which may result in death. Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported with the use of Clindamycin. Adverse effects typical of retinoid toxicity include skin/mucous membrane dryness, bone pain and inflammation, nausea/vomiting, rash, mucositis, itching, increased sweating, visual disturbances and changes in visual acuity and visual field defects, ocular disorders, hair loss, skin changes. Use of retinoids may cause a potentially fatal respiratory disorder in therapeutic use. Exposure during pregnancy will cause harm to fetus. Limited evidence of adverse effects to fertility, carcinogenic and mutagenic effect, based on animal data. May cause harm to breast-fed babies. More information on adverse effects from therapeutic use is described in Section 11 (Toxicological Information).

Reactivity Hazards: This product is not reactive.

Flammability Hazards: This product may be combustible and ignite if exposure to high temperature or direct flame for a prolonged period. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur oxides, and hydrogen chloride, chlorines).

Environmental Hazards: Due to one active ingredient and several excipients, release of this product to the environment may cause chronic harm to aquatic organisms. Large quantities released to the aquatic and terrestrial environment may have an adverse effect.

Emergency Considerations: Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for situation to which they respond.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS #	% w/w	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Under U.S. OSHA, Canadian WHMIS HPR & EU Classification (1272/2008 EC) Hazard Statement Codes /Symbol
ACTIVE INGREDIENT				
Clindamycin Phosphate Methyl 7-chloro-6,7,8-trideoxy-6-(1-methyl-trans-4-propyl-L-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamido)-1-thio-L-threo-α-D-galacto-octopyranoside 2-(dihydrogen phosphate)	24729-96-2	246-433-0	1.2%	SELF-CLASSIFICATION GHS under U.S. OSHA, WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, 1, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B, STOT (Ingestion, Dermal) RE Cat. 2 Hazard Codes: H302, H319, H317, H373
Tretinoin 3,7-Dimethyl-9-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2,4,6,8-nonatetraenoic acid	302-79-4	206-129-0	0.025%	SELF-CLASSIFICATION GHS under U.S. OSHA, WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 1B, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 2, Carcinogenic Cat. 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Aquatic Acute Toxicity Cat.1 Hazard Statement Codes: H360Df, H341, H351, H302, H410
EXCIPIENTS				
Butylated Hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	204-881-4	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION GHS under U.S. OSHA, WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 5, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H302, H313, H411
Citric Acid	77-92-9	201-069-1	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION GHS under U.S. OSHA, WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Classification: Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5 Hazard Statement Codes: H319, H303 U.S. OSHA & WHMIS HPR-2015 Classification only: Combustible Dust Hazard
Edetate Sodium	8013-51-2	As anhydrous: 200-449-4	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION U.S. OSHA & WHMIS HPR-2015 Classification only: Classification: Combustible Dust Hazard
Hydroxyethyl Cellulose	9004-62-0	232-674-9	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION U.S. OSHA & WHMIS HPR-2015 Classification only: Classification: Combustible Dust Hazard
Glycerin	56-81-5	200-289-5	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION GHS under U.S. OSHA, WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5 Hazard Statement Codes: H303
Methylparaben	99-76-3	200-289-5	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION GHS under U.S. OSHA, WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5 Hazard Statement Codes: H303
Polysorbate 80	9005-65-6	NLP# 500-019-9	Proprietary	GHS under U.S. OSHA & EU CLP 1272/2008: No Classification Applicable
Propylparaben	94-13-3	202-307-7	Proprietary	GHS under U.S. OSHA & EU CLP 1272/2008: No Classification Applicable
Purified Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Proprietary	GHS under U.S. OSHA & EU CLP 1272/2008: No Classification Applicable
Tromethamine	77-86-1	201-064-4	Proprietary	GHS under U.S. OSHA & EU CLP 1272/2008: No Classification Applicable
Xanthan Gum	11138-66-2	234-394-2	Proprietary	SELF-CLASSIFICATION U.S. OSHA & WHMIS HPR-2015 Classification only: Classification: Combustible Dust Hazard

See Section 16 for full classification information.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: First-aid responders should not attempt to treat victims of exposure to this material without adequate personal protective equipment. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Victim(s) must be taken for medical attention. Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, when necessary. Take copy of SDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

Inhalation: If mists or sprays from this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after removal to fresh air.

Skin Exposure: Basic hygiene should prevent any problems. If the product contaminates the skin, and adverse effect occurs, begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

Eye Exposure: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Seek immediate medical attention after flushing if adverse effect occurs.

Ingestion Exposure: 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. Rinse mouth with water immediately. Victim should drink large quantities of water. If milk is available, victim should drink it after drinking water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.

IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS: See Sections 2 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: In therapeutic use, pre-existing dermatitis and other skin disorders, regional enteritis, ulcerative colitis, or history of antibiotic-associated colitis or Crohn's Disease may be aggravated by exposure. Workplace exposure may also aggravate these conditions.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE (continued): Persons who may have hypersensitivity reactions to the active or other ingredients or other disorders described in Section 11 (Toxicological Information) may experience aggravation upon exposure.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure. Persons developing hypersensitivity reactions should receive immediate medical attention. There is no specific antidote for this product. Treatment should be supportive and symptomatic. In event of development of colitis from use or exposure, mild cases of colitis may respond to discontinuance of Clindamycin. Moderate to severe cases should be managed promptly with fluid, electrolyte, and protein supplementation as indicated. Cholestyramine and colestipol resins have been shown to bind the toxin in vitro. If both a resin and vancomycin are to be administered concurrently, it may be advisable to separate the time of administration of each drug. Systemic corticoids and corticoid retention enemas may help relieve the colitis. Other causes of colitis should also be considered.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not established.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS & METHOD OF DETERMINATION (in air by volume, %): Not determined.

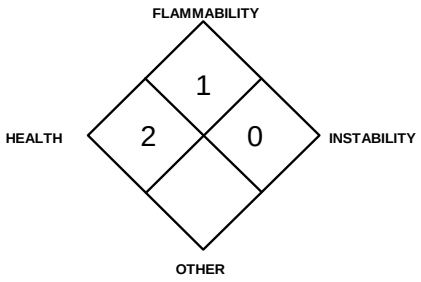
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: This product may be combustible and ignite if exposure to high temperature or direct flame for a prolonged period. When involved in a fire, the products of thermal decomposition may include irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur oxides, and hydrogen chloride, chlorines).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact or Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

NFPA RATING



Hazard Scale: **0** = Minimal **1** = Slight **2** = Moderate **3** = Serious **4** = Severe

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: 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. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if they experience any adverse effects.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment) if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Monitor area and confirm levels are bellow exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area. Spills may be slippery.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Small Spills: For incidental spills (e.g., 1 tube), wear double latex or nitrile disposable gloves and eye protection.

Large Spills: For large spills (e.g., 1 liter or more), protective apparel should be used with a respirator when there is any danger of aerosols being generated. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. 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.**

METHODS FOR CLEANUP AND CONTAINMENT:

Small Spills: Absorb up spilled material with damp sponge, polypads or other suitable material.

Large Spills: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incidental releases. Access to the spill areas should be restricted. Absorb spilled product carefully, avoiding the generation of aerosols onto polypads or other non-reactive absorption.

All Spills: Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. If necessary, discard contaminated response equipment or rinse with soapy water before returning such equipment to service. Dispose of in accordance with applicable international, national, state, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Do not flush to sewer. For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect.

7. HANDLING and USE

PRODUCT PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL: Handle this material following standard medical practices and following the recommendations presented on the Package Insert.

7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: All employees who handle this product should be trained to handle it safely. Particular care in working with this product must be practiced in pharmacies and other preparation areas, during manufacture of this compound, and during patient administration. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product or equipment and containers that contain this product. Do not eat or drink while using this product. Avoid breathing airborne mists or spray generated by this product. Ensure this product is used with adequate ventilation (refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls-Personal Protection). Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Open containers slowly on a stable surface in areas that have been designated for use of this product. Wipe down areas in which this product is used, so that product does not accumulate. Empty containers may contain residual material; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat or other sources of ignition or where freezing is possible. Store at 20-25°C (68-77°F) and away from moisture, humidity and light. Product should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity).

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is a human pharmaceutical. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear latex or butyl rubber (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat. Wash equipment with soap and water. Wipe equipment down with damp sponge or polypad.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard medical product handling procedures. During decontamination of work surfaces, workers should wear the same equipment recommended in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS.

Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	IDLH mg/m^3	mg/m^3
Clindamycin Phosphate	24729-96-2	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tretinoin	302-79-4	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	Actavis OEL: 3.6 µg/m^3
Butylated Hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	2 IFV	NE	10 (vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	10	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: TWA: 10 (inhal. fract.) PEAK: 4•MAK, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval Pregnancy Risk Classification: C Carcinogen: IARC-3, MAK-4, TLV-A4
Citric Acid	77-92-9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Edetate Sodium	8013-51-2	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Glycerin	56-81-5	Mist		Mist 15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fract.)	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: TWA: 50 (inhal. fract.) PEAK: 2•MAK, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval Pregnancy Risk Classification: C
Hydroxyethyl Cellulose Exposure limits are for cellulose	9004-62-0	10	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fract.)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fract.)	NE	NE	NE
Methylparaben	99-76-3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Polysorbate 80	9005-65-6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Propylparaben	94-13-3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Purified Water	7732-18-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tromethamine	77-86-1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Xanthan Gum	11138-66-2	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established IVF: Measured as inhalable fraction and vapor.

International Occupational Exposure Limits: Currently the following international exposure limits are in place for some components of this product. Limits given may not be the most current and should be checked.

BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE:
Australia: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, JUL 2008
Austria: MAK-TMW = 10 mg/m^3, 2007
Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, MAR 2002
Denmark: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, MAY 2011
Finland: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, STEL = 20 mg/m^3, NOV 2011
France: VME = 10 mg/m^3, FEB 2006
Germany: MAK = 10 mg/m^3, C carcinogen, 2011
Germany: MAK = 10 mg/m^3, inhal, 2011
Iceland: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, NOV 2011
Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, 2006
Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m^3; STEL = 20 mg/m^3, 2004
The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 10 mg/m^3, 2003
New Zealand: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, JAN 2002

BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE (continued):
Switzerland: MAK-W = 10 mg/m^3, inhal, JAN 2011
United Kingdom: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, OCT 2007
In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

CITRIC ACID:
Russia: STEL = 1 mg/m^3, JUN 2003

GLYCERIN:
Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, MAR 2002
Finland: TWA = 20 mg/m^3, NOV 2011
France: VME = 10 mg/m^3, FEB 2006
Germany: MAK = 50 mg/m3, inhal, 2011
Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m^3 (mist), 2006
Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m^3 (inhalable), 2004
The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 10 mg/m^3, 2003

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

International Occupational Exposure Limits (continued):

GLYCERIN (continued):
New Zealand: TWA = 10 mg/m^3 (mist), JAN 2002
Peru: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, JUL 2005
Switzerland: MAK-W = 50 mg/m^3, KZG-W = 100 mg/m^3, inhal, JAN 2011
United Kingdom: TWA = 10 mg/m^3, OCT2007
In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

METHYL PARABEN:
Russia: STEL = 4 mg/m^3, JUN 2003

PROPYL PARABEN:
Russia: STEL = 10 mg/m^3, JUN 2003

TROMETHAMINE:
Russia: STEL = 5 mg/m^3, JUN 2003

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use of personal protective equipment must be in compliance with U.S. OSHA 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), Canadian CSA Standards Z94.4-02 and Z94.3-02, EU EN 529:2005, CEN/TR 15419:2006, and CR 13464:1999. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

Respiratory Protection: A respirator is not required for routine conditions of use with adequate engineering controls. A full-face Air-Purifying Respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter or a Supplied-Air Respirator must be worn during operations where engineering controls are not sufficient, large spill cleanup, or when processing generates airborne aerosols. If respiratory protection is needed, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regional regulations.

Eye Protection: During operations in which mists or sprays may be generated, splash goggles or safety glasses should be considered.

Hand Protection: During manufacture or other similar industrial operations, wear the appropriate hand protection for the process. Use double gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS.

Body Protection: Use appropriate protective clothing for the task (e.g., lab coat, etc.)

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for the product.

FORM: Gel
COLOR: Colorless.
ODOR: Slight odor.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (identification properties): The appearance of this product is a distinguishing characteristic.

The following values are available for the active ingredient, Clindamycin Phosphate:

FORM: Crystalline solid.
COLOR: White to light yellow.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 504.96
MOLECULAR FORMULA: $C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$
ODOR: Odorless.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.
BOILING POINT @ 760 mmHg: Not available.
MELTING POINT: Not available.
VAPOR PRESSURE (air = 1) @ 25°C: Not available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.419 g/cm^3
pH: Not established.
VAPOR DENSITY: Not available.
FLASH POINT: Not available.
FLAMMABILITY: Combustible.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 30.6 mg/L
OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Not available.
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Log P = -0.421 (predicted)

The following values are available for the active ingredient, Tretinoin:

FORM: Crystalline powder.
COLOR: Yellow to light orange.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 300.44
MOLECULAR FORMULA: $C_{20}H_{28}O_2$
ODOR: Mild odor.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.
MELTING POINT: 180-182°C (352-360°F)
pH: Not available.
BOILING POINT @ 760 mmHg: 462.8±14.0°C (856.0±57.2°F) [predict.]
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.0±0.1 g/cm^3 [predict.]
FLASH POINT: 350.6±11.0 C (663.1±52°F) [predict.]
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 25°C: Practically insoluble.
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 25°C: 0 0.0±2.5 mmHg [predict.]
OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Soluble in dimethylsulfoxide and ether; slightly soluble in polyethylene glycol 400, octanol, ethanol and chloroform.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Log Kow = 6.30; Log P: 6.83±0.36 [predict.]

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: This product is stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: **Combustion:** If exposed to extremely high temperatures, the products of thermal decomposition may include irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur oxides, and hydrogen chloride, chlorines). **Hydrolysis:** None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is generally compatible with other common materials in a medical facility. Due to the components, this product may be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents and strong acids.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS OR POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, light, and contact with incompatible chemicals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to medical employees using this product in an occupational setting. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

Inhalation: Inhalation is unlikely due to viscosity. If aerosols are somehow generated and inhaled, irritation of the nose and upper respiratory system may occur. Symptoms of such exposure may include sneezing, coughing, and nasal congestion.

Contact with Skin or Eyes: Contact with the skin may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Skin contact may cause photo-sensitization in presence of UV light or sunlight. Contact with the eyes of aerosols generated by this product may cause irritation, redness, and tearing.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE (continued):

Skin Absorption: This product is designed to be absorbed into the skin. Use of the topical formulations of containing Clindamycin results in absorption of the antibiotic from the skin surface. Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported with the use of topical and systemic Clindamycin. These effects may occur from workplace skin exposure. Retinoids are known to be absorbed via intact skin. Care must be taken to avoid all contact with this material for pregnant women due to potential harm to fetus. Absorption from a large area of the skin or if contact is prolonged may cause adverse systemic effects as described under 'Other Potential Health Effects-Therapeutic Doses'.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this product is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. Ingestion of this product (i.e., through poor hygiene practices) may be harmful or irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms of acute ingestion may include those described under 'Other Health Effects'.

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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2*
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: **0** = Minimal **1** = Slight **2** = Moderate
3 = Serious **4** = Severe * = Chronic hazard

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS-Therapeutic Doses: In therapeutic use, the most common adverse reactions reported have included skin erythema, scaling, itching, burning, and stinging, as well as nasopharyngitis, pharyngolaryngeal pain, dry skin, cough, and sinusitis. Clindamycin can cause severe colitis, which may result in death. Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, and colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis) have been reported with the use of Clindamycin. Adverse effects typical of retinoid toxicity include skin/mucous membrane dryness, bone pain and inflammation, nausea/vomiting, rash, mucositis, itching, increased sweating, visual disturbances and changes in visual acuity and visual field defects, ocular disorders, hair loss, skin changes. Use of retinoids may cause a potentially fatal respiratory disorder in therapeutic use. Exposure during pregnancy can cause harm to fetus. Limited evidence of adverse effects to fertility, carcinogenic and mutagenic effect, based on animal data. May cause harm to breast-fed babies. These effects may be possible as a result of workplace exposure. The actual risk in the workplace is not known. In therapeutic use the following additional adverse effects described by body system have included:

- ***Body as a Whole:*** Lack or loss of strength and energy, weakness, influenza-Like Illness consisting of multiple listed reactions including fever and chills, nausea, vomiting, malaise.
- ***Eyes:*** Visual disturbances, changes in visual acuity and visual field defects, ocular disorders.
- ***Gastrointestinal System:*** Potentially fatal colitis.
- ***Hypersensitivity Reactions:*** Skin rashes, sensitivity to UV light and other reactions described under 'Sensitization to the Product'.
- ***Musculoskeletal System:*** Bone pain.
- ***Reproductive System:*** Harm to fetus, adverse effects on fertility.
- ***Respiratory System:*** Nasopharyngitis, pharyngolaryngeal pain, cough, sinusitis. Use of retinoids can lead to RA-APL syndrome (a fatal syndrome characterized by fever, difficulty breathing, acute respiratory distress, weight gain, radiographic pulmonary infiltrates, pleural and pericardial effusions, edema, and hepatic, renal, and multi-organ failure. Upper and lower respiratory tract disorders, difficulty breathing, respiratory insufficiency, pleural effusion, pneumonia, rales, expiratory wheezing, pulmonary infiltration, bronchial asthma, pulmonary edema, larynx edema, unspecified pulmonary disease.
- ***Skin:*** Dry skin, erythema, scaling, itching, burning, stinging, increased sweating.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Exposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: Prolonged contact with this product may cause irritation via skin or eye contact.

Chronic: Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Chronic exposure may cause adverse symptoms as described under 'Other Health Effects'.

TARGET ORGANS:

Acute: *Industrial Exposure*: Skin, eyes. *Therapeutic Doses*: Skin.

Chronic: *Industrial Exposure*: Skin. *Therapeutic Doses*: Systems given under "Other Potential Health Effects'.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may irritate contaminated tissue if contact is prolonged.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: In therapeutic use of Clindamycin Phosphate, generalized mild to moderate morbilliform-like (maculopapular) skin rashes are the most frequently reported adverse reactions. Vesiculobullous rashes, as well as hives, have been observed during drug therapy. Rare instances of erythema multiforme, some resembling Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and a few cases of anaphylactoid reactions have also been reported.

During therapeutic use of other retinoids than Tretinoin, cutaneous allergic reactions and serious cases of allergic vasculitis may occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicity data for the active ingredients are available. Due to the large amount of data for the available, only irritation data, human data, LD50 oral-rat or Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rabbit or Rat, LC50 Inhalation-Rat or Mouse and mutagenic data are presented in this SDS. Data are available for the excipient components of this product, but are not presented in this SDS. Contact Actavis for more information.

CLYNDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE:

TDLo (Intravenous-Woman) 12 mg/kg: Cardiac: pulse rate increase, without fall in BP, other changes; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section

LD_{50} (Oral-Rat) 1832 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

LD_{50} (Oral-Mouse) 2539 mg/kg

TRETINOIN:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 525 mg/21 days-intermittent: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 0.03%/96 hours: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 0.05%/24 hours: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 0.05%/48 hours

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 0.04%/3 weeks-intermittent: Mild

LD_{50} (Oral-Rat) 2 gm/kg

LD_{50} (Oral-Mouse) 1100 mg/kg

TRETINOIN (continued):

Mutation Test Systems (Skin-Human) 1000 ppm

Mutation Test Systems (Human Leukocyte) 1 µmol/L

DNA Inhibition (Human Leukocyte) 1 µmol/L

DNA Inhibition (Human Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 1 µmol/L/6 days

DNA Inhibition (Human Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 3 µmol/L/24 hours

Sister Chromatid Exchange (Human Fibroblast) 5 mg/L

DNA Inhibition (Rat Mammary gland) 3 µmol/L

DNA Inhibition (Mouse Lymphocyte) 1 µmol/L

DNA Inhibition (Mammal-Cattle Lymphocyte) 8 µmol/L

DNA Inhibition (Microorganism-not otherwise specified) 1 µmol/L

Mutation Test Systems (Mouse Embryo) 10 µmol/L

Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (Skin-Mouse) 4 µmol/kg

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS: The following information is for the product and active ingredients.

Carcinogenicity testing of this product has not been performed in any species.

The following information is available for the individual active ingredients:

Clindamycin Phosphate: The carcinogenicity of a 1% Clindamycin Phosphate gel similar to this product was evaluated by daily application to mice for two years. The daily doses used in this study were approximately 13 and 72 times higher than the human dose of Clindamycin Phosphate from this product, assuming complete absorption and based on a body surface area comparison. No significant increase in tumors was noted in the treated animals. For purposes of comparisons of the animal exposure to human exposure, the recommended human topical clinical dose is defined as 1 g of this product applied daily to a 60 kg person.

Tretinoin: In two independent studies with long-term topical application of Tretinoin in mice, carcinogenicity was not observed. In both studies, Tretinoin was administered topically (0.025% or 0.1%) three times per week for up to two years. No carcinogenicity was observed with maximum effects of dermal amyloidosis in the basal layer of the skin.

Tretinoin has been shown to enhance photoco-carcinogenicity in properly performed specific studies, employing concurrent or intercurrent exposure to the drug and UV radiation. The contribution of Clindamycin to that effect is unknown. Although the significance of these studies to humans is not clear, patients should minimize exposure to sun.

The excipient ingredients are listed by agencies tracking carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

Butylated Hydroxytoluene: ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans); MAK-3B (Substances with Carcinogenic Potential for which Genotoxicity Plays no or at Most a Minor Role. No significant contribution to human cancer risk is expected, provided a MAK value is observed.

The remaining components of this product are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of this product in pregnant women. When administered therapeutically no data are available on possible fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman; however, some animal data indicate possible effects, including by vaginal administration in rats. Since Terconazole is absorbed from the human vagina, it should not be used in the first trimester of pregnancy unless the physician considers it essential to the welfare of the patient. Terconazole may be used during the second and third trimester if the potential benefit outweighs the possible risks to the fetus.

Mutagenicity: Mutagenicity testing of this product has not been performed in any species.

Clindamycin Phosphate: Genotoxicity tests on the performed included a rat micronucleus test and an Ames test for Clindamycin Phosphate. Both tests were negative. No human data are available.

Tretinoin: The genotoxic potential of Tretinoin was evaluated in an *in vitro* Ames Salmonella reversion test and an *in vitro* chromosomal aberration assay in Chinese hamster ovary cells. Both tests were negative.

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: This product was tested for maternal and developmental toxicity in New Zealand White Rabbits with topical doses of 60, 180 and 600 mg/kg/day. The Gel at 600 mg/kg/day (approximately 12 times the recommended clinical dose assuming 100% absorption and based on body surface area comparison) was considered to be the no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) for maternal and developmental toxicity following dermal administration of the product for two weeks prior to artificial insemination and continuing until gestation day 18, inclusive. For purposes of comparisons of the animal exposure to human exposure, the recommended clinical dose is defined as 1 g of the Gel applied daily to a 60 kg person.

Clindamycin Phosphate: Teratology (Segment II) studies using Clindamycin were performed orally in rats (up to 600 mg/kg/day) and mice (up to 100 mg/kg/day) (583 and 49 times amount of Clindamycin in the recommended clinical dose based on a body surface area comparison, respectively) or with subcutaneous doses of Clindamycin up to 180 mg/kg/day (175 and 88 times the amount of Clindamycin in the recommended clinical dose based on a body surface area comparison, respectively) revealed no evidence of teratogenicity.

Tretinoin:

Human Information: As a retinoid, there is a high risk that a severely deformed infant will result if Tretinoin is administered during pregnancy. Although experience with humans administered Tretinoin is extremely limited, increased spontaneous abortions and major human fetal abnormalities related to the use of other retinoids have been documented in humans. Reported defects include abnormalities of the CNS, musculoskeletal system, external ear, eye, thymus and great vessels; and facial dysmorphia, cleft palate, and parathyroid hormone deficiency. Some of these abnormalities were fatal. Cases of IQ scores less than 85, with or without obvious CNS abnormalities, have also been reported. All fetuses exposed during pregnancy can be affected and at the present time there is no antepartum means of determining which fetuses are and are not affected. With widespread use of any drug, a small number of birth defect reports associated temporally with the administration of the drug would be expected by chance alone. Thirty cases of temporally associated congenital malformations have been reported during two decades of clinical use of another formulation of topical Tretinoin.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity (continued):

Tretinoin (continued):

Human Information (continued): Although no definite pattern of teratogenicity and no causal association have been established from these cases, 5 of the reports describe the rare birth defect category, holoprosencephaly (defects associated with incomplete midline development of the forebrain). The significance of these spontaneous reports in terms of risk to the fetus is not known.

Animal Information: Tretinoin has teratogenic and embryotoxic effects in mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits and pigtail monkeys, and may be expected to cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Tretinoin causes fetal resorptions and a decrease in live fetuses in all animals studied. Gross external, soft tissue and skeletal alterations occurred at doses higher than 0.7 mg/kg/day in mice, 2 mg/kg/day in rats, 7 mg/kg/day in hamsters, and at a dose of 10 mg/kg/day, the only dose tested, in pigtail monkeys (about 1/20, 1/4, and 1/2 and 4 times the human dose, respectively, on a mg/m^2 basis).

In oral Segment III studies in rats with Tretinoin, decreased survival of neonates and growth retardation were observed at doses in excess of 2 mg/kg/day (~ 78 times the recommended clinical dose assuming 100% absorption and based on body surface area comparison).

Dermal Tretinoin has been shown to be fetotoxic in rabbits when administered in doses 40 times the recommended human clinical dose based on a body surface area comparison. Oral Tretinoin has been shown to be fetotoxic in rats when administered in doses 78 times the recommended clinical dose based on a body surface area comparison.

Reproductive Toxicity: Impairment of fertility testing of this product has not been performed in any species. It is not known whether Clindamycin or Tretinoin are excreted in human milk following use of this Gel; however, orally and parenterally administered Clindamycin has been reported to appear in breast milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, nursing mothers should be advised of these effects and the appropriate action should be taken to prevent exposure.

Clindamycin Phosphate: Fertility (Segment 1) studies in rats treated orally with up to 300 mg/kg/day of Clindamycin (approximately 290 times the amount of Clindamycin delivered from the recommended clinical dose for this product based on a body surface area comparison) revealed no effects on fertility or mating ability.

Tretinoin: In oral Segment 1 studies in rats treated with Tretinoin, the no-observed-effect-level was 2 mg/kg/day (~78 times the recommended clinical dose assuming 100% absorption and based on body surface area comparison).

Adverse effects on fertility and reproductive performance were not observed in studies conducted in rats at doses up to 5 mg/kg/day (about 2/3 the human dose on a mg/m^2 basis). In a 6 week toxicology study in dogs, minimal to marked testicular degeneration, with increased numbers of immature spermatozoa, were observed at 10 mg/kg/day (about 4 times the equivalent human dose in mg/m^2).

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The Clindamycin Phosphate component is suspected to be persistent in the environment: The Danish QSAR database contains information indicating that the substance is predicted as non-readily biodegradable.

BIO-ACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bioconcentration.

ECOTOXICITY: No data is available for this product. All releases to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the active ingredients.

TRETINOIN:

Barely Toxic for Algae (nominal concentration > 100 mg/L
NOEbC (*Selenastrum capricornutum* algae) 72 hours = 80 mg/L
NOEC Barely Toxic for Microorganisms (activated sludge) 28 days = 30 mg/L
NOEC (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 1.8 mg/L
EC_{50} (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 3.1 mg/L
EC_{50} (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 0.3 mg/L
LC_{50} (*fishes*) 96 hours = 0.2 mg/L

BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE:

EC_{50} (*Daphnia pulex* Water flea) 48 hours = 1.44 mg/L (Intoxication)
EC_{50} (*Selenastrum capricornutum* Algae) 72 hours = 6 mg/L

GLYCERIN:

Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test) Algae (*Microcystis aeruginosa*) = 2900 mg/L
Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test) Protozoa (*Entosiphon sulcatum*) = 3200 mg/L
LC_{50} (Goldfish) 24 hours = > 5000 mg/L/modified ASTM D 1345

RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT: No Data Available. PBT and vPvB assessments are part of the chemical safety report required for some substances in European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This material has no known ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT/DISPOSAL METHODS: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Waste containers should be handled with uncontaminated gloves. Reusable equipment should be decontaminated using 0.05M Boric acid solution adjusted to pH 9 with 10 N sodium hydroxide followed by a detergent wash and then clean water rinse or by using a bleach solution (triple wash) and a detergent solution followed by clean water rinse.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

EUROPEAN WASTE CODES: Wastes from Human or Animal Health Care or Related Research: 18 01 08: Medicines Other Than Those Mentioned in 18 01 07.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, by rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (UNECE): This product is not classified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is not environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN) no component is listed as a marine pollutant according to the IMDG Code and is not listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: No component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantities (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: This product is regulated under Food and Drug Administration standards; it is not subject to requirements under TSCA.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): The Tretinoin component is listed on the California Proposition 65 Lists. WARNING! This product contains a material known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

Other U.S. Federal Regulations: Regulations of the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act are applicable when this material is used in pharmaceutical preparations. Under the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), Section (b)(5)(ii) drugs are subject to labeling requirements by the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and are exempt from labeling provisions of the HCS; this section of the HCS exempts only labeling requirements and not requirements for a Safety Data Sheet for drugs.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL Inventory Status: This product regulated by the Therapeutic Products Programme (TPP) of Health Canada and so it excepted from requirements of the DSL/NDSL Inventory.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: Not applicable.

Canadian WHMIS HPR 2015 Classification and Symbols: The WHMIS Requirements of the Hazardous Products Act does not apply in respect of the advertising, sale or importation of any cosmetic, device, drug or food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

Other Canadian Regulations: Requirements under the Canadian Heath Canada, Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines may be applicable.

EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS:

Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Product: When formulated in a finished medicinal compound for human use, this material is subject to Directive 2001/83/EC and subsequent amendments to the directive.

Chemical Safety Assessment: No Data Available. The chemical safety assessment is required for some substances according to European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. ANSI LABELING (Based on 129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Exposure Hazards): DANGER! CONTAINS KNOWN HUMAN TERATOGEN. ALL CONTACT SHOULD BE AVOIDED FOR WOMEN WHO ARE PREGNANT. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION EFFECTS IN CONTACT WITH SKIN, INCLUDING PHOTOSENSITIZATION. CAN CAUSE HARM TO FETUS. LIMITED EVIDENCE OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ON FERTILITY AND CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. MAY CAUSE HARM TO BREAST-FED BABIES. CONTAINS COMPOUNDS THAT CAN CAUSE LONG-TERM HARM TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection during handling or administration. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If adverse respiratory reaction occurs from allergic reaction, give oxygen and seek immediate medical attention. If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical, CO_2, or "alcohol" foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with appropriate materials/absorbent. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Dispose of according to applicable regulations. Consult Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, CANADIAN WHMIS HPR-GHS 2015 and EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2008 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: According to Article 1, item 5 (a) of CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, medicinal products in the finished state for human use, as defined in 2001/83/EC, are excepted from classification and other criteria of 1272/2008.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPONENTS:

CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Clindamycin Phosphate: The following is a Self-Classification.

Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitization Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Ingestion, Dermal) Repeated Exposure Category 2

Hazard Statements: H302: Harmful if swallowed. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by ingestion or dermal exposure.

Tretinoin: This is a self-classification.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, Carcinogenic Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Aquatic Acute Toxicity Category 1

Hazard Statements: H360Df: May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. H341: Suspected of causing genetic effects. H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H302: Harmful if swallowed. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Butylated Hydroxytoluene: This is a self-classification.

Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 2

Hazard Statements: H303: Harmful if swallowed. H313: May be harmful in contact with skin. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Citric Acid: This is a self-classification.

Classification: Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5

Classification under U.S. OSHA & Canadian WHMIS-HPR: Combustible Dust Hazard

Hazard Statements: H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H303: May be harmful if swallowed.

Edetate Sodium, Hydroxyethyl Cellulose, Xanthan Gum: This is a self-classification.

Classification under U.S. OSHA & Canadian WHMIS-HPR: Combustible Dust Hazard

Glycerin, Methyl Paraben: This is a self-classification.

Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5

Hazard Statements: H303: May be harmful if swallowed.

All Other Components: An official classification for these substances has not been published in the CLP 1272: 2008 and a self-classification is not applicable.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: New.

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721 • 800/441-3365 • 808/969-4846
DATE OF PRINTING: June 23, 2016