

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Oxazepam SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name: Oxazepam

CAS: 604-75-1

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: Oxazepam

Common names and synonyms: Oxazepam

CAS number: 604-75-1
EC number: 210-076-9
Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound include sedation, nausea, drowsiness, ataxia and coma (from large doses). Other symptoms include vomiting, lethargy, hyporeflexia, muscular weakness, dysarthria, nystagmus, hypotension, respiratory failure and death from respiratory or cardiac arrest. Exposure can cause syncope, liver damage, bone marrow damage and sensitivity reactions. It can also cause dryness of the mouth, aggressive behavior, blood dyscrasias and hepatic dysfunction. Sleepiness has been reported. It may cause lightheadedness, respiratory depression, constipation, changes in salivation, blurred vision, diplopia, urinary retention, incontinence, mental depression, tremor, headache, confusion, slurred speech, vertigo, changes in libido, blood disorders, jaundice, central nervous system depression and, sometimes, paradoxical reactions such as dysphoria. It may also cause skin rashes (morbilliform, urticarial and maculopapular), dizziness, stimulation of affect, leukopenia, severe rage reactions (rare), menstrual irregularities, change in EEG pattern, agranulocytosis, stupor, disorientation, fever, euphoria, transient amnesia and memory impairment. Exposure to children has resulted in somnolence, changes in REM sleep and loss of muscle control (ataxia). It has also caused lethargy, paradoxical excitation, depressed reflexes, facial edema, delirium, hallucinations and convulsions. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** When heated to decomposition this compound emits very toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride. (NTP, 1992)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treatment is entirely supportive with IV access and fluids and maintenance of the airway and ventilation if required. Patients with a significant sedative drug overdose should be advised not to drive until potential interference with psychomotor performance has resolved. For significant benzodiazepine overdose, this is at least 24 hours after discharge. /Benzodiazepines/

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Oxazepam capsules and tablets should be stored in well-closed containers at a temperature less than 40 deg C, preferably at 15-30 deg C.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Odorless creamy-white to pale-yellow powder or white crystalline solid. Bitter taste. pH (2% aqueous suspension) 4.8-7. (NTP, 1992)
Colour:	Crystals from alcohol
Odour:	PRACTICALLY ODORLESS
Melting point/freezing point:	205-206°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	506.5°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability:	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	11°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	BETWEEN 4.8 AND 7.0 (1 IN 50 SUSPENSION)
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	less than 1 mg/mL at 66° F (NTP, 1992)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	4.2X10 ⁻¹² mm Hg at 25 deg C /Estimated/
Density and/or relative density:	1.42g/cm ³
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

no data available

Chemical stability

Stable in light

Possibility of hazardous reactions

OXAZEPAM is stable in light and is non hygroscopic. It is stable in neutral solution. This chemical is hydrolyzed by acids and bases. (NTP, 1992)

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 5 g/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of oxazepam. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of oxazepam. Overall Evaluation: Oxazepam is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In making the overall evaluation, the Working Group took into account that: (1) uncertainty exists regarding the formation of mouse liver tumors by oxazepam as a relevant end point for evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans. (2) appropriate mechanistic information in humans is lacking.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 11 was calculated for oxazepam(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.24(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of oxazepam is estimated as 390(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.24(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that oxazepam is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1230 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1230 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1230 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: METHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: METHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: METHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No
IMDG: No
IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Not Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Not Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Not Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any