



# Safety Data Sheet

## Fluocinolone Acetonide Topical Solution

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substance

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Fluocinolone Acetonide	Fluocinolone 16,17-Acetonide	67-73-2	100

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin contact	Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Eye contact	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances. Mood or mental changes.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treatment of corticosteroid overdose should be symptomatic and supportive and may include the following: Toxicity is low after acute ingestion. Gastrointestinal decontamination is generally not necessary. (Poisindex)
General information	Remove from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing. For treatment advice, seek guidance from an occupational health physician or other licensed health-care provider familiar with workplace chemical exposures. In the United States, the national poison control center phone number is 1-800-222-1222. If person is not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen if available. Persons developing serious hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions must receive immediate medical attention.

### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. Water. Foam. Dry chemical or CO <sub>2</sub> .
Unsuitable extinguishing media	none known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Wear suitable protective equipment.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	Use water spray to cool unopened containers. As with all fires, evacuate personnel to a safe area. Firefighters should use self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
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**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up** Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

#### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling** As a general rule, when handling USP Reference Standards, avoid all contact and inhalation of dust, mists, and/or vapors associated with the material. Clean equipment and work surfaces with suitable detergent or solvent after use. After removing gloves, wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly. Use of a designated area is recommended for handling of potent materials.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** Store in tight container as defined in the USP-NF. This material should be handled and stored per label instructions to ensure product integrity.

#### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure limit values**  
Industrial Use

Material	Type	Value
Fluocinolone Acetonide (CAS 67-73-2)	TWA	0.04 Micrograms/m <sup>3</sup>

**Biological limit values** No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Appropriate engineering Controls** Airborne exposure should be controlled primarily by engineering controls such as general dilution ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or process enclosure. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred to general exhaust because it can control the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion into the work area. An industrial hygiene survey involving air monitoring may be used to determine the effectiveness of engineering controls. Effectiveness of engineering controls intended for use with highly potent materials should be assessed by use of nontoxic surrogate materials. Avoid any open handling of this material, particularly for grinding, crushing, weighing, or other dust-generating or aerosol-generating procedures. Use a laboratory fume hood, vented enclosure, glovebox, or other effective containment.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Eye/face protection** Safety glasses with sideshields are recommended. Face shields or goggles may be required if splash potential exists or if corrosive materials are present. Approved eye protection (e.g., bearing the ANSI Z87 or CSA stamp) is preferred. Maintain eyewash facilities in the work area.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection** Chemically compatible gloves. For handling solutions, ensure that the glove material is protective against the solvent being used. Use handling practices that minimize direct hand contact. Employees who are sensitive to natural rubber (latex) should use nitrile or other synthetic nonlatex gloves. Use of powdered latex gloves should be avoided due to the risk of latex allergy. To reduce the risk of contamination of skin and surfaces, wear two pairs of gloves. Remove the outer gloves after handling and cleanup of the material, and remove the inner gloves only after removing other personal protective equipment.

**Other** For handling of laboratory scale quantities, a disposable lab coat or isolation gown over street clothes is recommended. Where significant quantities are handled, work clothing and booties may be necessary to prevent take-home contamination.



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#### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	No reactivity hazards known.
<b>Chemical</b>	Stability Stable at normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	None known.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<b>Hazardous decomposition Products</b>	F-. Irritating and/or toxic fumes or gases. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

#### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

##### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics** Corticosteroids: Nausea. Vomiting. Headache. Acne. Increased hair growth. Lightheadedness. Weakness. Increased sweating. Eye pain. Vision changes. Mental or behavioral changes. Swelling. Numbness. Infection. Delayed wound healing. Thinning skin. Bruising. Purple lines on skin. Bone fractures. Back pain. Joint pain or stiffness. Increased appetite. Redistribution of body fat. Menstrual irregularities. Impotence. Tremors.

**Delayed and immediate effects of exposure** Corticosteroids: Fluid and electrolyte imbalance. Cushing's syndrome. Adrenal suppression. Immune system depression. Withdrawal.

**Cross sensitivity** Persons sensitive to other corticosteroids may also be sensitive to this material.

**Medical conditions aggravated by exposure** Corticosteroids: Heart disease. High blood pressure. Diabetes. Epilepsy. Glaucoma. Hypothyroidism. Osteoporosis. Peptic ulcer. Systemic fungal infection. Mental disorders. Impaired liver or kidney function.

**Acute toxicity** Harmful if swallowed.

Product	Species	Test Results
Fluocinolone Acetonide (CAS 67-73-2)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<i>Oral</i>		
LD50	Rat	400- 1200 mg/kg
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.	
<b>Skin sensitization</b>	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.	
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible. Data from germ cell mutagenicity tests were not found.	

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<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

#### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>DOT</b>	Not regulated as a hazardous material by DOT.
<b>IATA</b>	Not regulated as a dangerous good.
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code</b>	No information available.

#### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>US federal regulations</b>	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances - Not applicable. One or more components are not listed on TSCA.
<b>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)</b>	
<b>Hazard categories</b>	Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - No Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No
<b>SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance</b>	No
<b>SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical</b>	No
<b>Other federal regulations</b>	Not regulated.
<b>Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)</b>	
<b>Food and Drug Administration (FDA)</b>	Not regulated.
<b>US state regulations</b>	California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.