Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Rosuvastatin Calcium Salt

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
A selective and competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase, the rate-limiting enzyme that converts 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A to mevalonate, a precursor of cholesterol.

SYNONYMS
(C22H27FN3O6S)2Ca, bis[(E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-，“[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino] pyrimidin-5-yl][3R, 5S)-3, 5-dihydroxyhept-6-“, “enoic acid] calcium salt”, bis[(E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-，“[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino] pyrimidin-5-yl][3R, 5S]-3, 5-dihydroxyhept-6-“, “enoic acid] calcium salt”, Crestor

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
■ HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor poisoning may cause headache, an itchy rash, and stomach upset. Muscles may be inflamed, especially in liver disease. This and related pain should be promptly reported. Liver damage has been associated with this kind of drug, but there is usually no obstruction of bile. Muscle involvement often occurs with concurrent treatment with erythromycin, cyclosporine, vitamin B3 (niacin) or fibrates. Symptoms of the nervous system include impaired and jerky eye movements and facial sensation, tremor, vertigo, memory loss, "pins and needles", paralysis and numbness of the extremities, anxiety, sleep disturbance and depression. Allergic reactions are rare and may cause anaphylactic shock, skin swelling, a "butterfly rash" on the face, muscle and joint pain, progressive muscular weakness with chronic inflammation, inflammation of blood vessels, skin hemorrhage, loss of white blood cells and platelets, anemia, joint pain and inflammation, changes in white blood cell distribution, blisters, redness, general unwellness and breathing difficulties. Gastrointestinal symptoms include inflammation of the pancreas and liver (including chronic hepatitis), obstructive jaundice, and rarely, cirrhosis with permanent liver damage and liver cancer. Nausea, vomiting and loss of appetite can occur. Skin changes include the appearance of
nODULES, DISCOLORATION, CHANGES TO THE HAIR/NAILS, HAIR LOSS, AND ITCH. IN THE EYES, THE LENS MAY BECOME CLOUDED, AND MOVEMENT OF THE EYEBALL MAY BE IMPAIRED WITH DROPPI NG EYELIDS. THERE MAY BE LOSS OF SEXUAL DRIVE, INABILITY TO SUSTAIN AN ERECTION AND BREAST DEVELOPMENT IN MALES, ALTHOUGH RARE.

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

**SKIN**
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified 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.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- 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.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**
- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
- HMG-CoA inhibitors may cause pain, tenderness, weakness and disease of the muscles. They may cause birth defects and affect fetal development, so they should not be used while pregnant or breast feeding. Cancer of the liver may be caused in high doses as well as growths in the lungs and eyes.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**HAZARD RATINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAME** | **CAS RN** | **%**
--- | --- | ---
rosuvastatin calcium | 147098-20-2 | >98

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**
- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

**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 or hair contact occurs:
  - 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.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**
- Treat symptomatically.
- Absorption: In clinical pharmacology studies in man, peak plasma concentrations of rosuvastatin were reached 3 to 5 hours following oral dosing. Both Cmax and AUC increased in approximate proportion to dose. The absolute bioavailability of rosuvastatin is approximately 20%.
- Administration of the drug with food did not affect the AUC of rosuvastatin.
- The AUC of rosuvastatin does not differ following evening or morning drug administration.
- Distribution: Mean volume of distribution at steady-state of rosuvastatin is approximately 134 liters. Rosuvastatin is 88% bound to plasma proteins, mostly albumin. This binding is reversible and independent of plasma concentrations.
- Metabolism: Rosuvastatin is not extensively metabolized; approximately 10% of a radiolabeled dose is recovered as metabolite. The major metabolite is N-desmethyl rosuvastatin, which is formed principally by cytochrome P450 2C9, and in vitro studies...
have demonstrated that N-desmethyl rosuvastatin has approximately one-sixth to one-half the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitory activity of the parent compound. Overall, greater than 90% of active plasma HMG-CoA reductase inhibitory activity is accounted for by the parent compound.

Excretion: Following oral administration, rosuvastatin and its metabolites are primarily excreted in the feces (90%). The elimination half-life (1/2) of rosuvastatin is approximately 19 hours. After an intravenous dose, approximately 28% of total body clearance was via the renal route, and 72% by the hepatic route.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**FIRE FIGHTING**
- Alert Emergency Responders 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 course.
- 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.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**
- 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.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen fluoride, nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**
- Glasses: Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator: Particulate

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**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 Responders 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.

**ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)**
- AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.
AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

**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.
- 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.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

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

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

**SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS**

\[
\begin{array}{ccccc}
+ & + & + & + & X \\
\end{array}
\]

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**
The following materials had no OELs on our records
- rosuvastatin calcium: CAS:147098-20-2

**MATERIAL DATA**
ROSUVASTATIN CALCIUM:
- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
- At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.
- NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

**HANDS/FEET**
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocauchochuc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

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

Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account: toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

**RESPIRATOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

**Explanation of Respirator Codes:**
- Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
- PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.
- Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
- Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).
- Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
- Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
- Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

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

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

1. Room air currents minimal or favorable 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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided Solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>1001.14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Partly Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE

White amorphous powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

rosuvastatin calcium

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

In vivo and in vitro studies, rosuvastatin produces its lipid-modifying effects in two ways. First, it increases the number of hepatic LDL receptors on the cell-surface to enhance uptake and catabolism of LDL. Second, rosuvastatin inhibits hepatic synthesis of VLDL, which reduces the total number of VLDL and LDL particles.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

In a 104-week carcinogenicity study in rats at dose levels of 2, 20, 60, or 80 mg/kg/day by oral gavage, the incidence of uterine stromal polyps was significantly increased in females at 80 mg/kg/day at systemic exposure 20 times the human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC. Increased incidence of polyps was not seen at lower doses.
Ingestion may produce health damage.*

LIMITED EVIDENCE
NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- **Reduction**
- **Reuse**
- **Recycling**
- **Disposal** (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

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

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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

**ROSUVASTATIN CALCIUM:**
- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal Instructions**
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - **Reduction**
  - **Reuse**
  - **Recycling**
  - **Disposal** (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

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- **Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.**

---

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

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

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

No data for rosuvastatin calcium (CAS ; 147098-20-2)

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**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

LIMITED EVIDENCE
- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
■ May possibly be harmful to the fetus/embryo*.
* (limited evidence).

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■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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