

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier Amoxapine

Other means of identification

Catalog number 1031401

Chemical name Dibenz[b,f][1,4]oxazepine, 2-chloro-11-(1-piperazinyl)-

Recommended use Specified quality tests and assay use only.

Recommended restrictions Not for use as a drug. Not for administration to humans or animals.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company name U. S. Pharmacopeia
Address 12601 Twinbrook Parkway

Rockville

MD

20852-1790

US

Telephone RS Technical Services 301-816-8129

Website www.usp.org

E-mail RSTECH@usp.org

Emergency phone number CHEMTREC within US & 1-800-424-9300

Canada

CHEMTREC outside US & +1 703-527-3887

Canada

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards Acute toxicity, oral Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity, single Category 3 narcotic effects

exposure

OSHA hazard(s) Not classified.

Label elements



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement Harmful if swallowed. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor// if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If inhaled: Remove

person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor// if you feel

unwell.

Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise

classified (HNOC)

Not classified.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical nameCommon name and synonymsCAS number%Amoxapine14028-44-5100

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

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Skin contact Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Eye contact

Ingestion

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and

delayed

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Rinse mouth. If ingestion of a large amount does occur, call a poison control center immediately.

Narcotic effects.

Treatment of overdose should be symptomatic and supportive and may including the following: Perform gastric lavage to decrease absoption. Administer activated charcoal slurry repeatedly, followed by stimulant cathartic to enhance elimination. Monitor and maintain respiratory function, body temperature, and cardiovascular function (ECG) for not less than 5 days. Kidney impairment may develop 3 to 5 days after substantial overdose. For congestive heart failure - Digitalize cautiously. For cardiac arrhythmias - control with lidocaine or by alkalinizing blood to pH 7.4 to 7.5 with intravenous sodium bicarbonate. If ineffective, consider slow intravenous infusion of phenytoin. Propranolol is also effective, but should be used with caution. Quinidine and procainamide should NOT be used. For convulsions - administer anticonvulsant such as diazepam, paraldehyde, phenytoin, or an inhalation anesthetic. Physostigmine is contraindicated in amoxapine overdose because it may increase seizure activity. Seizures may be especially severe and may not respond to treatment; amoxapine overdose may lead to acute tubular necrosis and rhabdomyolysis. Use standard measures to manage circulatory shock and metabolic acidosis. Hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, exchange transfusions, and forced diuresis are not expected to be successful in treating tricyclic antidepressant overdose. [USP DI 2003]

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.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. Water. Foam. Dry chemical or

CO2.

None known.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Fire-fighting equipment/instructions Specific methods

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

Wear suitable protective equipment.

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.

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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.

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.

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.

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.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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

Exposure guidelines No exposure standards allocated.

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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. Local exhaust ventilation such as a laboratory fume hood or other vented enclosure is recommended, particularly for grinding, crushing, weighing, or other dust-generating procedures.

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.

Other

For handling of laboratory scale quantities, a cloth lab coat is recommended. Where significant quantities are handled, work clothing may be necessary to prevent take-home contamination.

Respiratory protection

Where respirators are deemed necessary to reduce or control occupational exposures, use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection and have an effective respirator program in place

(applicable U.S. regulation OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134).

Thermal hazards

General hygiene considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance White to yellowish-white crystalline powder.

Not available.

Physical state Solid. **Form** Powder. Odor Not available Not available. **Odor threshold** рΗ Not available.

347 - 357.8 °F (175 - 181 °C) Melting point/freezing point

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

Not available.

Flash point Not available. Not available. **Evaporation rate** Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable. Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower

Not available.

(%)

Flammability limit - upper

Not available.

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available. Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available.

Vapor pressure < 0.0000001 kPa at 25 °C

Not available. Vapor density Not available. Relative density

Practically insoluble. Solubility in water

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

Not available.

Not available. **Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature** Not available. **Viscosity** Not available.

Other information

Chemical family Dibenzoxazepine derivative.

C17H16CIN3O Molecular formula

Molecular weight 313.78

Material name: Amoxapine USP SDS US Solubility (other)

Freely soluble in chloroform; soluble in tetrahydrofuran; sparingly soluble in methyl alcohol and in

toluene; slightly soluble in acetone.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity No reactivity hazards known.

Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Conditions to avoid None known.

Incompatible materials Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Cl-. NOx. Irritating and/or toxic fumes or gases. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

InhalationDue to lack of data the classification is not possible.Skin contactDue to lack of data the classification is not possible.Eye contactDue to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics

Tricyclic antidepressants: Dizziness. Drowsiness. Stupor. Restlessness. Vomiting. Troubled breathing. Tiredness. Enlarged pupils. Fever. Headache. Dry mouth. Weakness. Increased appetite. Diarrhea. Excessive sweating. Heartburn. Blurred vision. Eye pain. Confusion.

Hallucinations. Difficult urination. Difficulty speaking or swallowing. Nervousness. Loss of balance.

Convulsions.

Delayed and immediate effects

of exposure

Tricyclic antidepressants: Cardiac dysrhythmias. Severe hypotension. Serotonin syndrome. CNS

depression. Coma. Death.

Cross sensitivity Persons sensitive to other tricyclic antidepressants, carbamazepine, maprotiline, or trazodone

may be sensitive to this material also.

Medical conditions aggravated

by exposure

Acute toxicity

Tricyclic antidepressants: Cardiovascular disorders. Narrow-angle glaucoma. Active alcoholism. Asthma. Bipolar disorder. Blood disorders. Gastrointestinal disorders. Hyperthyroidism. Enlarged

prostate gland. Schizophrenia. Seizure disorder. Urinary retention. Impaired liver function.

Impaired kidney function.

Harmful if swallowed.

Product Species Test Results

Amoxapine (CAS 14028-44-5)

Oral

LD50 Mouse 104 mg/kg
Rat 313 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye

Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

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irritation

Respiratory sensitization

Due to lack of data the diagonication is not possible

Skin sensitization

Germ cell mutagenicity

Due to lack of data the classification is not possible. Due to lack of data the classification is not possible. Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Carcinogenicity

Due to lack of data the classification is not possible. This material is not considered to be a

Due to lack of data the classification is not possible. In animal studies, high doses of this material

carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Narcotic effects.

caused fetotoxicity.

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.

Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity No ecotoxicity data noted for the ingredient(s).

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential Not available.

Mobility in soil Not available.

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Other adverse effects Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructionsDispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the

user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria

for hazardous waste.

Local disposal regulations Not available.

Hazardous waste code Not available.

Waste from residues / unused

products

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).

Contaminated packaging 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.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not regulated as a hazardous material by DOT.

IATA

Not regulated as a dangerous good.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and

No information available.

the IBC Code

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances - Not applicable.

One or more components are not listed on TSCA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes

Delayed Hazard - No Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely No

hazardous substance

. . . .

SARA 311/312 Hazardous

chemical

No

Other federal regulations

Safe Drinking Water Act

(SDWA)

Not regulated.

Food and Drug

Not regulated.

Administration (FDA)

US state regulations WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth

defects or other reproductive harm.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	No
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	No
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

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*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

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16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

 Issue date
 04-06-2010

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 02-07-2014

Version # 02

Further information Not available.

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Revision Information This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.

Material name: Amoxapine USP SDS US