InvaGen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gabapentin Tablets, USP

1. IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer:

InvaGen Pharmaceuticals Inc
7, Oser Avenue
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Emergency Phone:

1-631-231-3233

Common Name: Gabapentin Tablets, USP

Chemical Family: Cyclohexane-acetic acid derivative

Synonym(s): Neurontin

Chemical Name: 1-(Aminomethyl)cyclohexaneacetic Acid

Trade Name(s): Gabapentin Tablets, USP 600 mg and 800 mg

Therapeutic Category: Used to relieve pain, especially neuropathic pain; Anticonvulsant

Molecular formula: $C_9H_{17}NO_2$ **and Wt.:** 171.24

2.HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not considered hazardous when handled under normal conditions.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Caution Statement: Each Gabapentin Tablets intended for oral administration contains Gabapentin and excipients generally considered to be non-toxic and non-hazardous in small quantities and under conditions of normal occupational exposure.

Routes of Entry: Oral

Effects of Overexposure: Tablets are intended for human consumption under guidance of a physician. Intact tablets are not considered hazardous under normal handling procedures.

Medical conditions Aggravated by Long Term Exposure:

Chronic Exposure:

Possible hyper sensitization.

Acute Exposure:

Possible eye, skin, gastrointestinal, and/or respiratory tract irritation.

Carcinogenicity: Gabapentin - Not listed by IARC, NTP and OSHA.

3.COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	**CAS #**	**Concentration %**
		600 mg & 800 mg
Gabapentin	60142-96-3	≈ 70.95 %
Excipients	NA	≈ 29.05 %

Contains no hazardous components (one percent or greater) or carcinogens (one-tenth percent or greater) not listed above.

* All Concentrations are percent by weight.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move in to fresh air and keep at rest. For breathing difficulties, Oxygen may be necessary. Get medical attention. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration.

Skin Contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give liquid to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Notes to the Physician:
The precise mechanisms by which gabapentin produces its analgesic and antiepileptic actions are unknown. In animal models of analgesia, gabapentin prevents allodynia (pain-related behavior in response to a normally innocuous stimulus) and hyperalgesia (exaggerated response to painful stimuli). Gabapentin prevents pain-related responses in several models of neuropathic pain in rats and mice (e.g., spinal nerve ligation models, spinal cord injury model, acute herpes zoster infection model). Gabapentin also decreases pain-related responses after peripheral inflammation (carrageenan footpad test, late phase of formalin test), but does not alter immediate pain-related behaviors (rat tail flick test, formalin footpad acute phase). The relevance of these models to human pain is not known.

Overdose Treatment:
A lethal dose of gabapentin was not identified in mice and rats receiving single oral doses as high as 8000 mg/kg. Signs of acute toxicity in animals included ataxia, labored breathing, ptosis, sedation, hypoactivity, or excitation.

Acute oral overdoses of gabapentin up to 49 grams have been reported. In these cases, double vision, slurred speech, drowsiness, lethargy and diarrhea, were observed. All patients recovered with supportive care.

Gabapentin can be removed by hemodialysis. Although hemodialysis has not been performed in the few overdose cases reported, it may be indicated by the patient's clinical state or in patients with significant renal impairment.

5.FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, CO2, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self-Contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Protective Measures: Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply.

6.ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Follow all firefighting procedures.

Environmental precautions: Do not release in to the environment.

Spill Cleanup methods: Use a vacuum cleaner. If not possible, moisten dust with water before it is collected with shovel, broom or the like. Collect in containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

7.HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and direct sun light.

8.EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Compressed tablets are not considered hazardous under normal handling procedures and protective equipment is not required. The following are recommended for manufacturing or other situations where exposure to the powder may occur.

Protective Measures: Minimize open handling. Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH approved respirator or an alternate approved dust mask should be used.

Hand Protection: Chemical resistant gloves.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mist or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a face shield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Skin and Body Protection: Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Hygiene Measures: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

9.PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Properties:

Physical State: Solid

Form: Tablets

Appearance:

600 mg Tablets: White colored film coated, Modified Capsule shaped, biconvex tablets debossed with '1' on the left side of the bisect and '2' on the right side of the bisect on one side and bisect on other.

800 mg Tablets: White colored film coated, Modified Capsule shaped, biconvex tablets de-bossed with '1' on the left side of the bisect and '3' on the right side of the bisect on one side and bisect on other.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat & Moisture.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition products: Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate irritating gases or vapors.

11.TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information: The information presented below pertains to the individual ingredients (Gabapentin), and not to the mixture(s) or final formulations.

Inhalation: No data available

Ingestion: No data available

Skin Corrosion/ irritation: No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.

Respiratory sensitizer/Skin sensitizer: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: Gabapentin was administered orally to mice and rats in 2-year carcinogenicity studies. No evidence of drug-related carcinogenicity was observed in mice treated at doses up to 2000 mg/kg/day. At 2000 mg/kg, the plasma gabapentin exposure (AUC) in mice is approximately 2 times that in humans at the MRHD of 3600

mg/day. In rats, increases in the incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma and carcinoma were found in male rats receiving the highest dose (2000 mg/kg), but not at doses of 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day. At 1000 mg/kg, the plasma gabapentin exposure (AUC) in rats is approximately 5 times that in humans at the MRHD.

Studies designed to investigate the mechanism of gabapentin-induced pancreatic carcinogenesis in rats indicate that gabapentin stimulates DNA synthesis in rat pancreatic acinar cells in vitro and, thus, may be acting as a tumor promoter by enhancing mitogenic activity. It is not known whether gabapentin has the ability to increase cell proliferation in other cell types or in other species, including humans.

Mutagenesis: Gabapentin did not demonstrate mutagenic or genotoxic potential in three in vitro and four in vivo assays. It was negative in the Ames test and the in vitro HGPRT forward mutation assay in Chinese hamster lung cells; it did not produce significant increases in chromosomal aberrations in the in vitro Chinese hamster lung cell assay; it was negative in the in vivo chromosomal aberration assay and in the in vivo micronucleus test in Chinese hamster bone marrow; it was negative in the in vivo mouse micronucleus assay; and it did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in hepatocytes from rats given gabapentin.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse effects on fertility or reproduction were observed in rats at doses up to 2000 mg/kg. At 2000 mg/kg, the plasma gabapentin exposure (AUC) in rats is approximately 8 times that in humans at the MRHD.

Other information:
The serious adverse reactions to Gabapentin are
Postherpetic neuralgia: dizziness, somnolence, and peripheral edema
Epilepsy in patients >12 years of age: somnolence, dizziness, ataxia, fatigue and nystagmus
Epilepsy in patients 3 to 12 years of age: viral infection, fever, nausea and/or vomiting, somnolence and hostility

12.ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information: The information presented below pertains to the individual ingredients (Gabapentin), and not to the mixture(s) or final formulations.

Ecotoxicity Effects:
Acute toxicity to Fish: No data available.
Acute toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: No data available.
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants: No data available.
Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility: No data available.

13.DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Dispose of waste must be in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local laws.

Measures for Avoidance and Recovery: Incineration is the most effective method of disposal in most instances. Do not allow runoff to sewer, waterway or ground. Operations that involve the crushing or shredding of waste materials or returned goods should take into account recommended exposure limits where they exist.

14.TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT: Not Regulated

IMDG: Not regulated

ICAO/IATA: Not Regulated

IMO: Not Regulated

15.REGULATORY INFORMATION

Stated regulatory information chosen primarily for possible usage of InvaGen Pharmaceutical, Inc. This section is not a complete analysis or reference to all applicable regulatory information. Please consider all applicable laws and regulations for your country/state.

CERLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4): None

TSCA : None

SARA Title III

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A): None

Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (40 CFR 372): None

16.OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Sections Revised:

Revision 01: Section 9 for Tablets Description
Revision 02: Sections 1 to 16 contain revisions to comply with 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D**.**

GLOSSARY:

SDS	Safety Data Sheet
NA	Not Applicable
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number
NTP	National Toxicology Program
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMO	International Maritime Organization
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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