LUPIN LIMITED

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification

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Material	**Eszopiclone Tablets, for oral use**[C] **1 mg, 2 mg and 3 mg**
Manufacturer	**Lupin Limited** Goa - 403722 India
Distributor	Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 111 South Calvert Street, Harborplace Tower, 21st Floor, Baltimore, Maryland 21202 United States Tel. 001-410-576-2000 Fax. 001-410-576-2221

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

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Fire and Explosion	Expected to be non-combustible.
Health	Eszopiclone is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to eszopiclone. Hypersensitivity reactions include anaphylaxis and angioedema.
Environment	No information is available about the potential of this product to produce adverse environmental effects.

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	**CAS**
Eszopiclone	138729-47-2

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Section 4, First-aid measures

Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If ingestion of a large amount does occur, call a poison control center immediately.

Inhalation	If dust from the material is inhaled, remove the affected person immediately to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin Contact	Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Eye Contact	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

NOTES TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Medical Treatment	Treat according to locally accepted protocols. For additional guidance, refer to the current prescribing information or to the local poison control information center. Protect the patient's airway and support ventilation and perfusion. Meticulously monitor and maintain, within acceptable limits, the patient's vital signs, blood gases, serum electrolytes, etc. Signs and symptoms of CNS depression, confusion and convulsions should be considered in the assessment and treatment of victims of exposure. Treat symptomatically.
OVERDOSAGE	In clinical trials with eszopiclone, one case of overdose with up to 36 mg of eszopiclone was reported in which the subject fully recovered. Since commercial marketing began, spontaneous cases of eszopiclone overdoses up to 270 mg (90 times the maximum recommended dose of eszopiclone) have been reported, in which patients have recovered. Fatalities related to eszopiclone overdoses were reported only in combination with other CNS drugs or alcohol.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Section 5, Fire-fighting measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Not determined
Extinguishing Media	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO_2).
Special Firefighting Procedures	During all fire-fighting activities, wear appropriate protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Hazardous combustion or decomposition products are expected when the product is exposed to fire.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Section 6, Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Personnel involved in clean-up should wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Minimize exposure.
Environmental Precautions	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Clean-up Methods	Sweep up and place into a proper container for disposal. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Collect dust using a vacuum cleaner equipped with HEPA filter. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Incineration of waste at an approved USEPA incinerator is recommended. Controlled substances must be destroyed following DEA guidelines for witnessed destruction of the product beyond reclamation.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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Handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Storage	Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection

Wear appropriate clothing to avoid skin contact. Wash hands and arms thoroughly after handling.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Section 9, Physical and chemical properties

Physical Form	Eszopiclone Tablets, 1 mg are light blue coloured, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets, debossed with “LU” on one side and “Y21” on the other side. They are supplied as follows: NDC 68180-322-01 Bottles of 100’s NDC 68180-322-13 7 x 14’s unit dose blisters Eszopiclone Tablets, 2 mg are white coloured, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets, debossed with “LU” on one side and “Y22” on the other side. They are supplied as follows: NDC 68180-323-01 Bottles of 100’s NDC 68180-323-02 Bottles of 500’s NDC 68180-323-13 7 x 14’s unit dose blisters Eszopiclone Tablets, 3 mg are dark blue coloured, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets, debossed with “LU” on one side and “Y23” on the other side. They are supplied as follows: NDC 68180-324-01 Bottles of 100’s NDC 68180-324-02 Bottles of 500’s NDC 68180-324-03 Bottles of 1000’s NDC 68180-324-13 7 x 14’s unit dose blisters

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Section 10, Stability and reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Section 11, Toxicological information

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

In a carcinogenicity study in rats, oral administration of eszopiclone for 97 (males) or 104 (females) weeks resulted in no increases in tumors; plasma levels (AUC) of eszopiclone at the highest dose tested (16 mg/kg/day) are approximately 80 (females) and 20 (males) times those in humans at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 3 mg/day.

However, in a 2 year carcinogenicity study in rats, oral administration of racemic zopiclone (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg/day) resulted in increases in mammary gland adenocarcinomas (females) and thyroid gland follicular cell adenomas and carcinomas (males) at the highest dose tested. Plasma levels of eszopiclone at this dose are approximately 150 (females) and 70 (males) times those in humans at the MRHD of eszopiclone. The mechanism for the increase in mammary adenocarcinomas is unknown. The increase in thyroid tumors is thought to be due to increased levels of TSH secondary to increased metabolism of circulating thyroid hormones, a mechanism not considered relevant to humans.

In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in mice, oral administration of racemic zopiclone (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg/day) produced increases in pulmonary carcinomas and carcinomas plus adenomas (females) and skin fibromas and sarcomas (males) at the highest dose tested. The skin tumors were due to skin lesions induced by aggressive behavior, a mechanism not relevant to humans. A carcinogenicity study of eszopiclone was conducted in mice at oral doses up to 100 mg/kg/day. Although this study did not reach a maximum tolerated dose, and was thus inadequate for overall assessment of carcinogenic potential, no increases in either pulmonary or skin tumors were seen at doses producing plasma levels of eszopiclone approximately 90 times those in humans at the MRHD of eszopiclone (and 12 times the exposure in the racemate study). Eszopiclone did not increase tumors in a p^{53} transgenic mouse bioassay at oral doses up to 300 mg/kg/day.

Mutagenesis

Eszopiclone was clastogenic in *in vitro* (mouse lymphoma and chromosomal aberration) assays in mammalian cells.

Eszopiclone was negative in the *in vitro* bacterial gene mutation (Ames) assay and in an *in vivo* micronucleus assay.

(*S*)-N-desmethyl zopiclone, a metabolite of eszopiclone, was positive in *in vitro* chromosomal aberration assays in mammalian cells. (*S*)-N-desmethyl zopiclone was negative in the *in vitro* bacterial gene mutation (Ames) assay and in an *in vivo* chromosomal aberration and micronucleus assay.

Impairment of Fertility
Oral administration of eszopiclone to rats prior to and during mating, and continuing in females to day 7 of gestation (doses up to 45 mg/kg/day to males and females or up to 180 mg/kg/day to females only) resulted in decreased fertility, with no pregnancy at the highest dose tested when both males and females were treated. In females, there was an increase in abnormal estrus cycles at the highest dose tested. In males, decreases in sperm number and motility and increases in orphologically abnormal sperm were observed at the mid and high doses. The no-effect dose for adverse effects on fertility (5 mg/kg/day) is 16 times the MRHD on a mg/m^2 basis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

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No relevant studies identified.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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Incinerate in an approved facility. Follow all federal state and local environmental regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

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IATA/ICAO - Not Regulated

IATA Proper shipping Name	:	N/A
IATA UN/ID No	:	N/A
IATA Hazard Class	:	N/A
IATA Packaging Group	:	N/A
IATA Label	:	N/A

IMDG - Not Regulated

IMDG Proper shipping Name	:	N/A
IMDG UN/ID No	:	N/A
IMDG Hazard Class	:	N/A
IMDG Flash Point	:	N/A
IMDG Label	:	N/A

DOT - Not Regulated

DOT Proper shipping Name	:	N/A
DOT UN/ID No	:	N/A
DOT Hazard Class	:	N/A
DOT Flash Point	:	N/A
DOT Packing Group	:	N/A
DOT Label	:	N/A

Section 15: Regulatory Information

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This Section Contains Information relevant to compliance with other Federal and/or state laws.

Section 16: Other Information

Section 16, Other information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all-inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to create any warranty, express or implied. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the applicability of this information and the suitability of the material or product for any particular purpose.

Lupin shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. Lupin reserves the right to revise this SDS.