Material Safety Data Sheet

Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate

sc-203279

Hazard Alert Code
Key:
- EXTREME
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate

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
Hydrochloride of an antimicrobial substance produced by growth of Streptomyces spectabilis. Shows activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Mainly used against Neisseria gonorrhoeae. Used in the treatment of gonorrhoea when penicillin and tetracyclines are ineffective. Normally given by intramuscular injection. Can also be used as a selection marker in bacteria for cloning purposes. The aminocyclitol family of natural products is a class of sugar-derived microbial secondary metabolites that demonstrate significant biological activities. Closely related to the aminoglycosides; it binds to the 30S ribosomal subunit in invading bacteria and interrupts protein synthesis.

SYNONYMS
C14-H24-N2-O7.2HCl.5H2O, "4H-pyrano[2, 3-b](1, 4)benzodioxin-4-one, decahydro-4a, 7, 9-trihydroxy-". "2-methyl-6, 8-bis(methylamino)-", "4H-pyrano[2, 3-b](1, 4)benzodioxin-4-one, decahydro-4a, 7, 9-trihydroxy-", "2-methyl-6, 8-bis(methylamino)-", "dihydrochloride (2R-(2alpha, 4a-beta, 5a-beta, 6beta, 7beta, 8beta, 9alpha, 9a-alpha, 10a-beta))-", "actinospectacin hydrochloride", "espectinomycina hydrochloride", "espectinomycina hydrochloride", "Stanilo, Spectam, Spectogard, Togamycin, Trobicin, "aminocyclitol antibiotic"

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.
■ May cause irreversible, partial or total deafness when aminoglycoside antibiotics are given by injection, by mouth or when applied as an aerosol to open wounds, or damaged skin. Effects are dose related. Large doses may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Prolonged oral therapy may cause malabsorption syndrome with steatorrhoea and diarrhoea which may be severe. Supra-infection may occur. Neuromuscular blockade and respiratory depression and arrest may follow intraperitoneal injection.

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.
■ 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.

INHALED
■ The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
■ 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.

Long-term exposure to aminoglycoside antibiotics (such as gentamicin) can damage the kidneys and malabsorption with a fatty, foul-smelling diarrhoea. In some patients, there may be hearing loss and damage to the balancing system. After topical application or injection. Respiratory depression and paralysis of muscle has also been caused by this class of antibiotic. Some patients may display visual hallucinations, multiple nerve disorders and brain damage. Especially in those patients receiving cancer chemotherapy, there may be electrolyte imbalance in the blood following long-term use (reduced magnesium, calcium and potassium).

The inhibitory effects of the aminoglycoside antibiotics on calcium ion homeostasis in peripheral neurones, vascular smooth muscle and the myocardium are thought to be the cause of disruption to haemodynamic control mechanisms. Therefore the adverse effect of aminoglycosides on blood circulation does not seem to be due to cytopathic damage of cardiovascular tissues but is related to a reversible interaction with calcium ion binding sites of excitable membranes. Many of the biological actions of aminoglycosides in mammals, including cellular damage of the kidney an inner ear tissues, are also associated with disturbance of membrane phospholipids where calcium ion is normally distributed. Kerzee, J. Kevin et al; Cardiovascular Toxicology, Part 7, Third Edition; Edited Daniel Acosta Jr.; Published Taylor and Francis 2001.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Repeated doses may produce a decrease in haemoglobin and blood count and alteration in kidney and liver function.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spectinomycin dihydrochloride</td>
<td>21736-83-4</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**
- Treat symptomatically.
  - Aminoglycoside antibiotics may be removed by hemodialysis or to a lesser extent by peritoneal dialysis. Calcium salts given intravenously have been used to counter neuromuscular blockade; the effectiveness of neostigmine has been variable.
  - Spectinomycin is excreted in an active form in the urine and up to 100% of the dose is recovered within 48 hours. Mean half-life reported to be up to 2.5 hours.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</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**
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**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 chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), 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**
- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
• Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
• Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
• Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
• Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
• Place in suitable containers for 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
■ Glass container.
• 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
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• spectinomycin dihydrochloride: CAS:21736-83-4 CAS:22189-32-8

MATERIAL DATA
SPECTINOMYCIN DIHYDROCHLORIDE:
• 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.
Airborne particulate or vapor must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering
controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely
unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
• When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:
• Chemical goggles
• Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy
document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should
include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the
event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should
be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after
workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

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. Application of a
non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
• Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in
preference.
• Double gloving should be considered.
• PVC gloves.
• Protective shoe covers.
• Head covering.
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids,
where abrasive particles are not present.
• polychloroprene
• nitrile rubber
• butyl rubber

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

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

**OTHER**

- For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
- For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.
- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
- For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit

- 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 high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, 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.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

**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>Air-line*</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</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>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 IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life 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**

- Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapor generation.
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapors.
- Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.
- The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated.
- Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. Air contaminates generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapors, etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, 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>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>495.4 (.5H2O)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>363.2- 381.2</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>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>3.8-5.6</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>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPEARANCE**

White to pale buff crystalline powder with slight characteristic odour and taste; mixes with water, alcohol. pKa 6.95, 8.70 (H2O).

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**SPECTINOMYCIN DIHYDROCHLORIDE**

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Nil Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2020 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramuscular (rat) LD50: &gt;2500 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (mouse) LD50: &gt;10000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 2350 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 8400 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramuscular (mouse) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADI: 1 mg/kg/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEL: 100 mg/kg/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Side effects of treatment include itching, chills, stomach-ache, and red rash.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

**SPECTINOMYCIN DIHYDROCHLORIDE:**
- **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spectinomycin dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**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.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for spectinomycin dihydrochloride (CAS: 21736-83-4, 22189-32-8)

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**LIMITED EVIDENCE**
- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
  * (limited evidence).

#### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spectinomycin dihydrochloride</td>
<td>21736-83-4, 22189-32-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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