

# Prednisolone

sc-205815



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

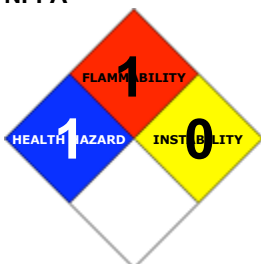
### PRODUCT NAME

Prednisolone

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch

Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255

(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

C21-H28-O5, "pregna-1, 4-diene-3, 20-dione, 11-beta-17, 21-trihydroxy-", "delta(sup 1)-cortisol", "delta(sup 1)-dehydrocortisol", "delta(sup 1)-dehydrocortisone", "delta(sup 1)-hydrocortisone", 1-dehydrohydrocortisone, "1, 4-pregnadiene-3, 20-dione-11-beta, 17-alpha, 21-triol", "1, 4-pregnadien-11-beta, 17-alpha, 21-triol-3, 20-dione", "1, 4-pregnadiene-11-beta, 17-alpha, 21-triol-3, 20-dione", "11-beta, 17, 21-trihydroxypregna-1, 4-diene-3, 20-dione", "11-beta, 17-alpha, 21-trihydroxypregna-1, 4-diene-3, 20-dione", "11-beta, 17-alpha, 21-trihydroxy-1, 4-pregnadiene-3, 20-dione", Codelcortone, Co-Hydeltra, "Decortin H", Delcortol, "Delta F", Delta-Cortef, Cdeltacortenol, Deltacortril, Delta-Stab, Dexa-Cortidelt, "Hostacortin H", "Di-Adreson F", Dicortol, Dydeltrone, Fernisolone, Hydeltra, Hydeltrone, Hydrodeltalone, Hydrodeltisone, Hydroretrocortin, Metacortandralone, Meticortelone, Met-Derm, Paracortol, Paracotol, Precortancyl, Precortisyl, Predne-Dome, Prednelan, Prednis, Predonin, Predonine, Prenalone, Scherisolone, Sterane, Sterolone, "synthetic glucocorticoid", corticosteroid, "corticoid anti-inflammatory"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	3	



Reactivity: 1   
Chronic: 3 

## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- The corticosteroids cause alterations in metabolism of fats, proteins and carbohydrates, and affect a range of organs in the body including the heart, muscle and kidneys. Blood chemistry may change and there is decreased activity and shrinkage of the thymus gland, adrenal glands, spleen and lymph nodes.

#### EYE

- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
- When applied to the eye, corticosteroids may produce ulceration of the cornea, raised eye pressure and reduced vision; internal administration can cause cataracts.

#### SKIN

- The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures.
- Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- 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.
- Topically applied corticosteroids may be absorbed in sufficient quantity to produce systemic effects. Application to the skin may result in collagen loss and subcutaneous atrophy and local bleaching of deeply pigmented skin.

#### INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- 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.
- Systemic absorption of aerosols containing corticosteroids may produce adrenal insufficiency and collapse.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Chronic exposure to glucocorticoids can lead to changes in hormone production, a characteristic "moon face" appearance and a "lemon with matchsticks" fat distribution (central obesity with wasting of limbs), susceptibility to infections, osteoporosis, cataracts, glaucoma, mental disturbance, high blood sugar and sugar in the urine. There may be muscular weakness and fatigue, acne, period disturbances in women and peptic ulcers.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
prednisolone	50-24-8	>95

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

### EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

### SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

### INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ The adverse effects of corticosteroids are almost always due to their use in excess of physiological requirements. Symptomatic treatment is called for.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.  
· Dry chemical powder.

### FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

### 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.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive 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.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- 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.
- Store at room temperature.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

NOTE: Store in the dark.

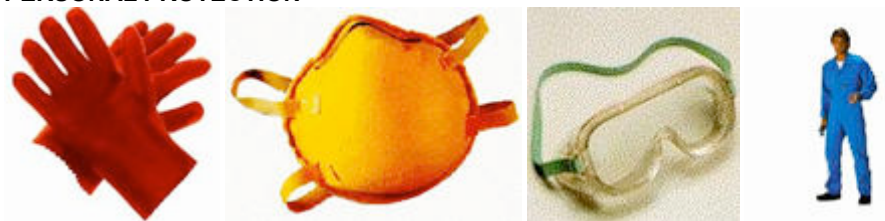
## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	prednisolone (Platinum (as Pt) - Metal)		1						

ENDOELTABLE

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

·Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### 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]. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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. [AS/NZS 2210]
- 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
- 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.

#### 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	360.4
Melting Range (°F)	446- 455 (decomp)	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	446	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

### APPEARANCE

White, odourless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder with bitter taste; does not mix well with water (1;1300). Solubility in dehydrated alcohol (1:27), chloroform (1:180), acetone (1:50).

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.  
Heat and light accelerate decomposition.  
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

prednisolone

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

PREDNISOLONE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 147 mg/kg	

Intravenous (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg

■ Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

### CARCINOGEN

PBIT_(PERS~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
prednisolone	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

### GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Poly(2+)c 224 574 4 4 NR (4) NI (1) (1) (2) (1) (1) CM S 3 ylcic 6 aromatics / CAS:50- 24- 8 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)  
 NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,  
 B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),  
 C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation &  
 corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats,  
 E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:  
 C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lunginjury,  
 N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater,  
 F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.  
 (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

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

‡ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**prednisolone (CAS: 50-24-8,52438-85-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Eye contact may produce serious damage\*.
- Possible skin sensitiser\*.
- May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS prednisolone 50-24-8, 52438-85-4

*Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.*

- Classification of the preparation 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](http://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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Issue Date: Jan-25-2009

Print Date: Jul-23-2011