

1 α ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 (Calcitriol)

sc-202877

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

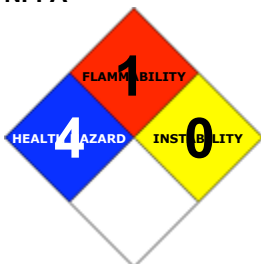
PRODUCT NAME

1 α ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 (Calcitriol)

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

C27-H44-O3, "cholecalciferol, 1 α , 25-dihydroxy-", "1 α , 25-dihydroxycholecalciferol", "1, 25-dihydroxycholecalciferol", "dihydroxyvitamin D3", "1 α , 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3", "(5Z, 7E)-9, 10-secocholesta-5, 7, 10(19)-triene-1 α , 3 β , 25-triol", "9, 10-secocholesta-5, 7, 10(19)-triene-1, 3, 25-triol, (1 α , 3 β , 5Z, ", 7E)-, RO-215535, Rocaltrol, Soltriel, Calbiochem, 679101, "Vitamin D analogue"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	3		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	3		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

■ Small amounts of Vitamin D are safe when ingested but toxic effects can occur after taking very large amounts.

These include loss of appetite and weight, thirst, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, increased urination, sweating and tiredness.

EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

■ Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

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.

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 produce serious damage 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.

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 some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

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.

Primary hyperparathyroidism and renal impairment may be complicating factors associated with hypercalcaemia (elevated blood-borne levels of calcium).

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

Prolonged administration of large amounts of ergocalciferol can lead to toxic effects. Blood calcium levels are raised; nervousness, headache, nausea and vomiting, gastrointestinal upset, dry mouth and abdominal cramp may be present at first with itching, thirst, pins and needles and pain in the muscle and bone.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcitriol	32222-06-3	>98

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 effects of hypercalcemia should be borne in mind when overdosage of Vitamin D are considered. The role of the liver and kidney on the different forms of Vitamin should also be considered.

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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

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 (CO₂), 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:
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

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· 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.

· Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum

· Plastic pail.

For low viscosity materials

· Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

· Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers.

· Keep containers securely sealed.

NOTE: Store in the cool place in hermetically sealed containers in which air has been replaced by inert gas.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

· calcitriol: CAS:32222-06-3

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

EYE

· Chemical protective goggles with full seal

· Shielded mask (gas-type)

· 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.

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

■ Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:

- For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets*; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets* or equivalent containment systems. Quantities exceeding 1 kg may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet*.
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapors.

For potent pharmacological agents:

Powders

To prevent contamination and overexposure, no open handling of powder should be allowed.

- Powder handling operations are to be done in a powders weighing hood, a glove box, or other equivalent ventilated containment system.
- In situations where these ventilated containment hoods have not been installed, a non-ventilated enclosed containment hood should be used.
- Pending changes resulting from additional air monitoring data, up to 300 mg can be handled outside of an enclosure provided that no grinding, crushing or other dust-generating process occurs.
- An air-purifying respirator should be worn by all personnel in the immediate area in cases where non-ventilated containment is used, where significant amounts of material (e.g., more than 2 grams) are used, or where the material may become airborne (as through grinding, etc.).
- Powder should be put into solution or a closed or covered container after handling.
- If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.

Solutions Handling:

- Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation. If the procedures have a potential for aerosolisation, an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area.
- Solutions used for procedures where aerosolisation may occur (e.g., vortexing, pumping) are to be handled within a containment system or with local exhaust ventilation.
- In situations where this is not feasible (may include animal dosing), an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area. If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.
- Ensure gloves are protective against solvents in use.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	416.6
Melting Range (°F)	232- 239	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	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 crystalline powder; does not mix with water. Air and light sensitive.

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

calcitriol

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

CALCITRIOL:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Lachrymation, somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea, urinary tract changes, maternal effects, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system, blood and lymphatic system), effects on newborn recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

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



DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 6.1

Identification Numbers: UN3249 PG: II

Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: T3, TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Quantity limitations: 5 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 5 kg Vessel stowage: Location: C
aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: 40
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Medicine, solid, toxic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 3249 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 100 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 676 Maximum Qty/Pack: 669
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 1 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y644
Shipping Name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.(CONTAINS
CALCITRIOL)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 3249 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A , S-A Special provisions: 221
Limited Quantities: 500 g Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping Name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
(contains calcitriol)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

calcitriol (CAS: 32222-06-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes calcitriol 32222- 06- 3 Tx; R28

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■ 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.

■ 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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