# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Aug 12, 2017

Revision Date: Aug 12, 2017

1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Bleomycin sulfate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names Blenmycins

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only.
Uses advised against no data available

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H340 May cause genetic defects

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn

child

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have

been read and understood.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye

protection/face protection.

Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical

advice/ attention.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and	CAS	EC	Concentration
	synonyms	number	number	
Bleomycin sulfate	Bleomycin sulfate	9041-93-4	none	100%

#### 4. First-aid measures

## 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

# 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include mucocutaneous reactions such as mouth ulcerations; skin redness, ulceration and blistering; headache, mental confusion, fever, chills, cough, wheezing, pneumonitis, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, hypotension, cardiorespiratory collapse, hair loss, and pulmonary fibrosis. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: Toxic: primarily in the skin and lungs.

# 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary. Treat coma, seizures, hypotension, and arrhythmias if they occur. Treat nausea and vomiting with metoclopramide and fluid loss caused by gastroenteritis with intravenous crystalloid fluids. Bone marrow depression should be treated with the assistance of an experienced hematologist or oncologist. Extravasation; immediately stop the infusion and withdraw as much fluid as possible by negative pressure on the syringe. ... Very few specific treatments or antidotes are available. Administer activated charcoal orally if conditions are appropriate. Gastric lavage is not necessary after small to moderate ingestions if activated charcoal can be given promptly. Because of the rapid intracellular incorporation of most of these agents, dialysis and other extracorporeal removal procedures are generally not effective. /Antineoplastic agents/

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher.

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this compound are not available. It is probably nonflammable.

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

#### 6. Accidental release measures

# 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

/PRECAUTIONS FOR ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS:/ Spill kits containing all materials needed to clean up spills of hazardous drugs should be assembled or purchased. These kits should be readily available in all areas where hazardous drugs are routinely handled. If hazardous drugs are being prepared or administered in a nonroutine area (home setting or unusual patient-care area), a spill kit should be obtained by the drug handler. The kit should include two pairs of disposable gloves (one outer pair of utility gloves and one inner latex pair); low-permeability, disposable protective garments (coveralls or gown and shoe covers); safety glasses or splash goggles; respirator; absorbent, plastic-backed sheets or spill pads; disposable toweling; at least 2 sealable thick plastic hazardous waste disposal bags (prelabeled with an appropriate warning label); a disposable scoop for collecting glass fragments; and a puncture-resistant container for glass fragments. All individuals who routinely handle hazardous

drugs must be trained in proper spill management and cleanup procedures. Spills and breakages must be cleaned up immediately according to the following procedures. If the spill is not located in a confined space, the spill area should be identified and other people should be prevented from approaching and spreading the contamination. Wearing protective apparel from the spill kit, workers should remove any broken glass fragments and place them in the puncture-resistant container. Liquids should be absorbed with a spill pad; powder should be removed with damp disposable gauze pads or soft toweling. The hazardous material should be completely removed and the area rinsed with water and then cleaned with detergent. The spill cleanup should proceed progressively from areas of lesser to greater contamination. The detergent should be thoroughly rinsed and removed. All contaminated materials should be placed in the disposal bags provided and sealed and transported to a designated containment receptacle. Spills occurring in the biohazard cabinet should be cleaned up immediately; a spill kit should be used if the volume exceeds 150 ml or the contents of one drug vial or ampule. If there is broken glass, utility gloves should be worn to remove it and place it in the punctureresistant container located in the biohazard cabinet. The biological safety cabinet, including the drain spillage trough, should be thoroughly cleaned. If the spill is not easily and thoroughly contained, the biological safety cabinet should be decontaminated after cleanup. If the spill contaminates the high efficiency particulate air filter, use of the biological safety cabinet should be suspended until the cabinet has been decontaminated and the high efficiency particulate air filter replaced. /Antineoplastic agents/

# 7. Handling and storage

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

#### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

# 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state white powder

Colorless to yellow powder

Odour no data available

Melting point/ freezing -1°C(lit.)

point

Boiling point or initial 156°C

boiling point and boiling range

Flammability no data available

Lower and upper no data available

explosion limit / flammability limit

Flash point 51°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition no data available

temperature

Decomposition no data available

temperature

pH no data available Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility Soluble

Partition coefficient n- no data available

octanol/water (log

value)

Vapour pressure no data available Density and/or relative no data available

density

Relative vapour density no data available Particle characteristics no data available

## 10. Stability and reactivity

## 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

## 10.2 Chemical stability

In vitro, bleomycin is inactivated by agents containing sulfhydryl groups, hydrogen peroxide, and ascorbic acid. Bleomycin sulfate sterile powder is stable under refrigeration at 2-8°C and should not be used after the expiration date is reached.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

### 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

· Oral: no data available

· Inhalation: no data available

· Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Evaluation: There is limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of etoposide. There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of etoposide given in combination with cisplatin and bleomycin. There is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of etoposide. Overall evaluation: Etoposide is probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). In reaching this evaluation, the Working Group noted that etoposide causes distinctive cytogenetic lesions in leukemic cells that can be readily distinguished from those induced by alkylating agents. The short latency of these leukemias contrasts with that of leukemia induced by alkylating agents. Potent protein masked DNA breakage and clastogenic effects occur in human cells in vitro and animal cells in vivo. Etoposide in combination with cisplatin or bleomycin is carcinogenic to humans. /Etoposide in combination with cisplatin

or bleomycin/

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

### 12. Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

- · Toxicity to fish: no data available
- · Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- · Toxicity to algae: no data available
- · Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

# 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

## 13. Disposal considerations

## 13.1 Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

## 14. Transport information

#### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2514 IMDG: UN2514 IATA: UN2514

#### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: BROMOBENZENE IMDG: BROMOBENZENE IATA: BROMOBENZENE

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 IMDG: 3 IATA: 3

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III IMDG: III IATA: III

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG: no IATA: no

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

# 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

# 15. Regulatory information

# 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Bleomycin sulfate	Bleomycin sulfate	9041-93-4	none
European Inventory (EINECS)	Listed.		
EC Inventory	Listed.		
United States Toxic	Not Listed.		
China Catalog of Ha	Not Listed.		
New Zealand Invent	Not Listed.		
Philippines Inventor (PICCS)	Not Listed.		
Vietnam National Ch	Not Listed.		
Chinese Chemical Ir (China IECSC)	Not Listed.		

#### 16. Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date Aug 12, 2017 Revision Date Aug 12, 2017

Abbreviations and acronyms

· CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

 ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

 RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

· IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

· IATA: International Air Transportation Association

· TWA: Time Weighted Average

· STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

- · LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

- IPCS The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website:
   http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
- HSDB Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website:
   https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
- IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
- eChemPortal The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:
  - http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website:
   http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemIDplus, website:
   http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp
- · ERG Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website:
   http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
- · ECHA European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.