

# MAYNE CARBOPLATIN



ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEMWATCH 61636

Date of Issue: Sat 22-Jul-2000

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

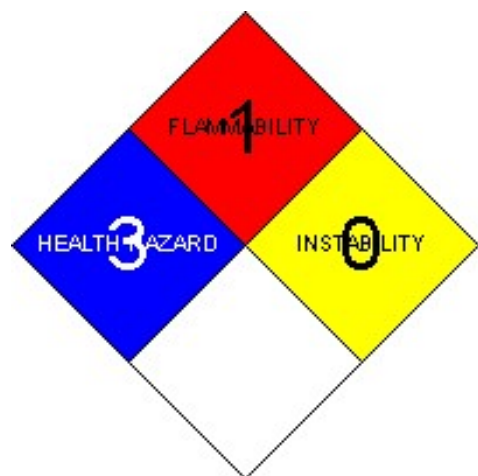
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### PRODUCT NAME

MAYNE CARBOPLATIN

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.



### SUPPLIER

Mayne Pharma (USA) Inc.

Mack Cali Centre II

650 From Rd.

Paramus, NJ 07652

USA

Phone: 1.888.606.2245

E-mail: [medicalinformation@us.maynepharma.com](mailto:medicalinformation@us.maynepharma.com)

### HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability: 1

Toxicity: 2

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 0

Chronic: 3

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

## PRODUCT USE

Anti-neoplastic agent.

## SYNONYMS

C6-H12-N2-O4-Pt	platinum, diammine (1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylato (2-) -O,O') -, (SP-4-2) -
1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylate diammine platinum (II)	cis- (1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylato) diammineplatinum (II)
cis-diammine	diammine (1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylato)
[1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylato] platinumum	platinum (II)
1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid	platinum (II) ,
platinum complex	(1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylato) diammine-, cis-
CBDCA	JM-8
NSC-241240	Paraplatin
antineoplastic/ cytotoxic agent	

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## Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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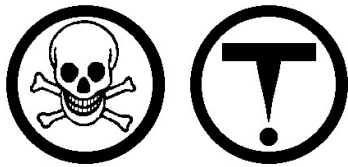
NAME	CAS RN	%
carboplatin	41575-94-4	>98

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Harmful if swallowed.  
Skin contact may produce health damage\*.  
Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.  
Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer\*.  
Exposure may produce irreversible effects\*.  
May be harmful to the fetus/ embryo\*.  
\* (limited evidence).

## 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.

#### EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

#### SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.  
The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

#### INHALED

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.

Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust

Exposure can cause myelosuppression and vomiting.

Prolonged exposure can cause damage to the liver and kidneys.

May cause heritable genetic damage and birth defects.

Platinum salt complexes can cause immediate hypersensitivity reactions either by contact or inhalation known as "platinosis". Symptoms include asthma, runny nose, inflammation of skin, eczema and hives, cough, inflammation of the nose and throat, difficulty breathing, itching, and dilation of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva.

Anti-cancer drugs used for chemotherapy can depress the bone marrow with reduction in the number of white blood cells and platelets and bleeding. Susceptibility to infections and bleeding is increased, which can be life-threatening. Digestive system effects may include inflammation of the mouth cavity, mouth ulcers, esophagus inflammation, abdominal pain and bleeds, diarrhea, bowel ulcers and perforation. Reversible hair loss can result and wound healing may be delayed. Long-term effects on the gonads may cause periods to stop and inhibit sperm production. Most anti-cancer drugs can potentially cause mutations and birth defects, and coupled with the effects of the suppression of the immune system, may also cause cancer.

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## **Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

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### **SWALLOWED**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center.

If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING in an unconscious person.  
NOTE: Always wear protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

## EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
- Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).
- Wash affected areas thoroughly with 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Flash Point (°F): Not applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°F): Not applicable

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

## **FIRE FIGHTING**

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**

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
  - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space. Dust may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.
  - 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 nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

## **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result

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## **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up or sweep up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
  - Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
  - Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
  - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
  - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
  - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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## **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

Remove all ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.
- 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.

### **RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

Glass container

### **STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Keep dry.
  - Store in original containers.
  - Keep containers securely sealed.
  - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
  - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
  - Store away from incompatible materials.
  - Protect containers against physical damage.
  - Check regularly for leaks.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
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## **Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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# EXPOSURE CONTROLS

## SUMMARY:

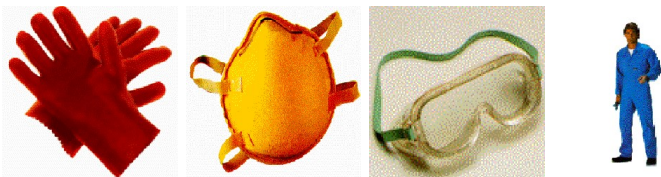
TLV TWA: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Soluble salts as Pt [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]

## DETAILS:

platinum soluble salts, as Pt (A.Wt: 195.08) ES TWA: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> SENSITISER TLV TWA: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OES TWA: 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> IDLH Level: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Pt)

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

Safety glasses.

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves, e.g.. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

Overalls

- Impervious protective clothing
- Eyewash unit.

# ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 371.29

Boiling Range (°F): Not available.

Melting Range (°F): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

pH (1% solution): Not available

Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not available.

Flash Point (°F): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°F): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°F): Not available

State: Divided solid

### APPEARANCE

White crystalline powder; soluble in water.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid storage with oxidizers

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## **Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **carboplatin**

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

#### **TOXICITY IRRITATION**

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

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## **Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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## **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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### **US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions**

#### **Disposal Instructions**

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

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
  - Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.
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## **Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

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DOT Information

Shipping Name:

NONE

Hazard Class: None

UN/NA Number: None  
Packing Group: None  
Labels Required:  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO: None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### US Federal Regulations

#### A. General Product Information

In addition to Federal and State regulation, local regulations may apply. Check with your local regulatory authorities.

The substance (carboplatin) appears on the TSCA Inventory

#### B. Component Information

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 455 Appendix A) SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4):

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### State Regulations

#### A. General Product Information

No additional information

#### B. Component Information

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists.

Component	CAS No	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
carboplatin	41575-94-4	Y	N	N	N	N	N

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause reproductive toxicity.

### Other Regulations

A. General Product Information

Component listed in the European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

B. Component Information

CANADA

Component found on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

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## **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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Issue Date: Sat 22-Jul-2000

Print Date: Thu 26-Feb-2004