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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine

sc-202425



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

5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine

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

C9-H11-F-N2-O5, deoxyfluorouridine, "2' -deoxy-5-fluorouridine", "1-beta-D-2' -deoxyribofuranosyl-5-fluorouracil", Fdur, floxuridin, "5-fluoro-1-(beta-2' -deoxyribofuranosyl)pyrimidin-2, 4(1H, 3H)-dione", fluorodeoxyuridine, "beta-5-fluoro-2' -deoxyuridine", 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, 5-fluoro-2-deoxyuridine, "5-fluoro-2' -deoxyuridine", "5-fluorouracil deoxyriboside", "5-fluorouracil 2' -deoxyriboside", "fluoruridine deoxyribose", Fudr, 5-Fudr, NSC-27640, "RO 5-0360", "antineoplastic/ antiviral"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
Possible risk of irreversible effects.
Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Skin contact may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
Possible skin sensitiser*.
* (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.
 - The killing action of antineoplastic drugs used for cancer chemotherapy is not selective for cancerous cells alone but affect all dividing cells.
- Acute side effects include loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, allergic reaction (skin rash, itch, redness, low blood pressure, unwellness and anaphylactic shock) and local irritation.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
 - The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
 - 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.
 - This material is a photosensitiser.
- Certain individuals working with this substance may show allergic reaction of the skin under sunlight.

INHALED

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
 - The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- 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.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.
- Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.
- Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation 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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.
- 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, oesophagus inflammation, abdominal pain and bleeds, diarrhoea, 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.
Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine	50-91-9	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

For employees potentially exposed to antineoplastic and/ or cytotoxic agents on a regular basis, a preplacement physical examination and history (noting risk factors) is recommended. Periodic follow-up examinations should also be undertaken and should be overseen by a physician familiar with the toxic effects of the substance and full details of the nature of work undertaken by the employee.

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Poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. metabolism is mainly in the liver and is mainly to fluorouracil when given by rapid injection or to floxuridine monophosphate following slow intra-arterial infusion. Crosses the blood-brain barrier and is found in the CSF.

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

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen fluoride, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

It is recommended that areas handling final finished product have cytotoxic spill kits available.

Spill kits should include:

- impermeable body covering,
- shoe covers,
- latex and utility latex gloves,
- goggles,

To avoid accidental exposure due to waste handling of cytotoxics:

- Place waste residue in a segregated sealed plastic container.
- Used syringes, needles and sharps should not be crushed, clipped, recapped, but placed directly into an approved sharps container.
- Dispose of any cleanup materials and waste residue according to all applicable laws and regulations e.g, secure chemical landfill disposal.
- 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.

All personnel likely to be involved in a antineoplastic (cytotoxic) spill must receive practical training in:

- the correct procedures for handling cytotoxic drugs or waste in order to prevent and minimise the risk of spills
- the location of the spill kit in the area
- the arrangements for medical treatment of any affected personnel
- the procedure for containment of the spill, and decontamination of personnel and the environment, including the different procedures for major and **MINOR SPILLS**

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

The National Institute of Health (USA) recommends that the preparation of injectable antineoplastic drugs should be performed in a Class II laminar flow biological safety cabinet and that personnel preparing drugs of this class should wear appropriate personal protective gear. Emphasise controls on containment.

- 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.

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 is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

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.

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STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Antineoplastics (cytotoxics):

- should be clearly identifiable to all personnel involved in their handling
- should be stored in impervious break-resistant containers
- should be stored in separate, clearly marked storage areas to minimise the risk of breakage, and to limit contamination in the event of leakage.

Spill kits should be available in storage areas.

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Store at 4 °C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	floxuridine (Fluorides, as F)		2.5						TLV® Basis: Bone dam; fluorosis ; BEI

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other

protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity
- 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]

OTHER

- When handling antineoplastic materials, it is recommended that a disposal work-uniform (such as Tyvek or closed front surgical-type gown with knit cuffs) is worn.
- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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.).

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 vapours.
- 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. When handling: Quantities of up to 25 grams, an approved respirator with HEPA filters or cartridges should be considered; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram, a half-face negative pressure, full negative pressure, or powered helmet-type air purifying respirator should be considered. Quantities in excess of 1 kilogram, a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered.

Written procedures, specific to a particular work-place, may replace these recommendations

* For Class II Biological Safety Cabinets, Types B2 or B3 should be considered.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	246.19
Melting Range (°F)	298	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
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 Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Odourless powder; mixes with water (1:3), alcohol (1:12), isopropyl alcohol (1:43), methanol (1:7).

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

floxuridine

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

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

CARCINOGEN

Fluorides, as F	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

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

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. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

- Antineoplastic (cytotoxic) wastes must be packed directly, ready for incineration, into colour-coded, secure, labelled, leak-proof containers sufficiently robust to withstand handling without breaking, bursting or leaking.
- Containers of special design are available for particular needs (such as disposal of sharps) and should be used.
- Once filled and closed, such containers must never be re-opened.
- Immediate containers must bear a nationally accepted symbol or device depicting cytotoxic substances and be labelled with the words: CYTOTOXIC WASTE - INCINERATE in a style of lettering approved by the national/ state authority.
- Where policies and procedures permit the merging of cytotoxic wastes with medical waste in an outer container used for medical waste, cytotoxic waste must first be placed in identifiable colour-coded/ labelled cytotoxic containers prior to merging.
- Management procedures must ensure that merged medical and cytotoxic waste is subjected to the incineration requirements appropriate for the total destruction of the cytotoxic waste.

WASTE STORAGE OF CYTOTOXIC WASTES For the storage of cytotoxic waste, segregated or merged with medical waste, provide:

- special storage areas with adequate lighting.
- waste security and restriction of access to authorised persons.
- storage areas designed to facilitate easy routine cleaning and maintenance to hygienic standards, or post-spill decontamination.
- storage of cytotoxic waste in standard, identifying bins or other appropriate containers.

COLLECTION OF CYTOTOXIC WASTES

- Procedures for the collection of cytotoxic wastes, which are compatible with existing operational needs, and which protect workers, other people and the environment, must be developed.
- Waste must be removed from the site by contractors whose workers have been instructed in the protective methods to be used against the hazards involved, and who comply with the safe work practices established by internal and/or national/ state policies. Contractors must instruct, train and direct their personnel in the safe and legal handling of cytotoxic wastes. Contractor's personnel should observe the operating procedures of the waste-generator.
- Transport of cytotoxic wastes, through the community, must comply with the appropriate national/ state codes.

DESTRUCTION OF CYTOTOXIC WASTES

- Destruction of cytotoxic wastes should be carried out in multi-chambered incinerators, licenced for this purpose, operating at 1100 deg. C. or more, with a residence time of at least 1 second.
- Operators must be trained in handling procedures and hazards involved with handling the waste.
- Waste which arrives at the incinerator inappropriately packaged should NOT be returned to the waste generator. An authorised representative of the waste generator must attend the incinerator site to rectify the situation.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN3249	PG:	III
Label Codes:	6.1	Special provisions:	T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Packaging: Non-bulk:	213
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	5 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	5 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	C
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:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	677	Maximum Qty/Pack:	200 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	670	Maximum Qty/Pack:	100 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	

Packing Instructions:	Y645	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 kg
Shipping name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains floxuridine)			
Maritime Transport IMDG:			
IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3249	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A, S-A	Special provisions:	221 223
Limited Quantities:	5 kg		
Shipping name: MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains floxuridine)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



floxuridine (CAS: 50-91-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines", "Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada List of Prohibited and Restricted Cosmetic Ingredients (The Cosmetic Ingredient ""Hotlist"")", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for Which Emissions Must Be Quantified", "US - Georgia Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for Drinking Water - Inorganics", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Massachusetts Drinking Water - Inorganic Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)", "US - Massachusetts Drinking Water - Secondary Contaminants Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)", "US - North Dakota Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations", "US - South Dakota Drinking Water Standards - Inorganic Chemicals", "US - Utah Primary Drinking Water Standards - Inorganic Contaminants", "US - Utah Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Inorganic Contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US FDA Maximum Recommended Therapeutic Dose (MRTD) Database", "US NIOSH Preventing Occupational Exposure to Antineoplastic and Other Hazardous Drugs in Health Care Settings - Appendix A: Sample list of drugs that should be handled as hazardous", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Skin contact may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible skin sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
floxuridine	50- 91- 9	Carc3; R40 Xn; R22

- 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.

- For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

1910.136 - Occupational foot protection

1910.138 - Hand Protection

Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1

Foot protection - ANSI Z41

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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www.Chemwatch.net

Issue Date: Mar-12-2009

Print Date:Apr-6-2012