# Safety Data Sheet



According to	the	UN	GHS	revision 8
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Creation Date: August 12, 2024 Revision Date: August 12, 2024

1.	IDENTIFICATION				
1.1	GHS Product identifier				
	Product name:	5-Azacytidine			
	Catalog Number:	т1339			
	CAS Number:	320-67-2			
1.2 Other means of identification		tion			
	Other names:	-			
1.3	Recommended use of the	chemical and restrictions on use			
	Identified uses:	no data available			
1.4	Supplier's details				
	Company:	Targetmol Chemicals Inc.			
	Uses advised against:	36 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA			
	Tel/Fax:	(781) 999-4286			
1.5	Emergency phone number				
	Emergency phone number:	781-999-4286			
	Service hours:	Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone:UTC/GMT -5hours).			
2.	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION				
2.1	<b>Classification of the subst</b> Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	ance or mixture			
2.2	GHS label elements, inclu	ding precautionary statements			
	Pictogram(s):				
	Signal word:	Danger			
	Hazard statement(s):	H302 Harmful if swallowed H350 May cause cancer			
	Precautionary statement(s):				
	Prevention:	P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/			
	Response:	P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth. P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.			
	Storage:	P405 Store l°Cked up.			

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance

with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not resultin classification

no data available

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
5-Azacytidine	-	320-67-2	206-280-2

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

## 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### General advice

no <mark>d</mark>ata available

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a d<sup>o</sup>Ctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a d°Ctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a d°Ctor.

#### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a d°Ctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if needed. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for sh°Ck and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination . Poison A and B

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

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound via intravenous route include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, reduction in white cell count, leukopenia and agranul<sup>o</sup>Cytosis. Other symptoms via intravenous route include dose-related leukemia, thromb<sup>o</sup>Cytopenia, myelosuppression, gastrointestinal upset, alterations in hepatic function tests, fatal hepatic coma, myalgia, rhabdomyolysis, rash, stomatitis, fever, hypotension and reversible renal impairment. Symptoms of exposure to this type of compound include anorexia, l<sup>o</sup>Cal irritant effects, allergic reactions including pruritus and erythema, headache, malaise, weakness, anaphylaxis, vesicant or irritant effect on skin and mucous membranes, thrombophlebitis, anemia, bleeding, immunosuppressant effect, mouth ulcers, esophagitis, abdominal pain, hemorrhage, perforation of the stomach, alopecia, delayed wound healing, amenorrhea, inhibition of spermatogenesis, gynecomastia, hyperuricemia, acute renal failure due to uric acid nephropathy, hyperphosphatemia, disturbances of electrolyte balance, pigmentation of the skin and nails, jaundice and abnormal liver function tests. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. It may cause irritation. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. (NTP, 1992)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

## 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

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use sparkproof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Intact vials should be stored under refrigeration & are stable for a least 4 yr. Although the drug is stable for 3 yr at room temp, refrigeration is recommended because degradation may result at elevated temperatures. The constituted soln hydrolyzes at room temp & should be used within 30 min. ... Azacitidine 0.5 & 2 mg/ml in Ringer's injection, lactated, was stable for up to one month when frozen at -20 deg C in polypropylene syringes.

## 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

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area.

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

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. 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**

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Physical state

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: White crystalline powder. (NTP, 1992)

Color

Crystals from methanol

# A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Odour	no data available
Melting point/ freezing point	186°C(lit.)
Boilingpoint or initial boiling point and boiling range	71°C/10mmHg(lit.)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	57°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	DMSO: 100 mg/mL (409.5 mM),Sonication is recommended. br/>H2O: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble) br/>5% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+50% Saline: 1 mg/mL,Sonication is recommended.
N-octanol-water partition coefficient	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/ or relative density	2.08 g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available
STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	

#### 10.1 Reactivity

10.

Slightly water soluble. Unstable in solution.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Intact vials should be stored under refrigeration & are stable for a least 4 yr. Although the drug is stable for 3 yr at room temp, refrigeration is recommended because degradation may result at elevated temperatures. The constituted soln hydrolyzes at room temp & should be used within 30 min. The pH providing optimum soln stability has been reported to be about 6.5-7. Azacitidine 0.5 & 2 mg/ml in Ringer's injection, lactated, was stable for up to one month when frozen at -20 deg C in polypropylene syringes.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

5-AZACYTIDINE is sensitive to light (may discolor). It is sensitive to oxidation. It is unstable in solution. It undergoes hydrolysis in aqueous buffers. This chemical is incompatible with strong oxidizers. (NTP, 1992)

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 572 mg/kg Inhalation: no data available Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

# A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

no data available

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Azacitidine: reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

#### 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

no data available

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

no data available

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

no data available

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

no data available

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

no data available

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Listed.
EC Inventory	Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZI°C)	Not Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Not Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Not Listed.

#### 16.

#### Information on revision

**OTHER INFORMATION** 

Creation Date August 12, 2024

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#### 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\_l°Cale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://came°Chemicals.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/

#### **Other Information**

no data available

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. All products are for Research Use Only · Not For Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use