SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

Catalogue Number	CS-O-30957
Product Name	Lanthanum carbonate
CAS No.	587-26-8
Category	Fine Chemicals
Synonyms	Lanthanum sesquicarbonate
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Skin irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P264+P265	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P332+P317	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Lanthanum carbonate
CAS Number : 587-26-8
Molecular Formula : La2(CO3)3
Molecular Weight : 457.84
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : Lanthanum sesquicarbonate
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available

Property	Value
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Developmental or Reproductive Toxicity/ Lanthanum carbonate, at doses up to 2000 mg/kg/day, did not affect fertility or mating performance of male or female rats. In pregnant rats, oral administration of lanthanum carbonate at doses as high as 2000 mg/kg/day resulted in no evidence of harm to the fetus. For more Non-Human Toxicity Excerpts (Complete) data for Lanthanum Carbonate (8 total), please visit the HSDB record page.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ Oral administration of lanthanum carbonate to rats for up to 104 weeks, at doses up to 1500 mg of the salt per kg/day (2.5 times the maximum recommended daily human dose (MRHD) on a mg/sq m basis) revealed no evidence of carcinogenic potential. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ In the mouse, oral administration of lanthanum carbonate for up to 99 weeks, at a dose of 1500 mg/kg/day was associated with an increased incidence of glandular stomach adenomas in male mice.
- Reproductive toxicity: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Developmental or Reproductive Toxicity/ Lanthanum carbonate, at doses up to 2000 mg/kg/day, did not affect fertility or mating performance of male or female rats. In pregnant rats, oral administration of lanthanum carbonate at doses as high as 2000 mg/kg/day resulted in no evidence of harm to the fetus.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: /EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES/ A specified subset of data from four Phase III clinical trials and subsequent extension studies is presented, in order to assess the effects of lanthanum carbonate on the liver. Hepatic biochemical tests for alanine transaminase, aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin were performed. Adverse events classified as "liver and biliary system events" were recorded. In the four initial clinical trials, lanthanum carbonate was not associated with any adverse changes in transaminases or bilirubin. The

incidence and nature of adverse events associated with the liver during lanthanum carbonate treatment was similar to that in the comparator groups. For patients who enrolled into the subsequent long-term follow-up study (up to 6 years of treatment), changes in transaminases were not clinically relevant and mean values were similar to those observed in the earlier trials. Overall, there was no increase in the incidence of adverse events associated with the liver reported after up to 6 years of treatment when compared with the results of the initial studies. There was no evidence of adverse effects of lanthanum carbonate on the liver in patients who received treatment for up to 6 years. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ ... The aim of this study was to determine whether long-term lanthanum exposure results in persistent alternations in nervous system function. Wistar rats were exposed to lanthanum chloride (LaCl(3)) through oral administration at 0, 0.1, 2 and 40mg/kg concentration from 4 weeks through 6 months of age. Morris water maze test showed that lanthanum exposure at 40mg/kg could significantly impair the behavioral performance. To fully investigate the neurotoxicological consequence of lanthanum exposure, brain elemental distributions and neurochemicals were also investigated. The distributions of brain elements such as Ca, Fe and Zn were significantly altered after lanthanum exposure. Moreover, 40mg/kg LaCl(3) significantly inhibited the activity of Ca(2+)-ATPase; the function of the central cholinergic system was also noticeably disturbed and the contents of some monoamines neurotransmitters were significantly decreased. These findings indicate that chronic exposure to lanthanum could possibly impair the learning ability and this deficit may be possibly attributed to the disturbance of the homeostasis of trace elements, enzymes and neurotransmitter systems in brain. ... /Lanthanum chloride/
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- /EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES/ A specified subset of data from four Phase III clinical trials and subsequent extension studies is presented, in order to assess the effects of lanthanum carbonate on the liver. Hepatic biochemical tests for alanine transaminase, aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin were performed. Adverse events classified as "liver and biliary system events" were recorded. In the four initial clinical trials, lanthanum carbonate was not associated with any adverse changes in transaminases or bilirubin. The incidence and nature of adverse events associated with the liver during lanthanum carbonate treatment was similar to that in the comparator groups. For patients who enrolled into the subsequent long-term follow-up study (up to 6 years of treatment), changes in transaminases were not clinically relevant and mean values were similar to those observed in the earlier trials. Overall, there was no increase in the incidence of adverse events associated with the liver reported after up to 6 years of treatment when compared with the results of the initial studies. There was no evidence of adverse effects of lanthanum carbonate on the liver in patients who received treatment for up to 6 years.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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