

1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine, free base

sc-208657



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

1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine, free base

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

C12-H15-N, MPTP, "1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydro-1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	3	
Body Contact:	3	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	3	

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Toxic if swallowed.

Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing.

■ 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.

■ At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).

■ The naturally occurring tetrahydro-beta-carbolines (THBC) (or tryptolines), found in plants and in cooked or prepared foodstuffs, are possible causative agents of Parkinson's disease in man. THBCs may also be produced following the metabolic conversion of substances such as the synthetic heroin contaminant, MPTP.

Symptoms of THBC-induced parkinsonism include:

- increased muscle tone,
- difficulty in moving and speaking,
- drooling and
- cogwheel rigidity of the upper extremities.

Tremor in such sufferers characteristically involves the proximal muscles and is more pronounced than the typical involuntary rest tremor occurring in idiopathic parkinsonism. Parkinson's patients show elevated levels of blood- and brain- beta-carbolines.

In humans, several synthetic substances (including MPTP, a pethidine analogue) are metabolised to THBC analogues with potentially toxic effects. In humans a particular enzyme, cytochrome P-450dbi, is thought to be largely responsible for the mitigation of the neurotoxic effects produced by THBC and its analogues. This enzyme is induced in about 94% of the Caucasian population; individuals lacking this enzyme may be susceptible to the effects of these toxins and the subsequent development of neurological disease.

Metabolic conversion of MPTP, to an active THBC, is mediated by the enzyme monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B); this enzyme has also been implicated in the etiology of Parkinson's disease.

At lower doses (comparable to those naturally occurring in chocolate) THBCs are

- neurotransmitter enhancers,
- steroid inhibitors, mild inhibitors of monoamine oxidase (MAO), an enzyme that destroys monoamine neurotransmitters (noradrenaline, dopamine, serotonin),
- inhibit the reuptake of serotonin which results in a net increase in the amount of serotonin within the synapse,
- inhibit the binding of benzodiazepines to their receptors, resulting in decreased levels of the neurotransmitter GABA.

Serotonin and dopamine influence mood, food intake and compulsive behaviour. Addictive behaviour may result from the chronic intake of THBCs. The formation of these substances, following alcohol consumption, is thought to be partially responsible for "alcoholism".

THBCs may also be produced as a result of cooking food-stuffs where the reaction between protein and carbohydrate creatinine (in red meat) or nitrate (in vegetables)

occurs. This sub-group of heterocyclic amines is known to produce cancer or brain disease and impair neurotransmitter function and metabolism.

EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

■ There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs.

■ The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ 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.

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

■ There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs.

■ 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.

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

■ There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

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.

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	%
1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine	28289-54-5	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK. · At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given. · Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded because to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non-availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor. NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting. · REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY. · 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. · If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. · If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. (ICSC20305/20307).

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. · Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. · Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. · Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center. · Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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. · Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.
for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

· Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
· Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
· Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
· Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary edema .
· Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
· Anticipate seizures .
· DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

· Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
· Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
· Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
· Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
· Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary edema.
· Hypotension with signs of hypovolemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
· Treat seizures with diazepam.
· Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

For MPTP poisoning:

Because MPTP itself is not directly harmful, toxic effects of acute MPTP poisoning can be mitigated by the administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as selegiline. MAOIs prevent the metabolism of MPTP to MPP+ by inhibiting the action of MAO-B, minimizing toxicity and preventing neural death.

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

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders 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.
- 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

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
 - 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 may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
 - 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: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Gloves:

Respirator:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

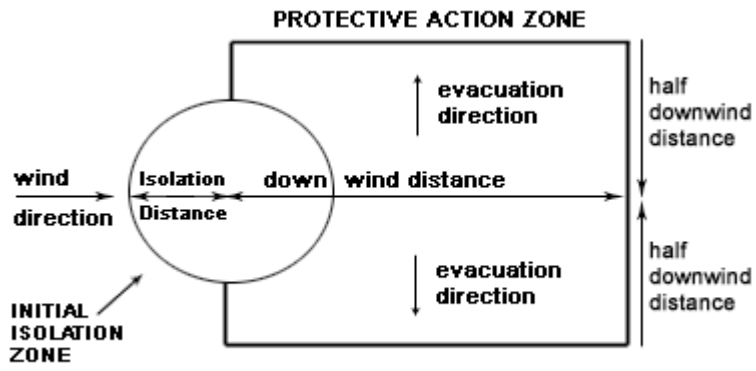
MINOR SPILLS

- 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.
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders 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.
- Consider evacuation.
- 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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)
 Isolation Distance 25 meters
 Downwind Protection Distance 250 meters

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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.

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.
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check that containers are clearly labelled.
 - Tamper-proof containers.
 - Polyethylene or polypropylene containers.
 - Metal drum with sealed plastic liner.

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.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

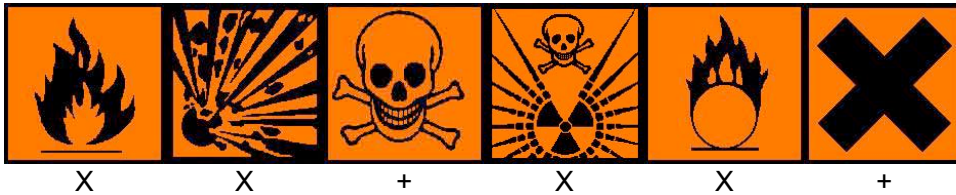
- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
 - low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages * . - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage * . - * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together
 O: May be stored together with specific preventions
 +: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)	10	(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	

ENDOELTABLE

MATERIAL DATA

1-METHYL-4-PHENYL-1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROPYRIDINE:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Airborne particulate or vapor must be kept to levels as low as is practically achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

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].

HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- 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.
- Head covering.

OTHER

- 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.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit.

RESPIRATOR

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

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.).
- Powder should be put into solution or a closed or covered container after handling.
- If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.

Solutions Handling:

- Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation. If the procedures have a potential for aerosolisation, an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area.
- Solutions used for procedures where aerosolisation may occur (e.g., vortexing, pumping) are to be handled within a containment system or with local exhaust ventilation.
- In situations where this is not feasible (may include animal dosing), an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area. If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.
- Ensure gloves are protective against solvents in use.

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 vapors.
- 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. Where only Class I, open fronted Cabinets are available, glove panels may be added, Laminar flow cabinets do not provide sufficient protection when handling these materials unless especially designed to do so.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	173.26
Melting Range (°F)	98.6- 104	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	262.4- 269.6 (12 mm)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	>230	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
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 Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Yellow chips; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1-METHYL-4-PHENYL-1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROPYRIDINE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Unrep. (mouse) LD50: 86 mg/kg	Nil Reported

■ For MPTP and its analogues:

MPTP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine) is a neurotoxin that causes permanent symptoms of Parkinson's disease by killing certain neurons in the substantia nigra of the brain. It is used to study the disease in monkeys.

While MPTP itself does not have opioid effects, it is related to MPPP, a synthetic opioid drug with effects similar to those of heroin and morphine. MPTP can be accidentally produced during the illicit manufacture of MPPP, and that is how its Parkinson-inducing effects were first discovered.

Injection of MPTP causes rapid onset of Parkinsonism, hence users of MPPP contaminated with MPTP will develop these symptoms.

MPTP itself is not toxic, and as a lipophilic compound can cross the blood-brain barrier. Once inside the brain, MPTP is metabolised into the toxic cation 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP+) by the enzyme MAO-B of glial cells. MPP+ primarily kills dopamine-producing neurons in a part of the brain called the pars compacta of the substantia nigra. MPP+ interferes with complex I of the electron transport chain, a component of mitochondrial metabolism, which leads to cell death and causes the buildup of free radicals, toxic molecules that contribute further to cell destruction.

MPP+ has quite selective abilities to cause neuronal death in dopaminergic cells, apparently through a high-affinity uptake process in nerve terminals normally used to reuptake dopamine after it has been released into the synaptic cleft. The dopamine transporter moves MPP+ inside the cell.

The resulting gross depletion of dopaminergic neurons has severe implications on cortical control of complex movements. The direction of complex movement is based from the substantia nigra to the putamen and caudate nucleus which then relay signals to the rest of the brain. This pathway is controlled via dopamine-using neurons, which MPTP selectively destroys, resulting over time in parkinsonism.

MPTP causes parkinsonism in primates including humans. Rodents are much less susceptible. Rats are almost immune to the adverse effects of MPTP. Mice suffer from cell death in the substantia nigra (to differing degree according to the strain of mice used) but do not show parkinsonian symptoms. It is believed that the lower levels of MAO-B in the rodent brain's capillaries may be responsible for this.

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

Abortion, specific developmental abnormalities (CNS), effects on newborn recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

1-METHYL-4-PHENYL-1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROPYRIDINE:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine	HIGH		LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 6.1

Identification Numbers: UN2811 PG: II

Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: IB8, IP2,

IP4, T3,
TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212
Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Quantity limitations: 25 kg
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 100 kg Vessel stowage: Location: B
aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: None
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 2811 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 615 Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 613 Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Y613 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 kg
Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 1-METHYL-4-PHENYL-1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROPYRIDINE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 2811 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A , S-A Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 500 g
Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (CAS: 28289-54-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce serious health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May be harmful to the fetus/ embryo*.
- * (limited evidence).

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■ Classification of the mixture 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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