

Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride

sc-215707



The Power to Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
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SYNONYMS

C6-H9-Cl-N2, C6H5NHNH2.HCl, "hydrazine, phenyl-, monohydrochloride", "phenylhydrazine monohydrochloride", "phenylhydrazinium chloride"

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

May cause CANCER.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Possible risk of irreversible effects.

Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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 the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

■ The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

■ Hydrazine (and some of its derivatives), is a strong convulsant in laboratory animals and can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression or stimulation. Symptoms of CNS depression may include nonspecific discomfort, giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. CNS stimulation may produce dyspnea, coughing, bronchospasm, and laryngospasm. Muscular involvement may produce symptoms ranging from fasciculation to spasticity or seizures. Headache, dizziness and confusion may also result as can hyperpyrexia or a sensation of warmth. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and difficulty in urination. Cardiovascular involvement may produce alterations in blood pressure or arrhythmia.

Pulmonary oedema and cardiovascular collapse also seem to be a feature of acute hydrazine poisonings. Animals that survive for more than a day frequently develop liver necrosis and renal failure. As judged by a few severe poisonings, man reacts like monkey in the sense that liver injury is more severe than kidney failure. Severe hypoglycaemia may develop even earlier than liver necrosis although this is rarely mentioned in the literature.

■ Experience of the effects of phenylhydrazine in man has been obtained from the use of the hydrochloride in the treatment of polycythemia vera (an overabundance of blood cell elements). Undesirable side-effects include jaundice, anorexia, nausea, dermatitis and vascular thromboses.

■ Hydrazine derivatives tend to be local irritants and cause convulsions, liver damage, and destruction of red blood cells. They also damage the kidneys, and cause stimulation of the central nervous system with tremors and convulsions, progressing to depression, respiratory collapse and death.

EYE

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

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

■ Many cases of contact dermatitis have been reported in industrial employees, laboratory workers and patients following exposure to phenylhydrazine. It is apparent that phenylhydrazine is a potent skin sensitiser which produces an eczematous dermatitis with redness, swelling, and vesiculation in a high proportion of individuals. Rats receiving 0.1% phenylhydrazine in Vaseline every other day for 4 weeks had significantly reduced body-weight.

Keratinisation, proliferation of squamous epithelium and an infiltration of leukocytes were noted at the site of application.

■ 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.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.

■ 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.

■ 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.

■ Symptoms of inhalation of hydrazine (and some of its derivatives), may include nausea and headache. Central nervous system (CNS) excitability may lead to convulsions and, in severe cases, respiratory arrest and death. Several instances of systemic poisoning, by hydrazine, have been reported in humans. These mainly involve the CNS, respiratory system and stomach. CNS stimulation may produce twitching of the extremities, clonic movements, hyperreflexia, convulsions and pyrexia; these may progress to lethargy, ataxia, confusion, coma and hypotension.

Oliguria, haematuria, hyperglycaemia and/ or hypoglycaemia and elevated LFTs are common. Leucocytosis, paraesthesia and peripheral

neuropathies may be delayed for several days.

Respiratory (and dermal) exposure may produce deficits in concentration, comprehension, memory, task performance and mood status. Irritation of the mucous membranes may produce rhinitis, salivation, coughing, choking and dyspnoea.

■ When vapours of phenylhydrazine were inhaled by anaesthetised rabbits hypotension, respiratory arrest and a change in blood pigment were all produced.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of

appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.

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

When administered orally, hydrazine induced pulmonary adenomas and adenocarcinomas in mice. Inhalation induced lung carcinomas and lymphosarcomas of the spleen in female mice. A study of 423 men, involved in the manufacture of hydrazine revealed three stomach, one prostate and a neurogenic cancer.

Chronic exposure to phenylhydrazine can cause damage to the liver, lungs and kidneys.

Rats receiving 0.25 to 0.5 mg phenylhydrazine/animal/day, 5 days/week for 40 weeks by gavage exhibited haemolytic anaemia. Mice given 1 mg phenylhydrazine orally/mouse/day, 7 days/week for 42 weeks showed an increase incidence of total and malignant lung tumours. Another study with the hydrochloride in drinking water (average 0.63 to 0.81 mg/day) over their lifetime showed an increase in blood vessel tumours. When phenylhydrazine was given orally to mice (5 days/week for 40 weeks 0.25 mg-0.5 mg) no significant carcinogenic response was seen. The mechanism of carcinogenic activity displayed by hydrazine may include indirect alkylation of DNA which is closely related to the toxic endpoint.

Phenylhydrazines are capable of exerting haemolytic effects following a haemoglobin-catalysed metabolic conversion. This haemolytic effect is a consequence of the formation of free radicals in which phenylhydrazine undergoes oxidation to a phenyl diazanyl radical intermediate and subsequent conversion to a phenyl radical (and nitrogen, N₂).

Oxygen activation (generation of a superoxide) occurs during one of the reactions of this metabolic sequence. Superoxide is a strong base and can therefore attract protons from a variety of compounds; it is also a potent reducing agent which can reduce transition metal ions (such as Fe³⁺ and Cu⁺) to their reduced form. Superoxide may also act as a nucleophile and may readily react with a number of electrophilic agents. Finally superoxide may initiate oxidation reactions, for example, of molecules such as ascorbic acid or epinephrine (adrenaline) following hydrogen abstraction due to its basicity.

Under certain conditions the rate of formation of reactive oxygen species may exceed the capacity of the bodies auto-oxidative defence mechanisms and, as a result, result in "oxidative stress". Oxidative stress appears to be involved in some biological processes such as aging and inflammation reactions and is thought to play a role in the pathogenesis of several diseases, including acute pancreatitis, post-ischaemic syndrome, tumour formation, atherosclerosis and diabetic angiopathy.

Free radicals can react with specific cellular molecules including low molecular weight biomolecules such as neurotransmitters and co-enzymes and, as a consequence, inactivate them. macromolecules and cellular membranes are particularly vulnerable to free radical damage with the resultant loss of physiological function and cell death. Depolymerisation of polysaccharides (such as hyaluronic acid) may result in inflammation of the joints.

Free radicals have a high affinity for sulfur containing amino-acids and therefore many proteins. They may bind covalently to these proteins leading to loss of biological function such as catalysis exhibited by enzymes. Covalent binding may also result in allergic reactions when the modified protein is recognised, by the bodies immune system, as "foreign". Free radicals are also capable of causing proteins to cross-link to yield larger aggregates.

Free radicals are also able to react with the nucleic acids of DNA which may affect cell division or cell death. Oxidative modifications of DNA may result in tumour initiation.

Lipids containing several double bonds (such as polyunsaturated fatty acids and cholesterol) are also subject to damage. In the case of membrane phospholipids, such "peroxidation" results in impairment of cellular and/or subcellular membranes which may produce cell death. Transition metal ions may also play an important role in lipid peroxidation after free radical-induced change of valency. Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺, copper and mercury ions, as well as vanadate and chromate ions seem to initiate this process and may even exacerbate it by producing secondary radicals when the phospholipid is modified.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	59-88-1	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

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.

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.

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ In poisonings involving hydrazine:

Correction of early hypoglycaemia, with large parenteral doses of pyridoxine appears to suppress convulsions and other neurological effects.

In man, hydrazine-induced hyperexcitability and coma may respond to massive doses of pyridoxine but there is no evidence that liver necrosis or damage can be prevented or corrected by this antidote.

GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5 th Ed.

The material may induce methemoglobinemia following exposure.

· Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.

· Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.

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.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

· Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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.

· 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.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, 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:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- 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

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
 - Plastic pail.
- 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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
- Air and light sensitive.

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 - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (Phenylhydrazine)	5		10					

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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.

OTHER

- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.
- Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet/ min. with a minimum of 125 feet/ min. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	144.61
Melting Range (°F)	482- 489.2 (decomp)	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)	482	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

White crystalline powder; mixes with water and alcohol. Precipitated from aqueous solutions by concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.

Phenylhydrazine

- is a highly reactive reducing agent
- reacts violently with oxidisers, calcium hypochlorite, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide and perchlorates, methyl iodide, 2-phenylamino-3-phenyloxazirane, 3-(3-cyano-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)-4-cyanofurazan-2(5)-oxide, dicyanofurazan, dicyanofurazan-n-oxide, lead dioxide
- mixtures with perchloryl fluoride forms explosive materials
- is incompatible with oxides of iron, copper, manganese, and their alloys, sodium dichlorocyanurate, and many organic compounds
- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings, and cork, sand
- may ignite spontaneously on contact with cotton clothing

Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride:

- is a strong reducing agent
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, alkalis, ammonia, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, lead dioxide, nitric acid, perchlorates, permanganates, peroxides, sulfuric acid
- is incompatible with alkali metals, chromates, copper salts
- is corrosive to metals, nickel.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PHENYLHYDRAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

PHENYLHYDRAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE:

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

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2100 mg/kg Nil Reported

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 161 mg/kg

- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria.

Cyanosis, tumours, behavioural effects on newborn, weight loss recorded.

SKIN

phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin	Skin	X
phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation	Skin Designation	X

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 6.1

Identification Numbers: UN2811 PG: III

Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: IB8, IP3, T1, TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Packaging: Non- bulk: 213

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Quantity limitations: 100 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 200 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A 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: III

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 619 Maximum Qty/Pack: 200 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 619 Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y619 Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 kg

Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS PHENYLHYDRAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 2811 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-A , S-A Special provisions: 223 274

Limited Quantities: 5 kg Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (CAS: 59-88-1,27140-08-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN* List (*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS phenylhydrazine hydrochloride 59-88-1, 27140-08-5

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■ 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. 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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