Cysteamine, Hydrochloride

sc-205642

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Cysteamine, Hydrochloride

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
Sulfhydryl compound with range of biological effects. Used in the treatment of paracetamol (acetaminophen) poisonings. Has radioprotective effects. Produces duodenal ulcers in rats and is a potent depletor of prolactin concentrations in the pituitary. Facilitates glutathione synthesis.

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Harmful if swallowed.
Possible risk of impaired fertility.
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- 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.

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

SKIN
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- 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.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion the material directly reduces fertility.
- Results in experiments suggest that this material may cause disorders in the development of the embryo or fetus, even when no signs of poisoning show in the mother.
- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- 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.
- Chronic exposure to mercaptans may result in damage to the lungs, kidneys and liver.
- Intravenous cysteamine produces nausea, vomiting and drowsiness. Other side-effects include malaise, anorexia, flushing and ventricular tachycardia.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Max</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Body Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAME | CAS RN | %
cysteamine hydrochloride | 156-57-0 | >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:
  - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.
  - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - If conscious, give water to drink.
  - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.
- 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.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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.
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**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**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**WARNING:** Never use dry, powdered hypochlorite or other strong oxidizer for mercaptan spills, as autoignition can occur.

**MAJOR SPILLS**

- Moderate hazard.
- **CAUTION:** Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL**

![Protective Action Zone Diagram](image)

**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.


6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)**

**AEGL 1:** The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

**AEGL 2:** The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.
in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode.

Atofina Chemicals:

for handling mercaptans, because mercaptans are H2S are highly corrosive to copper and brass. Care should be taken not to

60 C to +250 C, and is heat bondable. It is less expensive than TFE tubing and is convenient for flexible connections between

Types of tubing found useful with mercaptans include: Teflon7, TFE, FEP, and PFA, Bev-a-line (IV or V), and 316 stainless

Disposable aprons or lab coats are recommended, since clothing contacted with mercaptan is often difficult to deodorise. A box of disposable gloves should be available, and the gloves should be discarded (in plastic bag in hood) after each use.

A large plastic bag should be kept in the hood, to store any odorous waste materials. The plastic bags can then be sealed in

yellow color is obtained (high sensitivity).

A 30-40% aqueous solution of lead acetate trihydrate serves acts as a

odor from small spills or when cleaning up glass equipment. A bath of this solution is also very useful. WARNING! Do not add

sulfonic acid (sodium salt). A wash bottle with hypochlorite solution

Sodium hypochlorite solution (3-10%) destroys the odor by converting the mercaptan predominantly to the corresponding

scrubbers to catch the caustic in the event of reverse flow. Gas bubblers fitted with sintered-glass dip tubes and charged with

distillations is to connect the condenser vent to two caustic scrubbers in series with an empty trap between the system and the

equipment. If no significant quantity of a volatile mercaptan is present, the reaction can be carried out in a hood equipped with

A hood, equipped with a charocal filter in the exhaust line, and a high linear air velocity (100 ft./min., minimum) is necessary for

mercaptan reactions carried out in glass and certain small-scale reactions with stainless-steel. In reactions where relatively small amounts of mercaptans can escape, the charocal bed can absorb the mercaptans and prevent the escape of odor to the

outside atmosphere. However, in reactions with hydrogen sulfide or lower molecular weight mercaptans, e.g., C1-C4 mercaptans, the quantity of effluent gases is directed to an outside gas burner to convert the odorous compounds to acceptable combustion products, including CO2 and SO2.

A very familiar and successful method for containing the odors of mercaptan (primarily C1 and C6) in laboratory reactions and
distillations is to connect the condenser vent to two caustic scrubbers in series with an empty trap between the system and the

scrubbers to catch the caustic in the event of reverse flow. Gas bubblers fitted with sintered-glass dip tubes and charged with

dilute sulfuric acid (sodium salt). A wash bottle with hypochlorite solution is very convenient for quickly eliminating or controlling the odor from small spills or when cleaning up glass equipment. A bath of this solution is also very useful. WARNING! Do not add

this solution to a large quantity of concentrated mercaptan, since a violent reaction may occur.

A 30-40% aqueous solution of lead acetate trihydrate serves acts as a detector for methyl and ethyl mercaptan as well as

hydrogen sulfide. A wash bottle of lead acetate solution is used to moisten a piece of filter paper or paper towel which is then

held close to (no contact) the suspected leak. With hydrogen sulfide the paper turns black and with the two mercaptans a yellow color is obtained (high sensitivity).

A large plastic bag should be kept in the hood, to store any odorous waste materials. The plastic bags can then be sealed in

fiber drums for disposal. Glass bottles containing mercaptans and other odorous compounds can also be packed in fiber drums for

odor-containment and properly marked for disposal. A box of disposable gloves should be available, and the gloves should be discarded (in plastic bag in hood) after each use. Disposable aprons or lab coats are recommended, since clothing contacted with mercaptan is often difficult to deodorise.

Types of tubing found useful with mercaptans include: Teflon7, TFE, FEP, and PFA, Bev-a-line (IV or V), and 316 stainless steel. Bev-a-line tubing has a polyethylene liner cross-linked to an ethylene vinyl acetate shell, a useful temperature range of -60 C to +250 C, and is heat bondable. It is less expensive than TFE tubing and is convenient for flexible connections between glass and metal tubing lines. It is available from most laboratory supply houses. Copper and brass are unacceptable materials for handling mercaptans, because mercaptans are H2S are highly corrosive to copper and brass. Care should be taken not to use valves and gauges with brass components.

Atofina Chemicals:

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**
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

**SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS**

![Chemical Symbols]

| X | Must not be stored together |
| O | May be stored together with specific precautions |
| + | May be stored together |

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
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</table>

### MATERIAL DATA

CYSTEAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE:
- 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.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:
- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
acclimatize the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

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.
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
  - polychloroprene
  - nitrile rubber
  - butyl rubber
  - fluorocautchox
  - polyvinyl chloride
- Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

- 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 equipment. 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.

RESPRATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
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<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
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<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
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<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
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* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.
Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65ºC).
Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives
Class P1 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.
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 an 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

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recycling of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  (c): air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, 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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

- Lower end of the range
- Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>150.8- 154.4</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPEARANCE**

White crystalline, hygroscopic powder; mixes 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

cysteamine hydrochloride

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (mouse) LD50: 1352 mg/kg</td>
<td>Nil Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unr (mouse) LD50: 244 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A single oral dose of cysteamine at 660 mg/kg was lethal to rats. Symptoms of acute toxicity were reduction of motor activity and generalised haemorrhage in gastrointestinal tract and kidneys.

Cysteamine, a naturally occurring derivative of cysteine and pyrazole, produces lesions in the adrenal gland qualitatively similar to those produced by aroclor 1254. In addition cysteamine inhibits collagen formation producing vascular effects such as aneurysm and other connective tissue disorders in immature animals (presumably by the inhibition of lysyl oxidase a key enzyme in the cross-linking of collagen from immature protocollagen).

When cysteamine or phosphocysteamine is administered to children with cystinosis (a genetic disease characterised by the widespread deposition of cysteine in cell lysosomes leading to the formation of cystine kidney stones), the most frequent adverse reactions seen involve the gastrointestinal and central nervous systems; these are especially prominent at the initiation of cysteamine therapy. Other adverse effects include vomiting, anorexia, fever, diarrhoea, leathargy, rash, headache, tinnitus, dizziness, nausea, diplopia, blurry vision, loss of vision, pain behind the eye or pain with eye movement. Central nervous system (CNS) symptoms such as seizures, leathargy, somnolence, depression, and encephalopathy have been associated with cysteamine. Gastrointestinal ulceration and bleeding have been reported in patients receiving cysteamine bitartrate. There have been reports of serious skin lesions in patients treated with high doses. These skin lesions are purpuric haemorrhagic lesions over the elbow area on both arms and have been described as molluscoid pseudotumors. Skin striae, bone lesions (that have been described as osteopenia, compression fractures, scoliosis and genu valgum) along with leg pain and joint hyperextension may also be present. Cysteamine has occasionally been associated with reversible leukopenia and abnormal liver function studies.

Teratology studies have been performed in rats at oral doses in a range of 37.5 to 150 mg/kg/day (about 0.2 to 0.7 times the recommended human median dose on a body surface basis) and have revealed cysteamine bitartrate to be teratogenic and foetotoxic. Observed teratogenic findings were cleft palate, kyphosis, heart ventricular septal defects, microcephaly and exencephaly.

Pregnant rats were given cysteamine (as phosphocysteamine) from day 6.5 through day 18.5 postconception and foetuses were assessed for survival, growth, and structural abnormalities on day 20.5. Cysteamine was administered orally in doses of 0, 37.5, 75, 100, or 150 mg/kg/day. Cysteamine produced dose-dependent developmental toxicity with an apparent no adverse effect observed level of 75 mg/kg/day. Specific malformations were associated with this effect (cleft palate, kyphosis), as well as intrauterine growth retardation and fetal death at 100-150 mg/kg/day, without signs of maternal toxicity. Investigations continue into the mechanism for the developmental toxicity of cysteamine.

Repeat breeding reproduction studies were conducted in male and female rats. Cysteamine was found to have no effect on fertility and reproductive performance at an oral dose of 75 mg/kg/day (450 mg/m2/day, 0.4 times the recommended human dose based on body surface area). At an oral dose of 375 mg/kg/day (2,250 mg/m2/day, 1.7 times the recommended human dose based on body surface area), it reduced the fertility of the adult rats and the survival of their offspring.

Cysteamine was not mutagenic in the Ames test. It produced a negative response in an in-vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in human lymphocytes, but a positive response in a similar assay in hamster ovarian cells.

Cysteamine is cytotoxic producing hydrogen peroxide which accounts for much of this toxicity in cell culture. Cysteamine also stimulates the production of cellular glutathione which may in turn inhibit glutathione epoxidase. Somnolence recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

CYSTEAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE:

- The lower molecular weight mercaptans exhibit high vapour pressure and therefore surface transport (by volatilisation) to the atmosphere is expected to be an important fate process. Volatilisation is expected to be an important transport process for these mercaptans in water. Alkyl mercaptans are expected to exist primarily in the vapour-phase in where readily degrade in the atmosphere due to reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.

Sorption is though to be low; the extent of sorption however may be directly correlated to the level of organic material within different soil types Biodegradation processes involving methanogenic bacteria may occur.
The mercaptans exhibit high to moderate toxicities towards aquatic species; there is little evidence of bioconcentration or biomagnification through the food chain.

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Ecotoxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cysteamine hydrochloride</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

**Air Transport IATA:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICAO/IATA Class</th>
<th>ICAO/IATA Subrisk</th>
<th>UN/ID Number</th>
<th>Packing Group</th>
<th>Special provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>3335</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping Name: AVIATION REGULATED SOLID, N.O.S. * †(CONTAINS CYSTEAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IMDG

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

cysteamine hydrochloride (CAS: 156-57-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)*
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory*

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

**LIMITED EVIDENCE**

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
  * (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.