

# N-Butylscopolammonium Bromide

sc-212165



The Power is Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

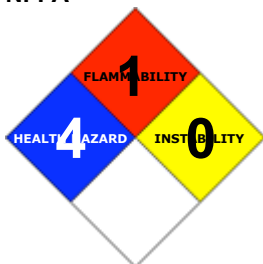
### PRODUCT NAME

N-Butylscopolammonium Bromide

### 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

C21-H30-Br-NO4, "1-alpha-H, 5-alpha-H-tropanium, ", "8-butyl-6-beta-7, beta-epoxy-3-alpha-hydroxy-, bromide, (-)-tropate", butylhyoscine, "N-butylhyoscine bromide", "N-butylhyoscinium bromide", "butylscopolamine bromide", "N-butylscopolamine bromide", "N-butylscopolammonium bromide", "hyoscin N-butylbromide", "hyoscin N-butyl bromide", "hyoscin butobromide", "hyoscine butyl bromide", "hyoscine N-butyl bromide", "scopolamine bromobutylate", "scopolamine butobromide", "scopolamine N-butyl bromide", Amisepan, Buscapina, Buscapine, Buscol, Buscolamin, Buscolysine, Buscopan, Butylmin, Donopon, Joscine, Monospan, Scobro, Scobron, Scobutil, Scobutyl, Scopolan, Sparicon, Sporamin, Stilbron, Tirantil, "quaternary ammonium anticholinergic alkaloid"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	4		
Body Contact:	4		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	3		

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Anticholinergics can cause loss of vision.

Effects associated with their use include increased heart rate, decreased saliva production and other secretions and reduction in bowel movements.

■ Quaternary ammonium anticholinergic agents, in high doses, can cause postural hypotension and impotence.

Paralysis may occur at very high doses.

##### EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

■ Anticholinergic eye drops can cause stinging, dryness, redness, itch, dilated pupils, and loss of focus with blurred vision.

Pupil Reflexes may be lost or diminished for 3 days.

##### SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal.

■ The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models).

Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures.

■ 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 severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.

■ 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.

##### 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.

Chronic intoxication with ionic bromides, historically, has resulted from medical use of bromides but not from environmental or occupational exposure; depression, hallucinosis, and schizophreniform psychosis can be seen in the absence of other signs of intoxication. Bromides may also induce sedation, irritability, agitation, delirium, memory loss, confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness (aphasias), dysarthria, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, stupor, coma, decreased appetite, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, hallucinations, an acne like rash on the face, legs and trunk, known as bronchoderma (seen in 25-30% of case involving bromide ion), and a profuse discharge from the nostrils (coryza). Ataxia and generalised hyperreflexia have also been observed. Correlation of neurologic symptoms with blood levels of bromide is inexact. The use of substances such as brompheniramine, as antihistamines, largely reflect current day usage of bromides; ionic bromides have been largely withdrawn from therapeutic use due to their toxicity. Several cases of foetal abnormalities have been described in mothers who took large doses of bromides during pregnancy.

Prolonged exposure to anticholinergic agents may irritate the eyes, causing allergic lid reactions, conjunctivitis, swelling, excess blood flow to the eyes, and sensitivity to light. Increase in eye pressure may lead to closed angle glaucoma.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
hyoscine butylbromide	149-64-4	>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: · Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. · Quickly 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

■ Treatment regime for atropine intoxication: Empty the stomach by aspiration and lavage. The use of charcoal to prevent absorption, followed by lavage has been suggested.

## 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen bromide, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 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:  
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

■ Glass container.

· 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.

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.

NOTE: Store in the dark.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	hyoscine butylbromide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	hyoscine butylbromide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	hyoscine butylbromide (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	hyoscine butylbromide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	hyoscine butylbromide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	hyoscine butylbromide (Particulates not otherwise regulated)		10						Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon

				Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
(PNOR) (f) Total Dust)				
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	hyoscine butylbromide (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	hyoscine butylbromide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	5		Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	hyoscine butylbromide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5		
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	hyoscine butylbromide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10		See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



**RESPIRATOR**

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

**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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**HANDS/FEET**

■ Elbow length PVC gloves.

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

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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. [AS/NZS 2210]
- 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.

**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.

**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	440.4
Melting Range (°F)	284- 291	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	5.5-6.5 (10%)
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)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## APPEARANCE

White odourless, crystalline powder; mixes with water (1:1). Very bitter taste.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

hyoscine butylbromide

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

HYOSCINE BUTYLBROMIDE:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 1040 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 510 mg/kg	
Intravenous (rat) LD50: 24 mg/kg	
Reproductive effector in rat	

### CARCINOGEN

BROMINE COMPOUNDS (ORGANIC OR INORGANIC)	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65-MC
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## 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: G Hazard class or Division: 6.1

Identification Numbers: UN1544 PG: I  
Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: IB7, IP1,  
T6, TP33  
Packaging: Exceptions: None Packaging: Non- bulk: 211  
Packaging: Exceptions: None Quantity limitations: 5 kg  
Passenger aircraft/rail:  
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 50 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A  
aircraft only:  
Vessel stowage: Other: None  
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:  
Alkaloids, solid, n.o.s. or Alkaloid salts, solid, n.o.s. poisonous

#### **Air Transport IATA:**

UN/ID Number: 1544 Packing Group: I  
Special provisions: A3  
Cargo Only  
Packing Instructions: 673 Maximum Qty/Pack: 50 kg  
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo  
Packing Instructions: Forbidden Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity  
Packing Instructions: 666 Maximum Qty/Pack: Forbidden  
Shipping Name: ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS  
HYOSCINE BUTYLBROMIDE)

#### **Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None  
UN Number: 1544 Packing Group: I  
EMS Number: F-A,S-A Special provisions: 43 274  
Limited Quantities: 0  
Shipping Name: ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains hyoscine butylbromide)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**hyoscine butylbromide (CAS: 149-64-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**  
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### **LIMITED EVIDENCE**

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
  - May produce discomfort of the eyes\*.
  - May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

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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](http://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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