1,10-Phenanthroline Hydrochloride Monohydrate

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
1,10-Phenanthroline Hydrochloride Monohydrate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

SYNONYMS
C12-H9-Cl-N2.H2O, "1, 10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride monohydrate", "o-phenanthroline monohydrochloride monohydrate", "4, 5-phenanthroline hydrochloride monohydrate", "1, 10-phenanthrolinium chloride monohydrate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

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

RISK
Toxic if swallowed.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

EYE
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN
- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- 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
- 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.
- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- 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 the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
- 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.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride</td>
<td>18851-33-7</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK. · At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.

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: · 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Treat symptomatically.

for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

---BASIC TREATMENT---

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

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 (NOx), 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
- 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.

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.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## 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>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
<td>10 (I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 - Michigan**  
**Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US - Oregon**  
**Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US - Wyoming**  
**Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada - Prince Edward Island**  
**Occupational Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

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**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**
- particulate.

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

**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.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

**OTHER**
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 recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Melting Range (°F)</th>
<th>Boiling Range (°F)</th>
<th>Flash Point (°F)</th>
<th>Decomposition Temp (°F)</th>
<th>Autoignition Temp (°F)</th>
<th>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</th>
<th>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</th>
<th>Volatile Component (%vol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divided solid</td>
<td>435-437</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.67 (as Anhydride)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Partly miscible</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE
Off-white crystalline powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,10-Phenanthroline monohydrochloride</td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 132 mg/kg</td>
<td>Nil Reported [Sigma Aldrich]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* For 1,10-phenanthroline monohydrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6 of 8
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 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:
UN/ID Number: 2811 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 200 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 677
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 100 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 670
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 10 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y645
Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 1, 10-PHENANTHROLINE 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.(contains 1,10-phenanthroline hydrochloride)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION
1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride (CAS: 3829-86-5, 18851-33-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:
*Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)*, *US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory*

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**LIMITED EVIDENCE**
- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
  * (limited evidence).

**Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance CAS</th>
<th>Suggested codes</th>
<th>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride 3829-86-5 Mut3; R68</th>
<th>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride 18851-33-7 Mut3; R68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name CAS</th>
<th>1,10-phenanthroline monohydrochloride 3829-86-5, 18851-33-7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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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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