

NOR-1

sc-202736

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

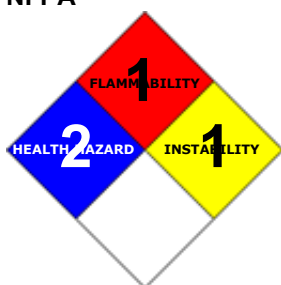
PRODUCT NAME

NOR-1

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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

Releases nitric oxide spontaneously, intra- and extracellularly, in rate controlled manner. Half-life in solution = 1.7 mins.

SYNONYMS

C8-H13-N3-O5, (+/-)-(E)-[(E)-hydroxyimino]-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-, (+/-)-(E)-[(E)-hydroxyimino]-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-, nitro-3-hexenamide, nitro-3-hexenamide, NOR-1, "nitric oxide release agent"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- "Nitric oxide (NO) donors" produce relaxation of vascular smooth muscle. This may produce lowered blood pressure (orthostatic hypotension), reflex tachycardia, circulatory inadequacy and cardiovascular collapse. Large doses produce intravascular haemolysis. NO donors also inhibit the aggregation of platelets following metabolic conversion of nitrogen oxide

which, in turn, activates reactions. As a consequence, following even minor injury, blood leaks from the capillaries (to produce purpura) and small blue-purple skin blemishes (petechiae) appear. Bleeding times are prolonged and clot retraction may be impaired.

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.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however 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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- 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.
- A single acute exposure to nitric oxide (NO) may be fatal. No symptoms may occur at the time of exposure, with the exception of slight fatigue, cough or nausea. Only very high vapour concentrations induce prompt or immediate symptoms except perhaps for a slight transient cough, mild fatigue and brief nausea. Slowly evolving but progressive inflammation of the lungs may arise 5-72 hours following exposure; this results in profuse exudation in alveolar spaces. Fluid loss from the blood may produce massive pulmonary oedema. Because of impaired gas exchange, breathing becomes rapid and cyanosis becomes intense. Death may result from asphyxia. The typical reaction to nitrous fume is delayed and insidious because the oxides are largely absorbed by, and react with, alveolar structures and terminal respiratory bronchi. The upper respiratory tract is largely spared because the gas has relatively low solubility in mucous fluids. Warning properties, as a result, are largely absent. NO reacts with haemoglobin to produce nitrosylhaemoglobin (NO-Hb). The affinity for the haem group is 1400 times greater than that of carbon monoxide. Blood levels of NO-Hb are below predictions based on affinity binding experiments in vitro. This may be due to rapid metabolism of NO or may reflect its inability to reach the haem group in vivo or the NO-Hb-complex itself being rapidly metabolised. Either nitric oxide or the NO-Hb complex are likely to produce nitrite after metabolism, giving rise to methaemoglobinemia. The conversion of NO-Hb to methaemoglobin has been demonstrated in vitro in the presence of molecular oxygen. Following exposure of mice to an atmosphere of 80 ppm NO, blood methaemoglobin exceeded 15%; several other reports indicate that NO can produce significant methaemoglobinemia. Symptoms of methaemoglobinemia include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration of skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methaemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal. NO is a highly unorthodox messenger molecule which can readily diffuse through cell membranes to exert its biological action in a variety of mammalian cells. NO plays a significant role in neurotransmission, regulation of cerebral blood flow, vasodilation, inhibition of platelet aggregation and antiproliferative action of cytokines. NO is also reported to play an important role in neuromorphogenesis and synaptic plasticity.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- 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. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of nitric oxide may produce bronchitis or emphysema.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		
		Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

NAME	CAS RN	%
E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide	163032-70-0	>98
slowly releases		
nitric oxide	10102-43-9	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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

- Treat symptomatically.

For intoxication due to nitrogen oxides:

- If patient encountered shortly after exposure, instruct the patient to breathe deeply.
- Enforce complete rest for 24-48 hours even when the patient is not symptomatic.
- During the presymptomatic period inhalation of sodium bicarbonate-sodium chloride aerosol has been suggested as a prophylactic measure. Vitamin E (an antioxidant), in the form of mixed tocopherols, can be given by mouth in doses of several hundred milligrams. N-acetylcysteine (Mycost) by aerolization or direct installation may be worthwhile.
- When patient commences coughing or feels slightly fatigued commence oxygen therapy. Nasal prongs or the use of oxygen with continuous distending airway pressure may be appropriate. (Hyperbaric oxygen increased the risk of pulmonary edema when given together with NO₂ in dogs.)
- Removal of frothy exudate from the respiratory tract may be a major therapeutic problem. Suction, postural draining and other methods may be useful.
- Bronchospasm is corrected by inhalation of aerosols of albuterol, isoetharine, metaproterenol or terbutaline.
- Atropine, adrenaline, expectorants, emetics, sedatives (other than small doses of morphine) and, usually, cardiac glycosides are ineffective. In a few instances rapid digitalization with a drug like ouabain may be advisable.
- The role of venesection and blood replacement by isotonic saline is the subject of debate although venesection should certainly be avoided once circulatory collapse has become established.
- Artificial ventilation is seldom effective.
- In the presence of severe, confirmed methemoglobinemia, a cautious trial of methylene blue may be justified even though the safety and efficacy of the procedure has not been established in nitrogen oxides poisoning.
- Steroid therapy, to minimize inflammatory reaction, remains controversial.
- Patients should be observed closely, for at least 6 weeks, to observe, for example, pulmonary edema.

Gosselin, Smith and Hodge: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products: 5th Edition

Patients suspected of excessive exposure should be kept under observation.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

-
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear 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), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive 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:

Type BE-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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

- 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.

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.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

-
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

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

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10						*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable		5						

Contaminants	fraction)				
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5			
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	31		
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25			
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	31		
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25			TLV Basis: hypoxia/cyanosis; nitrosylhemoglobin formation; upper respiratory tract irritation. BEI-M
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide; NO)	25	30		
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30	35	45
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30		
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30	35	45
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25		38	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25		38	

and Safety Regulations
- Contamination Limits

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25				TLV Basis: hypoxia/cyanosis; nitrosylhemoglobin formation; upper respiratory tract irritation. BEI-M
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30			
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	nitric oxide (Nitrogen monoxide)	25	31			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	30			
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25	31	35	43	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	nitric oxide (Nitric oxide)	25				TLV Basis: hypoxia/cyanosis; nitrosylhemoglobin formation; upper respiratory tract irritation. BEI-M

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
nitric oxide		100 [Unch]

MATERIAL DATA

E-2-(HYDROXYIMINO)-6-METHOXY-4-METHYL-5-NITRO-3-HEXENAMIDE:

NITRIC OXIDE:

■ For nitric oxide:

Odour Threshold: 0.3 to 1 ppm.

NOTE: Detector tubes for nitrogen oxide, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are commercially available.

Experimental animal data indicates that nitric oxide is one-fifth as toxic as nitrogen dioxide. The recommended TLV-TWA takes account of this relationship. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to reduce the potential for immediate injury, adverse physiological effects, pulmonary disease (including the risk of increased airway resistance) from prolonged daily exposure

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=7.7 (nitric oxide).

E-2-(HYDROXYIMINO)-6-METHOXY-4-METHYL-5-NITRO-3-HEXENAMIDE:

■ 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
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

NITRIC OXIDE:

■ ES TWA: simple asphyxiant TLV TWA: simple asphyxiant. Simple asphyxiants are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; i.e. loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere. CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odorless and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere. If there is any doubt, oxygen content can be checked simply and quickly. It may not be appropriate to only recommend an exposure standard for simple asphyxiants rather it is essential that sufficient oxygen be maintained. Air normally has 21 percent oxygen by volume, with 18 percent regarded as minimum under normal atmospheric pressure to maintain consciousness / life. At pressures significantly higher or lower than normal atmospheric pressure, expert guidance should be sought.

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
- fluorocautchouc
- 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. 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.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	BE P1	-	BE PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x PEL	Air-line**	BE P2 BE	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	BE P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	BE PAPR-P3

* - 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 65°C).

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 mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 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 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 recirculation 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): fresh-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.

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

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	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

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.

Prior to use, systems that contain nitrogen oxide must first be purged with inert gas.

CAUTION: On contact with air, nitric oxide is converted to highly poisonous nitrogen dioxide, dinitrogen tetroxide or both. Gas masks plus adequate ventilation are mandatory when handling even small amounts in the laboratory.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	231.2
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

APPEARANCE

Solid; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■

- Presence of incompatible materials.

- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Nitric oxide:

- is reactive with alkalis, flammable and combustible materials, organic compounds and solvents, reducing agents, copper and aluminium.
- forms nitric / nitrous acid in contact with water and is therefore very corrosive to metals when wet.
- explosions may occur on contact with ammonia, boron trichloride, carbon disulfide, cyclohexane, fluorine, formaldehyde, nitrobenzene, toluene, incompletely halogenated hydrocarbons, propylene, alcohols, and ozone.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

- NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically. Segregate from alcohol, water.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SKIN

nitric oxide	Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notes	Skin
nitric oxide	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) - Skin	Notes	Skin
nitric oxide	Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants - Skin (French)	Notes	Skin
nitric oxide	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin
nitric oxide	Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Substance Interaction	1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NITRIC OXIDE:

E-2-(HYDROXYIMINO)-6-METHOXY-4-METHYL-5-NITRO-3-HEXENAMIDE:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

E-2-(HYDROXYIMINO)-6-METHOXY-4-METHYL-5-NITRO-3-HEXENAMIDE:

NITRIC OXIDE:

■ For oxides of nitrogen:

Environmental fate

Oxides of nitrogen are part of the biogeochemical cycling of nitrogen, and are found in air, soil and water.

In the atmosphere, oxides of nitrogen are rapidly oxidised to nitrogen dioxide (half-life about 50 days), which dissolves in water to produce dilute nitric acid and precipitates in rain. An increased rate of formation of oxides of nitrogen therefore contributes to 'acid rain'.

In the stratosphere, oxides of nitrogen play a crucial role in maintaining the level of ozone. Ozone is formed through the photochemical reaction of nitrogen dioxide and oxygen. However, too little nitrogen dioxide results in too little ozone being formed. On the other hand, too much nitric oxide reduces the level of ozone because of an increase in the reaction of ozone to convert nitric oxide to nitrogen dioxide.

In the lower atmosphere, oxides of nitrogen play a major role in the formation of photochemical smog in a complex set of reactions that lead to the formation of a variety of nitrated organic compounds (from volatile organic matter) and excessive levels of ozone.

Environmental transport The oxides of nitrogen travel as gases through soil and the atmosphere, and in solution in water in soils, rivers and lakes, and rain and snow.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
nitric oxide			LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

B. Component Waste Numbers

When nitric oxide is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number P076 (waste code T).

Disposal Instructions

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

† 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

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

E-2-(hydroxyimino)-6-methoxy-4-methyl-5-nitro-3-hexenamide (CAS: 163032-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3"

Regulations for ingredients

nitric oxide (CAS: 10102-43-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999 - Schedule 1 Toxic Substances List", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Hazardous Materials", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "US - Vermont Hazardous Waste - Acutely Hazardous Wastes", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list", "US - Washington Discarded Chemical Products List - ""P"" Chemical Products", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) - Interim", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NFPA 45 Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals - Flammability Characteristics of Common Compressed and Liquefied Gases", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Wastes", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- 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.

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