

Dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II)

sc-227915



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

Dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II)

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
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(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C12-H8-Cu-N4-O6

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	2	
Chronic:	2	

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
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.
- A metallic taste, nausea, vomiting and burning feeling in the upper stomach region occur after ingestion of copper and its derivatives. The vomitus is usually green/blue and discolors contaminated skin.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Copper salts, in contact with the eye, may produce conjunctivitis or even ulceration and turbidity of the cornea.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Exposure to copper, by skin, has come from its use in pigments, ointments, ornaments, jewellery, dental amalgams and IUDs and as an antifungal agent and an algicide.

Although copper algicides are used in the treatment of water in swimming pools and reservoirs, there are no reports of toxicity from these applications.

- 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 be harmful.
- 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.
- Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning.

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.

Copper has fairly low toxicity. Some rare hereditary conditions (Wilson disease or hepatolenticular degeneration) can lead to accumulation of copper on exposure, causing irreversible damage to a variety of organs (liver, kidney, CNS, bone, vision) and lead to death.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II)	19319-88-1	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · 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.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

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

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.

Treat symptomatically.

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

■ FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO2 or foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

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), nitrogen oxides (NOx), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate dust filter.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.

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 personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapors.
- Provide adequate ventilation.

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

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- 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

- In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:

- stored in piles so that
- the height of the pile does not exceed 1 metre
- the maximum quantity in a pile or building does not exceed 1000 tonnes unless the area is provided with automatic fire extinguishers
- the maximum height of a pile does not exceed 3 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 2 meters if not.
- the minimum distance between piles is not less than 2 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 3 meters if not.

· the minimum distance to walls is not less than 1 metre.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

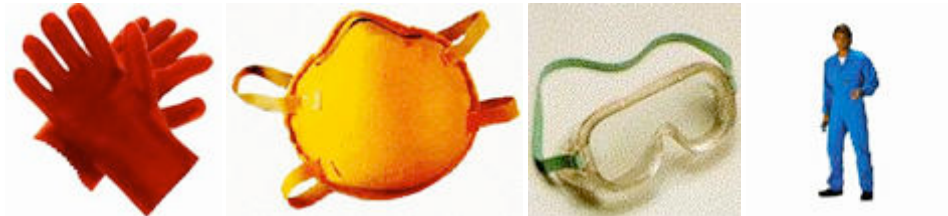
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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 - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.1						
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and mists (as Cu))		1						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and/or mists (as Cu))		1						TLV Basis: irritation; GI; metal fume fever
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.1						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.1						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and mists (as Cu))		1						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and mists (as Cu))		1						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and Mists (as Cu))		1						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.1						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.2						TLV Basis: irritation; GI; metal fume fever
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and mists (as Cu))		1		2				

Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))	0.2				TLV Basis: irritation; GI; metal fume fever
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))	0.1				
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume)	-	0.2	-	0.2	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and mists (as Cu))	-	1	-	2	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.1			
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and mists (as Cu))		1			
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and/or mists (as Cu))		1			TLV Basis: irritation; GI; metal fume fever
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Dusts and/or mists (as Cu))		1			TLV Basis: irritation; GI; metal fume fever
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper - Fume (as Cu))		0.2			TLV Basis: irritation; GI; metal fume fever
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (Copper salts, dusts and mists, as Cu)		1			

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Particulate dust filter.
- Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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.

- DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
- DO NOT wear leather gloves.
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

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

Does not mix with water.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	259.31
Melting Range (°F)	>572	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
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

Blue-green powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contact with combustible material, particularly finely divided organic material as ignition may result.
 - Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
- Avoid finely divided metals.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II)

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DINITRATO(1,10-PHENANTHROLINE)COPPER(II):

■ 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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II)	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

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.

For small quantities of oxidizing agent:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
- Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
- 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: 5.1

Identification Numbers: UN1479 PG: II

Label Codes: 5.1 Special provisions: 62, IB8,

IP2, IP4,

T3, TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 152 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212

Packaging: Exceptions: 152 Quantity limitations: 5 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 25 kg Vessel stowage: Location: B aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: 56, 58, 106, 138

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Oxidizing solid, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 5.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 1479 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 25 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 562
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 5 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 558
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 2.5 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y544
Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS
DINITRATO(1,10-PHENANTHROLINE)COPPER(II))

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 5.1 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1479 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A , S-Q Special provisions: 274 900
Limited Quantities: 1 kg
Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.(contains dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II))

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

dinitrato(1,10-phenanthroline)copper(II) (CAS: 19319-88-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances","Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances","Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)","US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified","US - California Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste - List of Inorganic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their STLC & TTLC Values","US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)","US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1","US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Appendix IX to Part 264 Ground-Water Monitoring List 1","US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents 1"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ 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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Issue Date: Apr-18-2010

Print Date:May-13-2011