

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

L(-)-Epinephrine

Revision Date:2024-08-31 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name : L(-)-Epinephrine
CBnumber : CB8322199
CAS : 51-43-4
EINECS Number : 200-098-7
Synonyms : Epinephrine,ADRENALINE

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 2, Dermal
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

□

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H300 Fatal if swallowed
H310 Fatal in contact with skin
H330 Fatal if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P302+P350 IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: L(-)-Epinephrine
Synonyms	: Epinephrine,ADRENALINE
CAS	: 51-43-4
EC number	: 200-098-7
MF	: C9H13NO3
MW	: 183.2

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include restlessness, anxiety, fear, throbbing headache, tremor, weakness, dizziness, palpitations, cerebral hemorrhage and cardiac arrhythmias. Other symptoms may include pallor, tenseness and respiratory difficulty. The blood pressure is markedly raised initially but may be below normal later, and may be accompanied by persistent anuria. Exposure may also result in ventricular fibrillation, dyspnea, hyperglycemia, tachycardia, coldness of the extremities and pulmonary edema. Exposure may also result in convulsions, nausea and vomiting, chills, cyanosis, irritability, fever, nervousness, suicidal behavior, mania, blurred vision, opisthotonus, spasms, gasping respiration, coma, respiratory failure and, rarely, death. Contact with this compound may cause irritation. It may also cause contact dermatitis. Inhalation may cause bronchial irritation, sleeplessness and rapid heartbeat. It may also cause epigastric pain. Inhalation or injection of the decomposed chemical will cause a psychosis-like state with hallucinations and morbid fears. Prolonged nasal use leads to chronic nasal congestion. Facial flushing has been reported. Other symptoms of exposure include faintness, trembling, perspiration and extrasystoles. Eye effects include epithelial disturbances such as allergy or contact sensitivity characterized by itching and burning sensation, epiphora and hyperemia of the conjunctiva and lids; reactive hyperemia, tiny black or dark-brown deposits in the conjunctiva, "black cornea", epithelial edema and, rarely, follicular conjunctivitis, white keratinized plaque in the conjunctiva, ocular pemphigoid, loss of eyelashes, excessive tearing and persistent meibomianitis. Other eye effects include corneal endothelial disturbances such as dilated pupils and corneal edema; retinopathy and choroidopathy; lens changes and intraocular pressure. Eye inflammation also occurs. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** This compound is highly toxic by ingestion. It may be fatal by inhalation or skin absorption. It may cause irritation. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. (NTP, 1992)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

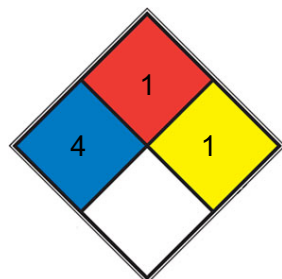
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available. It is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

NFPA 704



HEALTH 4 Very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury (e.g. hydrogen cyanide, phosgene, methyl isocyanate, [hydrofluoric acid](#))

FIRE 1 Materials that require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Includes some finely divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point at or above 93.3 °C (200 °F). (e.g. [mineral oil](#), ammonia)

REACT 1 Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures (e.g. [propene](#))

SPEC.
HAZ.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	207.9°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	> 212°C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Practically insoluble in water, in ethanol (96 per cent) and in methylene chloride. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	7.37X10 ⁻⁸ mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
Density and/or relative density	1.283 g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

This chemical darkens slowly on exposure to air and light. Water insoluble. Readily soluble in aqueous solutions of inorganic acids. Solutions undergo oxidation in the presence of oxygen.

Chemical stability

In some commercially available injections, the air has been replaced with nitrogen to avoid oxidation. Withdrawal of doses from multiple-dose vials introduces air into the vials, subjecting the remaining epinephrine to oxidation. Oxidation of the drug imparts first a pink, then a brown color; epinephrine preparations must not be used if they have a pinkish or darker than slightly yellow color or contain a precipitate.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

EPINEPHRINE is incompatible with oxidizers, alkalis, copper, iron, silver, zinc and other metals; gum and tannin. It is also incompatible with acids, acid chlorides and acid anhydrides. It reacts with salts of sulfurous acid (NTP, 1992).

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available

- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

PURE CULTURE: *Mycobacterium smegmatis*, *M. vaccae*, *M. parafortitutum*, and *M. chitae* with known pyrocatechase activity were tested for their activity on epinephrine; the compound was not affected by these bacteria(1).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated in fish for epinephrine(SRC), using a log Kow of -2.59(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of epinephrine can be estimated to be 73(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that epinephrine is expected to have high mobility in soil. The pKa1 of epinephrine is 8.28(3), indicating that this compound will partially exist in cation form in the environment and cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(4).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2811 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2811 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2811 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Not Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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