

Pyridine-D5 (D, 99.5%)

Novachem Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 2.2

Issue Date: 12/09/2018

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Print Date: 12/09/2018

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Pyridine-D5 (D, 99.5%) |
| Chemical Name | pyridine-D5 |
| Synonyms | DLM-13, DLM-13-10, DLM-13-10X0.5, DLM-13-10X1, DLM-13-25, DLM-13-50, DLM-13-5X1 |
| Proper shipping name | PYRIDINE |
| Chemical formula | C5-D5-N |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | 7291-22-7* |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Pyridines are heterocyclic six-membered aromatic compounds containing a single nitrogen atom. Pyridines are a class of important heterocycles and appear in many naturally occurring bioactive compounds, pharmaceutical molecules, and chiral ligands in polysubstituted forms. The pyridine moiety is present in countless molecules with applications as varied as catalysis, drug design, molecular recognition, and natural product synthesis. Pyridine derivatives have also been implicated as small molecule alpha-helical mimetics in the inhibition of protein-protein interactions, and functionally selective GABAA ligands. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Novachem Pty Ltd |
| Address | 25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia |
| Telephone | +61384151255 |
| Fax | +61386250088 |
| Website | www.novachem.com.au |
| Email | novachem@novachem.com.au |

Emergency telephone number


| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Victorian Poisons Information Centre |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification ^[1] | Flammable Liquid Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 7291-22-7 | 99.5 | pyridine-D5 |

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

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.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) nitrogen oxides (NO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| HAZCHEM | •2WE |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ 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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------|
| pyridine-D5 | Pyridine-d5 | 3 ppm | 19 ppm | 3600 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| pyridine-D5 | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Neoprene gloves |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, 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 or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. |

Respiratory protection

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.982 @ 20 C |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 482 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -42 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 115.5 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | 84.14 |
| Flash point (°C) | 17 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 12.4 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.8 | Volatile Component (%vol) | 100 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 1.5 @ 20 C | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | 8.5 (0.2M sol) |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 2.73 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. |
| Ingestion | 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. |
| Skin Contact | 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. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Pyridine and derivatives cause local irritation to the skin; absorption through the skin can cause similar effects as inhalation. |
| Eye | There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Pyridine and its derivatives generally produce local irritation on contact with the cornea. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Data from experimental studies indicate that pyridines represent a potential cause of cancer in man. They have also been shown to cross the placental barrier in rats and cause premature delivery, miscarriages and stillbirths. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. |

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pyridine-D5 (D, 99.5%) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| pyridine-D5 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|-------------|--|
| PYRIDINE-D5 | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, |
|-------------|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | scaling and thickening of the skin. | | |
| Acute Toxicity | ☉ | Carcinogenicity | ☉ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ☉ | Reproductivity | ☉ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ☉ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✔ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☉ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☉ |
| Mutagenicity | ☉ | Aspiration Hazard | ☉ |

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification
 ☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Pyridine-D5 (D, 99.5%) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| pyridine-D5 | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

for pyridine

log Kow : 0.64-1.04

Half-life (hr) air : 384-768

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 90

Henry's atm m³/mol: 7.00E-03

BOD 5 : 0-1.47,52%

COD : 0.02-0.05

ThOD : 2.23-3.13

Environmental Fate: Pyridine exists in the atmosphere as a vapor. Because of its high water solubility, a large fraction of vapor phase pyridine released to the atmosphere would tend to dissolve in water vapor (such as clouds and rain drops). The chemical is expected to have a tendency to partition between its vapor state and water, and it is anticipated that much of the pyridine in the atmosphere is removed by wet deposition (precipitation). Atmospheric pyridine may be slowly photodegraded by hydroxyl radicals in the troposphere.

For Pyridine and its Derivatives:

Environmental Fate: As molecular weight/substitution increase in the pyridine category, greater distribution to water and soil, and less to air, is predicted.

Atmospheric Fate: The lower weight pyridine, piperidine, is expected to be rapidly degraded by UV light in the atmosphere, with an estimated half-life of < 1 day. Higher molecular weight pyridines are expected to be broken down by sunlight, (photodegrades), more slowly, (half-lives ranging from 10-30 days). Lutidines and collidines are expected to photodegrade even more slowly.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| pyridine-D5 | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------|----------------------|
| pyridine-D5 | LOW (LogKOW = 1.699) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------|-------------------|
| pyridine-D5 | LOW (KOC = 165.5) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. |
|------------------------------|---|

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | •2WE |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1282 |
| UN proper shipping name | PYRIDINE |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited quantity : 1 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 1282 |
| UN proper shipping name | Pyridine |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1282 |
| UN proper shipping name | PYRIDINE |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number : F-E , S-D Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited Quantities : 1 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

PYRIDINE-D5(7291-22-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | N (pyridine-D5) |
| Canada - NDSL | N (pyridine-D5) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (pyridine-D5) |
| Korea - KECI | N (pyridine-D5) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | N (pyridine-D5) |
| USA - TSCA | N (pyridine-D5) |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 12/09/2018 |
| Initial Date | 01/12/2017 |

Other information

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.