

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Lysergide SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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

Product name: Lysergide  
CAS: 50-37-3

**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.in  
Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090  
Telephone: +91 9550333722

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

Acute toxicity - Category 2, Inhalation  
Carcinogenicity, Category 2

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

### Hazard statement(s)

H300 Fatal if swallowed  
H310 Fatal in contact with skin  
H330 Fatal if inhaled  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer

### Precautionary statement(s)

### 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/...  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.  
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

### 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.  
P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).  
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

### 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 which do not result in classification

no data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Chemical name: Lysergide

Common names and synonyms: Lysergide

CAS number: 50-37-3

EC number: 200-033-2

Concentration: 100%

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of necessary 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/effects, acute and delayed**

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this chemical are euphoria, hallucinations, distorted perception, excitement, and anorexia. It can cause central nervous system effects, tachycardia, muscular weakness, increased body temperature, wavelike recurrences of perceptual changes, difficulty in locating the source of sound, hypervigilant, withdrawn or may alternate between states, fear of fragmentation or disintegration of the self, prolonged afterimages, overlapping of present and preceding perceptions, synesthesias, colors are heard and sounds may be seen, subjective time is seriously altered and moods may be labile. In addition, it can cause tremor, piloerection, pupillary dilatation, salivation, hyperreflexia, ataxia, and spastic paresis. It can cause vomiting. Other symptoms are hypertension and hypotension, coma, prolonged psychotic state, psychopathic personality disorders, increased homicidal and suicidal risk, and possible chromosome injury. Hyperexcitability and convulsions can also be symptoms of exposure to this chemical. This compound can inhibit the firing of the raphe neurons. It can also be habit forming. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** When heated to decomposition, this compound emits toxic fumes of NO<sub>x</sub>. (NTP, 1992)

### **Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

For a patient with a "bad trip" or panic reaction, provide gentle reassurance and relaxation techniques in a quiet environment. Treat agitation or severe anxiety states with diazepam or midazolam. Butyrophenones such as haloperidol are useful despite a small theoretical risk of lowering seizure threshold. Treat seizures, hyperthermia, rhabdomyolysis, hypertension, and cardiac arrhythmias if they occur. There is no specific antidote. Sedating doses of diazepam may alleviate anxiety, and hypnotic doses can induce sleep for the duration of the "trip". Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) and other Hallucinogens

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam as appropriate for surrounding fire and materials.

### **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

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

### **Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## **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**

Wear approved respiratory protection, chemically compatible gloves and protective clothing. Wipe up spillage or collect spillage using a high efficiency vacuum cleaner. Avoid breathing dust. Place spillage in appropriately labeled container for disposal. Wash spill site.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Two studies have shown that LSD is stable in urine for more than a month when stored at or below room temperature and protected from direct sunlight or other sources of ultraviolet radiation.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **Control parameters**

### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

no data available

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

#### **Appropriate engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

#### **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)**

##### **Eye/face protection**

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

##### **Skin protection**

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

##### **Respiratory protection**

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

##### **Thermal hazards**

no data available

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics**

Physical state:	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Prismatic crystals (from benzene). Tasteless and odorless. A hallucinogen.
Colour:	Pointed prisms from benzene
Odour:	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point:	80 - 85°C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	541.3 °C at 760mmHg
Flammability:	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	281.2 °C
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	Water soluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	2.04X10 <sup>-8</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
Density and/or relative density:	1.21g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

### **Chemical stability**

LSD ... decomposes in light and at high temperatures.

### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

An amide. Organic amides/imides react with azo and diazo compounds to generate toxic gases. Flammable gases are formed by the reaction of organic amides/imides with strong reducing agents. Amides are very weak bases (weaker than water). Imides are less basic yet and in fact react with strong bases to form salts. That is, they can react as acids. Mixing amides with dehydrating agents such as P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> or SOCl<sub>2</sub> generates the corresponding nitrile. The combustion of these compounds generates mixed oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>).

### **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**

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 41 was calculated in fish for LSD(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.95(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of LSD is estimated as 300(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.95(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that LSD is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. The pKa of LSD is 7.80(4), indicating that this compound will exist partially in the cation form in the environment and cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5).

### **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**

Not Listed.

**China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

**(PICCS)**

Not Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

**IECSC)**

Not 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?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=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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