

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Piperazine 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: Piperazine

CAS: 110-85-0

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

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

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

Skin sensitization, Category 1

Respiratory sensitization, Category 1
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P342+P316 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

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:	Piperazine
Common names and synonyms:	Piperazine
CAS number:	110-85-0
EC number:	203-808-3
Concentration:	100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures**Description of necessary first-aid measures****If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Avoid any skin contact. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if needed. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination .
Poisons A and B

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Piperazine is a combustible liquid. Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or alcohol foam extinguishers. Piperazine may burn, but does not readily ignite. Extinguish fire using an agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Poisonous gases including nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride (hydrochloride) are produced in fire. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies. Containers may explode in fire. From a secure, explosion-proof location, use water spray to cool exposed containers. If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors, or shows any signs of deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure position. If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped in OSHA 1910.156.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: Combustible material: may burn but does not ignite readily. When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. Substance may be transported in a molten form. (ERG, 2016)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until clean-up is complete. Remove all ignition sources. Collect powdered material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. It may be necessary to contain and dispose of this chemical as a hazardous waste. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Contact your Department of Environmental Protection or your regional office of the federal EPA for specific recommendations. If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. OSHA 1910.120(q) may be applicable.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Above 65°C use a closed system and ventilation. 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

Separated from strong acids, strong oxidants, acid anhydrides, metals and food and feedstuffs. Dry. Well closed. Piperazine must be

stored to avoid contact with oxidizers (such as perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, and nitrates) since violent reactions occur. . Sources of ignition such as smoking and open flames are prohibited where piperazine is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well vented area away from oxidizers. Where possible, automatically transfer material from drums or other storage containers to process containers. Metal containers involving the transfer of this chemical should be grounded and bonded. Wherever this chemical is used, handled, manufactured, or stored, use explosion-proof electrical equipment and fittings.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.03 ppm as TWA; (SEN); A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen).MAK: sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (SAH).EU-OEL: 0.1 mg/m³ as TWA; 0.3 mg/m³ as STEL

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 face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Avoid inhalation of dust. Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	Needle-like white or colorless crystals. Shipped as a solid or suspended in a liquid medium. Very corrosive to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Solid turns dark when exposed to light. Flash point 190°F. Used as a corrosion inhibitor and as an insecticide.
Colour:	Plates or leaflets from ethanol
Odour:	Typical amine odor
Melting point/freezing point:	107-111°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	146-148°C
Flammability:	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	Flammability limits = 1.6 to 12.5 vol%
Flash point:	65°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	728.12 deg K
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	pH = 10.8-11.8 (10% aqueous solution)
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	Very soluble (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	-1.17
Vapour pressure:	0.8 mm Hg (20 °C)

Density and/or relative density:	1.1
Relative vapour density:	3 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic and corrosive gases including nitrogen oxides. The solution in water is a medium strong base. Reacts with acid anhydrides, strong acids and strong oxidants. This generates fire hazard. Attacks many metals. This produces flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC 0001).

Chemical stability

Stable at temperatures to 270 deg C and in neutral or acid media Piperazine hydrochloride

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible when exposed to heat or flame. PIPERAZINE neutralizes acids in exothermic reactions to form salts plus water. May be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Absorbs carbon dioxide from the air, which can cause dry crystals to seem to melt. May generate hydrogen, a flammable gas, in combination with strong reducing agents such as hydrides. This compound is sensitive to light; it absorbs water and carbon dioxide from air. This compound may be corrosive to aluminum, magnesium and zinc. (NTP, 1992).

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Violent reaction with strong oxidizers and dicyanofurazan. Incompatible with nitrogen compounds, carbon tetrachloride. Attacks aluminum, copper, nickel, magnesium, and zinc.

Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 4,900 mg/kg Piperazine hydrochloride

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

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema, but only after initial corrosive effects on eyes and/or airways have become manifest. See Notes. Ingestion could cause effects on the nervous system. This may result in impaired functions and unconsciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause asthma.

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

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

AEROBIC: Piperazine, present at 100 mg/L, reached 1.4% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(1). In a total organic carbon (TOC) die-away test, piperazine, at an initial concentration of 36 ppm, was degraded by greater than 51% after 28 days in 3 out of 4 artificial river water inocula containing river water microorganisms collected in both spring and autumn(2). Only 0-15% biodegradation occurred after 28 days in the fourth inoculum, which contained river water microorganisms collected during the spring(2). Piperazine, at 20 ppm, was degraded by 20% in river water and 77% in sea water after 3 days using the cultivation method(3).

Bioaccumulative potential

BCF values less than 0.3 to 0.9 and less than 3.9 were measured using orange-red killifish (*Oryzias latipes*) which were exposed to 1 and 0.1 ppm, respectively, over an 8-week period(1). According to a classification scheme(2), these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of piperazine is estimated as 3.6(SRC), using a log Kow of -1.50(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that piperazine is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Measured pKa values of 9.73 (first nitrogen) and 5.33 (second nitrogen)(4), indicate that this compound will primarily exist in 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: UN2735 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2735 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2735 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (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)

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

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/>

Other Information

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any