# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

# NADOLOL

Revision Date:2023-05-20 Revision Number:1

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

### **Product identifier**

Product name	: NADOLOL	
CBnumber	: CB2494641	
CAS	: 42200-33-9	
EINECS Number	: 255-706-3	
Synonyms	: Nadolol,1-(tert-Butylamino)-3-((5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-cis-6,7-dihydroxy-1-naphthyl)oxy)-2-propanol	
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

Not classified.

# Label elementsPictogram(s)Signal wordNo signal wordHazard statement(s)nonePrecautionary statement(s)PreventionnoneResponsenoneStoragenoneDisposal

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### Other hazards

no data available

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: NADOLOL
Synonyms	: Nadolol,1-(tert-Butylamino)-3-((5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-cis-6,7-dihydroxy-1-naphthyl)oxy)-2-propanol
CAS	: 42200-33-9
EC number	: 255-706-3
MF	: C17H27NO4
MW	: 309.4

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

### lf 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

### no data available

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Stabilization: If symptomatic treatment fails, then antidotes should be administered as follows: high doses of glucagon followed by isoproterenol, epinephrine and the new phosphodiesterase inhibitors. Mechanical ventilation should be started at the same time as pharmacologic treatment in cases of severe collapse or prolonged QRS. Class II Drugs: Beta Blockers

# SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol-resistant foam.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

no data available

### Advice for firefighters

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

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use sparkproof 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

### 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

Nadolol tablets should be stored in tight, light-resistant containers at room temperature.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control parameters**

### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

no data available

### **Biological limit values**

no data available

### **Exposure 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

### 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

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	neat
Colour	White to Off-White
Odour	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point	125-130°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	526.4°C at 760mmHg
boiling range	
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion	no data available
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	272.2°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in ethanol (96 per cent), practically insoluble in acetone.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.189g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### **Chemical stability**

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 4,500 mg/kg
- 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 3 was calculated for nadolol(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.71(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

The Koc of nadolol is estimated as 60(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.71(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that nadolol is expected to have high mobility in soil.

### 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: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

### **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

Not 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

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

ChemlDplus, 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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