

STRYCHNINE

ChemWatch Company

Chemwatch: 1692-1
Version No: 5.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 01/01/2013
Print Date: 21/04/2015
Initial Date: Not Available
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	STRYCHNINE
Chemical Name	strychnine
Synonyms	(-)-Strychnine, (-)-strychnine, 4,6-methano-6H,14H-indolo[3,2,1-ij]oxepino[2,3,4-de]pyrrolo[2,3-h]quinoline,strychnidin-10-one deriv., Boomer-rid, C21-H22-N2-O2, Certox, Dolco Mouse Cereal, Mouse-Nots Mouse-Rid Mouse-Tox Pied Piper Mouse seed Sanaseed, NSC 5365, Nux Vomica, Strychnine, gopher bait Gopher-Gitter Hare-Rid Kwik-kil Mole Death, strychnin, strychnin-10-one, strychnos
Proper shipping name	STRYCHNINE or STRYCHNINE SALTS
Chemical formula	C ₂₁ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	57-24-9

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

Relevant identified uses	Dangerous POISON . Available <u>ONLY</u> for industrial and manufacturing purposes. To be used by or in accordance with directions of accredited pest control officers. Operators to be trained in procedures for safe use of material. For destroying rodents and predatory animals and for trapping fur-bearing animals. Previously used as a medicinal agent (appetite suppressant, aphrodisiac and purgative) but this use has been abandoned. [-Regeant ~]
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Sigma-Aldrich
Address	12 Anella Avenue Castle Hill 2154 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9841 0555; 1800 800 097
Fax	+61 2 9841 0500
Website	www.sigma-aldrich.com
Email	ausmail@sial.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 448 456
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.


CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	1	
Toxicity	4	4	
Body Contact	4	4	
Reactivity	1	1	
Chronic	2	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S7,S4
GHS Classification [2]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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Continued...

STRYCHNINE

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H300	Fatal if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-24-9	>98	strychnine

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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK. ▶ At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given. ▶ Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non-availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor. <p>NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>NOTE: Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. (ICSC20305/20307)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

The main object of strychnine therapy is to control or prevent convulsions and asphyxia; immediate treatment involves the intravenous administration of diazepam (10 mg - less for children), repeated as required. Muscle relaxants (eg. tubocurarine chloride or suxamethonium chloride) may also be given intravenously. When the convulsions have been controlled gastric aspiration and lavage with 0.02% potassium permanganate (very pale pink) or activated charcoal may be employed. Tincture of iodine (0.4% in water) has been successfully employed to precipitate insoluble salt and delay absorption. An emetic should NOT be given. The patient should be kept lying down in a quiet darkened room. If respiratory depression occurs, give oxygen. Strychnine is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract and rapidly exchanges between the blood stream and tissues (50% has been reported to enter the tissues within 5 mins). Hepatic oxidation of the substance is rapid but about 20% of the dose is excreted in the urine unchanged. [Martindale]

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. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

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|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| 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. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

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|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents. |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters**

Continued...

STRYCHNINE

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	strychnine	Strychnine	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

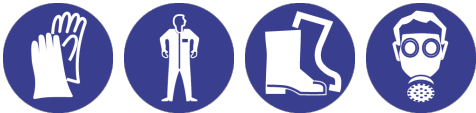
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
strychnine	Strychnine	0.15 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	3 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
strychnine	3 mg/m3	3 [Unch] mg/m3

MATERIAL DATA

Strychnine is an acute convulsant poison acting at the level of the spinal chord in animals and man. The daily 8-hour TWA exposure to strychnine in air corresponds to a total dose of 0.02 mg/kg/day. The TLV-TWA is protective against systemic toxicity from occupational exposure to strychnine

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 unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elbow length PVC gloves <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>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Eyewash unit. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

STRYCHNINE Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Very bitter white orthorhombic, sphenoidal crystals; do not mix well with water (1 gm dissolves in 6400 ml water) pKa1: 6.0; pka2: 11.7 (at 20 deg C.)
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STRYCHNINE

Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.36
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	268	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	334.45
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	9.5 (satd soltn)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	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	<p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p>							
Ingestion	<p>Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Symptoms of strychnine poisoning arise from stimulation, rather than reduction of the normal inhibition of the central nervous system. Early signs (within 30 minutes) include tremors and slight twitching and stiffness of the face and legs. Mildly intoxicated individuals exhibit apprehension, fear, nausea, and feelings of de-personalisation.</p>							
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p>							
Eye	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.</p>							
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.</p>							
strychnine	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral (rat) LD50: 2.35 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	Oral (rat) LD50: 2.35 mg/kg ^[2]		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION							
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available							
Oral (rat) LD50: 2.35 mg/kg ^[2]								
Legend:	<p>1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances</p>							

STRYCHNINE	Reproductive effector
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STRYCHNINE

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 required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
strychnine	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
strychnine	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
strychnine	LOW (LogKOW = 1.93)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
strychnine	LOW (KOC = 6422)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1692*
Packing group	I
UN proper shipping name	STRYCHNINE or STRYCHNINE SALTS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

Continued...

STRYCHNINE

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	6.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1692*	
Packing group	I	
UN proper shipping name	Strychnine; Strychnine salts	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	6L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A5
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	673
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	666
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1692*	
Packing group	I	
UN proper shipping name	STRYCHNINE or STRYCHNINE SALTS	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-A
	Special provisions	43
	Limited Quantities	0

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

strychnine(57-24-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (strychnine)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
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

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.

Continued...

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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.

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