

# (-)-Huperzine A

sc-200183

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power in Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

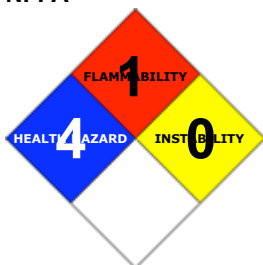
### PRODUCT NAME

(-)-Huperzine A

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

C15-H18-N2-O, (+/-)-selangine, "[5RS-(5alpha, 9beta, 11E)]-5-amino-11-ethylidene-5, 6, 9, 10-tetrahydro-", "7-methyl-5, 9-methanocycloocta[b]pyridin-2(1H)-one", "5, 9-methanocycloocta[b]pyridin-2(1H)-one, 5-amino-11-ethylidene-", "5, 6, 9, 10-tetrahydro-7-methyl-, [5RS-(5alpha, 9beta, 11E)]-", HUP, sesquiterpene

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.  
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Ingestion may produce nausea, vomiting, depressed appetite, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea.

##### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Direct eye contact can produce tears, eyelid twitches, pupil contraction, loss of focus, and blurred or dimmed vision. Dilation of the pupils occasionally occurs.

##### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- 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.
- There may be sweating and muscle twitches at site of contact. Reaction may be delayed by hours.

##### INHALED

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- 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.
- Poisoning due to cholinesterase inhibitors causes symptoms such as increased blood flow to the nose, watery discharge, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and wheezing. Other symptoms include increased production of tears, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, involuntary passing of urine and stools, chest pain, breathing difficulty, low blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, loss of reflexes, twitching, visual disturbances, altered pupil size, convulsions, lung congestion, coma and heart failure.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. 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.

<p>

Repeated or prolonged exposures to cholinesterase inhibitors produce symptoms similar to acute effects. In addition workers exposed repeatedly to these substances may exhibit impaired memory and loss of concentration, severe depression and acute psychosis, irritability, confusion, apathy, emotional lability, speech difficulties, headache, spatial disorientation, delayed reaction times, sleepwalking, drowsiness or insomnia.

<p>

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
(-)-huperzine A	102518-79-6	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

##### SWALLOWED

· 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.

##### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · 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.

#### **SKIN**

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. · Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

#### **INHALED**

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

■ Treat symptomatically.

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.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

#### **GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- 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 may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Glasses:

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

### **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

- 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.
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

### **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

· Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.

· In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

## RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■ Glass container.

· Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum

· Plastic pail.

For low viscosity materials

· Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

· Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers.

· Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	(-)-huperzine A (Turpentine and selected monoterpenes)	20	111	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	(-)-huperzine A (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)		10	(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	(-)-huperzine A (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	(-)-huperzine A (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	(-)-huperzine A (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)		10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	(-)-huperzine A (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	(-)-huperzine A (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)		5	(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	(-)-huperzine A (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	(-)-huperzine A (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	(-)-huperzine A (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	(-)-huperzine A (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	(-)-huperzine A (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	(-)-huperzine A (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5	

ENDOELTABLE

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



## RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

## EYE

- Chemical protective goggles with full seal
- Shielded mask (gas-type)
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

## HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
- Double gloving should be considered.
- PVC gloves.
- Protective shoe covers.
- Head covering.

## OTHER

- For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
- For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.
- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
- For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For potent pharmacological agents:

Powders

To prevent contamination and overexposure, no open handling of powder should be allowed.

- Powder handling operations are to be done in a powders weighing hood, a glove box, or other equivalent ventilated containment system.
- In situations where these ventilated containment hoods have not been installed, a non-ventilated enclosed containment hood should be used.
- Pending changes resulting from additional air monitoring data, up to 300 mg can be handled outside of an enclosure provided that no grinding, crushing or other dust-generating process occurs.
- An air-purifying respirator should be worn by all personnel in the immediate area in cases where non-ventilated containment is used, where significant amounts of material (e.g., more than 2 grams) are used, or where the material may become airborne (as through grinding, etc.).
- Powder should be put into solution or a closed or covered container after handling.
- If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.

Solutions Handling:

- Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation. If the procedures have a potential for aerosolisation, an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area.
- Solutions used for procedures where aerosolisation may occur (e.g., vortexing, pumping) are to be handled within a containment system or with local exhaust ventilation.
- In situations where this is not feasible (may include animal dosing), an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area. If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the

enclosure is validated for use.

· Ensure gloves are protective against solvents in use.

Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:

· For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets \*; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets\* or equivalent containment systems Quantities exceeding 1 kg may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet\*.

· HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapors.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	242.32
Melting Range (°F)	417.2- 419; 230	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

Crystalline solid; does not mix well with water. Soluble in methanol.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

· Presence of incompatible materials.

· Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(-)-HUPERZINE A

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

(-)-HUPERZINE A:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 15 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2.47 mg/kg	
Intravenous (rat) LD50: 2.5 mg/kg	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 5.2 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1.79 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 3 mg/kg	
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 0.63 mg/kg	
Intramuscular (cat) LD50: 1.2 mg/kg	

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating

substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Lachrymation, convulsions, respiratory depression recorded.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 6.1

Identification Numbers: UN1544 PG: II

Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: IB8, IP2,

IP4, T3,

TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Quantity limitations: 25 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 100 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Alkaloids, solid, n.o.s. or Alkaloid salts, solid, n.o.s. poisonous

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 1544 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 615 Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 613 Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y613 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 kg

Shipping Name: ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS (-)

HUPERZINE A)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 1544 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-A , S-A Special provisions: 43 274

Limited Quantities: 500 g

Shipping Name: ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains (-)-huperzine A)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**(-)-huperzine A (CAS: 102518-79-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
\* (limited evidence).

*Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.*

- 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- 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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