


Section 1: Identification

Common Name/Trade Name	NIACINAMIDE USP	
Supplier Information	Letco Medical, LLC 1316 Commerce Drive NW Decatur, AL 35601 1 (800) 239-5288 +1 (734) 843-4693	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: Chemtrec 1 (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)
Distributor Name	Bella Corp Trading Pty Ltd 6/34 Dominions Road, Ashmore QLD 4214, Australia Telephone: 07 5597 4169 Email: bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au	
Product Synonym(s)	Nicotinamide; Vitamin B3, Niacinamide Feed Grade; Niacinamide Free Flow	
Relevant Use(s) of Product	Manufacture or Compounding of Substances	

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification of Substance or Mixture	Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)	
Signal Word	Warning	
Hazard Statement(s)	H319 Causes serious eye irritation	
Pictogram(s)		
Precautionary Statement(s)	P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists Get medical advice/attention.	
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	Warning! May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing).	
Ingredient(s) with Unknown Toxicity	No data available	

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Niacinamide
Common Name	Niacinamide
CAS Number	98-92-0
Impurities and/or Stabilizing Additives	No data available

Section 4: First Aid Measures

General Advice	Note to Physician: No specific indications. Treatment should be based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reactions of the patient.
If Inhaled	Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.
In Case of Skin Contact	Wash exposed area twice with soap and water. The exposed area should be examined by medical personnel if irritation or pain persists after the area has been washed.
In Case of Eye Contact	Rinse eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the eyelids. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.
If Swallowed	If swallowed, contact physician or poison control center immediately. Give oxygen if respiration is shallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects	Acute: Niacinamide is an eye irritant, but does not irritate the skin. May cause respiratory irritation upon exposure to dusty conditions. In humans, nausea with or without vomiting was the main effect after acute exposure and was generally seen after doses in excess of 5 grams/day; no effects were persistent. Delayed Effects: None known.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.
Special Hazards Arising From the Substance/Mixture	Hazardous Products of Combustion: Cyanide and nitrogen oxides may be released during thermal decomposition. Potential for Dust Explosion: Niacinamide presents a significant dust explosion hazard unless properly handled. Maximum Explosion Pressure = 8.0 bar. Maximum Rate of Pressure Rise = 885 bar/s. Kst = 240 bar m/s. Minimum Ignition Energy = 3 - 5 mJ. Limiting Oxygen Concentration = 13 - 14%. Minimum Explosible Concentration = 50 - 60 g/m ³ . Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids for safe handling. Refer to European Standards: EN1127-1, EN14491, EN14797, EN14373, and EN15089 for safe handling of and controlling explosive atmospheres in the workplace. This product is an organic solid. As such, in its finely divided form, this product has the potential to present a dust explosion hazard under certain conditions. Please review the dust explosion data enclosed in this section. Handle this product in a manner that prevents dust generation and accumulation, and refer to National Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 654 for further information on prevention of dust explosions.
Special PPE and/or Precautions for Firefighters	Basic Fire Fighting Guidance: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Normal firefighting procedures may be used. Avoid generating dust. Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures	Evacuation Procedures: Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. See Section 8 for personal protective equipment recommendations. Remove all contaminated clothing to prevent further absorption. Decontaminate affected personnel using the first aid procedures in Section 4. Leather shoes that have been saturated must be discarded.
Methods and Materials Used for Containment	Prevent releases to soils, drains, sewers and waterways.
Cleanup Procedures	Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate the area of spill or leak. Wear protective equipment during clean up. Material can then be collected for later disposal. After collection of material, flush area with water. Dispose of the material in accordance with standard practice for disposal of potentially hazardous materials as required by applicable federal, state or local laws. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in air (i.e. clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Non-sparking tools should be used.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Precautions for Unique Hazards: This material may present a dust explosion hazard in solid form and is sensitive to ignition by electrostatic discharge. Maintain areas below flammable vapor/explosive dust concentrations. Practices to Minimize Risk: Wear appropriate protective equipment when performing maintenance on contaminated equipment. Wash hands thoroughly before eating or smoking after handling this material. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Prevent contact with incompatible materials. Avoid spills and keep away from drains. Handle in a manner to prevent generation of aerosols, vapors or dust clouds. To reduce the risk of dust explosion, the recommendations for facility and process design, control of ignition sources and fugitive dust, fire protection, training and maintenance outlined in NFPA 654: Standard for the Prevention of Fire and dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids should be followed. Implementing a housekeeping program to control the accumulation of dust on work surfaces is critical to reducing the risk of catastrophic secondary dust explosions.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Protect containers against physical damage. Maintain dry, ventilated conditions for storage. Keep away from strong acids, strong bases and oxidizing agents. Do not store with poisons. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres. Avoid strong acids, strong bases, and oxidizing agents.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with Workplace Control Parameters	Latvia: Occupational Exposure Limit: 1 mg/m ³ . New Zealand: Particulates: 10mg/mg ³ (inhalable); 3 mg/m ³ (respirable). United States (OSHA) Particulates: 15 mg/m ³ (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction). United States (NIOSH) Particulates 10 mg/m ³ . Belgium, Canada (Quebec), Singapore, South Korea: Particulates 10 mg/m ³ . Air Monitoring Method: Gravimetric analysis for total particulate and respirable fraction (<10 microns).
Appropriate Engineering Controls	All operations should be conducted in well-ventilated conditions. Local exhaust ventilation should be provided. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e. there is no leakage from the equipment).
PPE - Eye/Face Protection	Safety glasses or chemical goggles.
PPE - Skin Protection	Work uniform or impervious clothing. Impervious gloves and boots.
PPE - Body Protection	Work uniform or impervious clothing. Impervious gloves and boots.
PPE - Respiratory Protection	NIOSH approved dust mask, or negative pressure respirator with dust or HEPA cartridges as necessary. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134). Air-purifying respirators must not be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	White crystalline powder
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	No data available
Odor	Essentially no odor.
Vapor Pressure	< 1 mm Hg
Odor Threshold	No data available
Vapor Density	No data available
pH	pKa = 3.35 @ 20°C
Relative Density	No data available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Freezing / Melting Point: 124 – 131°C
Solubility	500,000 mg/L @ 25°C
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	150 – 160°C
Flash Point	360°F (182°C) Tag Open Cup
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	No data available
Partition Coefficient	No data available
Auto-Ignition Temperature	No data available.
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	Not applicable.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Not classified as dangerously reactive.
Chemical Stability	Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid static discharge and generation of dust. Thermal decomposition begins at 150°C.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid strong acids, strong bases, and oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Cyanide and nitrogen oxides may be released during thermal decomposition.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - LD50 Oral	Acute Oral LD50 > 3500 mg/kg (rat), >2500 mg/kg (mouse)
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	>3.8 mg/L (rat, 4hr)
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Acute Toxicity - Eye	Moderately irritating to eyes.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Non-irritating to skin.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Moderately irritating to eyes.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Not sensitizing (Weight of evidence)
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	This material was tested and found to be non-mutagenic in the Ames assay and Mouse Micronucleus test. Equivocal test results occurred in the Unscheduled DNA Synthesis assay in rat primary hepatocytes.
Carcinogenicity IARC	This material is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. No test data is available that indicates this material is a carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity ACGIH	This material is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. No test data is available that indicates this material is a carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity NTP	This material is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. No test data is available that indicates this material is a carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity OSHA	This material is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. No test data is available that indicates this material is a carcinogen.
Reproductive Toxicity	In a 28-day oral toxicity test in rats, no effects on reproductive organs were observed in either sex. In a developmental toxicity study in rats using niacin, the NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 200 mg/kg/d (body weight changes) and the NOAEL on reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity was 200 mg/kg/d (decreased placental and male pup body weight). No teratogenic effects were observed.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	No data available.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity	EC50 (24h) Daphnia magna > 1000 mg/L, LC50 (96h) Poecilia reticulata (guppy) > 1000 mg/L, EC50 (72h) Scenedesmus subspicatus > 1000 mg/L.
Persistence and Degradability	Material is readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions.
Bio-accumulative Potential	Not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic species.
Mobility in Soil	This material is soluble in water. Its absorption to soil and sediment should not be significant.
Other Adverse Effects	No data available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment Methods Product	US EPA Waste Number: Non-Hazardous. Waste Classification: (per US regulations): Non-Hazardous. Waste Disposal: NOTE: Generator is responsible for proper waste characterization. State hazardous waste regulations may differ substantially from federal regulations. Dispose of this material responsibly and in accordance with standard practice for disposal of potentially hazardous materials as required by applicable international, national, regional, state or local laws, and environmental protection duty of care principles. Do NOT dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. For disposal within the EC, the appropriate classification code according to the European Community List of Wastes should be used. Note that disposal regulations may also apply to empty containers and equipment rinsates.
Waste Treatment Methods Packaging	US EPA Waste Number: Non-Hazardous. Waste Classification: (per US regulations): Non-Hazardous. Waste Disposal: NOTE: Generator is responsible for proper waste characterization. State hazardous waste regulations may differ substantially from federal regulations. Dispose of this material responsibly and in accordance with standard practice for disposal of potentially hazardous materials as required by applicable international, national, regional, state or local laws, and environmental protection duty of care principles. Do NOT dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. For disposal within the EC, the appropriate classification code according to the European Community List of Wastes should be used. Note that disposal regulations may also apply to empty containers and equipment rinsates.
Special Precautions Landfill or Incinerations	No data available
Other Information	No data available

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number	Not dangerous goods.
UN Proper Shipping Name	N/A
Transport Hazard Class(es)	N/A
Packaging Group	N/A
Environmental Hazards	N/A

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Chemical Inventory Lists: Status: USA TSCA: Listed. Canada: DSL. Japan: (5)-736. Korea: KE-29935. China: Listed. Taiwan: Listed. Australia: Listed. Philippines: Listed. New Zealand: Listed. WHMIS Classification: Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Irritant. German Water Hazard Classification: ID Number 2244, hazard class 1 - low hazard to waters. SARA 313: Not listed. Reportable Quantities: Not applicable. Other Regulatory Listings: Included in US Food and Drug Administration's (US FDA) Priority-Based Assessment of Food Additives database. Generally Regarded as Safe (GRAS) by US Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 184.1). Approved as cosmetic product additive under European Cosmetic Products Directive 76/768/EEC, Section I listing. HMIS: Health 1, Flammability 1, Reactivity 0.

Section 16: Other Information

Additional Information	N/A
Prepared By	Scarlotte Smith
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Disclaimer

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