

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: December 07, 2025

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Promethazine

Catalog Number: T0445

CAS Number: 60-87-7

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Uses advised against: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA

Tel/Fax: (781) 999-4286

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number: 781-999-4286

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone: UTC/GMT -5hours).

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Skin sensitization, Category 1

Serious eye damage, Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s):



Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H318 Causes serious eye damage  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s):

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Prevention:

**Response:**

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.  
P330 Rinse mouth.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...  
P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.  
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P317 Get medical help.  
P391 Collect spillage.

**Storage:**

none

**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.

**2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification**

no data available

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.1 Substances**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Promethazine	-	60-87-7	200-489-2

**4. FIRST-AID MEASURES****4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures****General advice**

no data available

**If 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.

**4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

Treatment of phenothiazine overdosage generally involves symptomatic and supportive care. There is no specific antidote for phenothiazine intoxication; however, anticholinergic antiparkinsonian drugs may be useful in controlling extrapyramidal reactions associated with phenothiazine overdosage. Following acute ingestion of the drugs, the stomach should be emptied by gastric lavage and consideration also should be given to repeated doses of activated charcoal. If the patient is comatose, having seizures or a dystonic reaction, or lacks the gag reflex, gastric lavage may be performed if an endotracheal tube with cuff inflated is in place to prevent aspiration of gastric contents. Gastric lavage may be useful even several hours after the drug has been ingested, since GI motility may be greatly reduced following overdosage of phenothiazines. Induction of emesis should generally not be attempted, since a phenothiazine-induced dystonic reaction of the head or neck may result in aspiration of vomitus during emesis. Administration of a saline cathartic may be beneficial in enhancing evacuation of the drug from the GI tract, especially following ingestion of extended-release preparations (eg, Spansules). Phenothiazine General Statement

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

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of this compound include leucopenia; agranulocytosis; confusion; convulsions; stupor; and it potentiates the action of central nervous system depressants. (NTP, 1992)

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam as appropriate for surrounding fire and materials.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available, however it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 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.

### 6.2 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.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Wear approved respiratory protection, chemically compatible gloves and protective clothing. Wipe up spillage or collect spillage using a high efficiency vacuum cleaner. Avoid breathing dust. Place spillage in appropriately labeled container for disposal. Wash spill site.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 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.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Promethazine hydr<sup>o</sup>Chloride preparations should be protected from light. Promethazine hydr<sup>o</sup>Chloride oral solution and tablets should be stored in tight, light-resistant containers at 15-30 and 20-25 deg C, respectively, while the rectal suppositories should be stored in well-closed containers at 2-8 deg C. Freezing of the oral solution should be avoided. Following the date of manufacture, commercially available promethazine preparations have expiration dates of 2-5 years depending on the dosage form and manufacturer.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 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.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### 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

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical state</b>	Crystals. Melting point 60°C. Used as an antihistamine.
<b>Color</b>	Crystals
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/ freezing point</b>	60°C
<b>Boilingpoint or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	190-192°C at 3 mm Hg
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	no data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 2 mg/mL (7.03 mM),Sonication is recommended. DMSO: 11 mg/mL (38.68 mM),Sonication is recommended.
<b>N-octanol-water partition coefficient</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	1.03X10 <sup>-5</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
<b>Density and/ or relative density</b>	1.131
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****10.1 Reactivity**

Turns blue on prolonged exposure to air and moisture.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

In general, promethazine HCl exhibits increasing stability with decreasing pH. Promethazine HCl

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

PROMETHAZINE neutralizes acids in exothermic reactions to form salts plus water. May be incompatible with is<sup>o</sup>Cyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable or toxic gases may be generated in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Promethazine hydr<sup>o</sup>Chloride injection has been reported to be chemically incompatible with several drugs, especially those with an alkaline pH. However, the compatibility depends on several factors (eg, concentration of the drugs, specific diluents used, resulting pH, temperature).

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomposition it emits very toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides/.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rabbit oral 580 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

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 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

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The distribution coefficient,  $K_d$ , was found to be from 206 to 1,575 L/kg for promethazine in 12 soils and sediments collected in Australia; organic content in soils and sediments ranged from 0.08% to 8.6%(1).

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Disposal methods

Product

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

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.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1 UN Number

no data available

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

no data available

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

no data available

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

no data available

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

no data available

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 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 (NZI <sup>o</sup> C)	Not Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Not Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Information on revision

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### 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\\_l°Cale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_l°Cale=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

no data available

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