


Nitroglycerin CAS 55-63-0

Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers


Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Nitroglycerin
CAS No. 55-63-0
**IUPAC Name:** 1,3-dinitrooxypropan-2-yl nitrate | **CAS Registry Number:** 55-63-0

Synonyms: nitroglycerin, Nitrostat, Trinitroglycerin, Glyceryl trinitrate, Nitroglycerine, Nitroglycerol, Nitroderm, Nitroglyn, Nitrospan, Minitran, Nitro-dur, Nitrol, Trinitroglycerol, Perlinganit, Epinitril, Gilustenon, Millisrol, Nitrocine, Nitromint, Nitroplast

Molecular Formula	C3H5N3O9	Molecular Weight	227.086500 [g/mol]
H-Bond Donor	0	H-Bond Acceptor:	9

Exposure Limits**NIOSH REL:** ST 0.1 mg/m³ [skin]**OSHA PEL†:** C 0.2 ppm (2 mg/m³) [skin]**InChIKey:** SNIOPGDIGTZGOP-UHFFFAOYSA-N**Nitroglycerin Property**

Fp :	12°C
CAS Data Base Reference:	55-63-0(CAS DataBase Reference)
NIST Chemistry Reference:	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate(55-63-0)
EPA Substance Registry System:	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate(55-63-0)

Safety

Hazard Codes :	E,T+,N
Risk Statements :	11-51/53-33-26/27/28-3
Safety Statements :	7-16-61-45-36/37-35-33
RIDADR :	1993
Hazard Class :	1.1A
Packing Group :	I
Hazardous Substances Data:	55-63-0(Hazardous Substances Data)

Nitroglycerin Chemical Properties, Usage, Production**General Description:**

Colorless to pale-yellow, viscous liquid or solid (below 56°F). (Note: An explosive ingredient in dynamite (20-40%) with ethylene glycol dinitrate (80-60%).).

Air & Water Reactions

Highly flammable.

Reactivity Profile

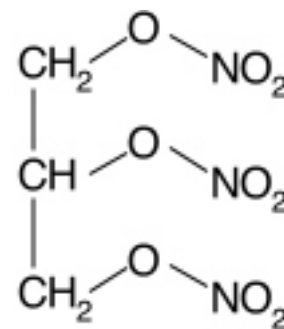
Nitroalkanes,

Packing: N/A

Explosive Liquid**Incompatibilities & Reactivities ::**

Heat, ozone, shock, acids [Note: An OSHA Class A Explosive (1910.109).]

Reactivity Profile: Nitroalkanes, such as NITROGLYCERIN, range from slight to strong oxidizing agents. If mixed with reducing agents, including hydrides, sulfides and nitrides, they may begin a vigorous reaction that culminates in a detonation. Nitroalkanes are milder oxidizing agents, but still react violently with reducing agents at higher temperature and pressures. Nitroalkanes react with inorganic bases to form explosive salts. The presence of metal oxides increases the thermal sensitivity of nitroalkanes. Nitroalkanes

**Nitroglycerin**



with more than one nitro group are generally explosive. Nitroalkanes are insoluble in water. Flammable/combustible material. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Nitroglycerin is incompatible with the following: Heat, ozone, shock, acids.

Note: An OSHA Class A Explosive (1910.109).

Health Hazard: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

Fire Hazard

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air.

They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.

Note: **** These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

Information: The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers. Also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL begins "www.tajapi.com/www/Denatonium Benzoate.htm/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:
91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by
Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Mumbai (India).
MPSTJ278

Last revised: 29 August 2009

