

Chemical Hazards and Precautions

Cimetidine may cause reproductive harm. Protective gloves should be worn.



Ranitidine may contain traces of the carcinogen, **nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)**. NDMA is also fatal if inhaled and causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Protective gloves should be worn and care should be taken to avoid breathing it in.



Acetonitrile used in the HPLC mobile phase is flammable and acutely toxic via inhalation and dermal exposure. Thus, mobile phases should be prepared in a fume hood and protective gloves should be worn during preparation and handling.



Hydrochloric acid and **sodium hydroxide** are corrosive and hydrochloric acid is an irritant, requiring protective gloves.



Furfuryl alcohol is suspected carcinogen, fatal if inhaled, and may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. It is also toxic via dermal exposure and may cause eye and respiratory irritation. Protective gloves and clothing should be worn and care should be taken to avoid breathing it in.



p-Nitroanisole is suspected of causing genetic defects and protective gloves should be worn.



Pyridine is highly flammable and should be kept away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. It is harmful if in contact with skin or if inhaled and may cause serious eye irritation. Protective gloves should be worn and care should be taken to avoid breathing it in.



Zn-porphyrin may causes skin, eye, and respiratory irritation. Protective gloves should be worn and care should be taken to avoid breathing it in.

