

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: July 15, 2019 Revision Date: July 15, 2019

1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name sunset yellow fcf

1.2 Other means of identification

Other names

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Colorants

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Target Molecule Corp.

Address Suite 260, 36 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, USA

Tel/Fax +1 (857) 239-0968

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number 400-821-2233

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.

Signal word No signal word

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary statement(s)

PreventionnoneResponsenoneStoragenoneDisposalnone

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	Concentration
Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-	Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-	2783-	220- 491-7	100%
sulphonatophenyl)azo]naphthalene-2-	sulphonatophenyl)azo]naphthalene-2-	94-0		
sulphonate	sulphonate			

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

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

SYMPTOMS: It can cause enlargement of the caecum and weight loss. (NTP, 1992)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

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

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

Recommended storage temperature: Store at -20°C

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure 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

Physical state Solid. Powder.

Colour Dark Maroon.

Odour no data available

Melting point/ freezing point Remarks: Decomposes without melting; decomposition begins at 390 °C.

Boiling point or initial boiling point 836.6 °C. Remarks:Other details not available.

and boiling range

Flammability no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit / no data available

flammability limit

Flash point Atm. press.:966 hPa.

Auto-ignition temperature Atm. press.:966 hPa. Remarks:Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-

sulphonatophenyl)azo]naphthalene-2-sulphonate did not catch fire on being exposed to

air at room temperature of 26°C.

Decomposition temperature no data available

pH 5.26.

Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility 50 to 100 mg/mL at 75° F (NTP, 1992)

Partition coefficient n- log Pow = -0.244. Temperature:26 °C. Remarks:Pow. 0.57.

octanol/water

Vapour pressure 0 Pa. Temperature:25 °C.

Density and/or relative density 0.617 g/cm³. Temperature:26 °C.

Relative vapour density no data available
Particle characteristics no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Azo dyes can be explosive when suspended in air at specific concentrations. Soluble in water.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FD & C YELLOW NO. 6 is an azo compound. Azo, diazo, azido compounds can detonate. This applies in particular to organic azides that have been sensitized by the addition of metal salts or strong acids. Toxic gases are formed by mixing materials of this class with acids, aldehydes, amides, carbamates, cyanides, inorganic fluorides, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, metals, nitrides, peroxides, phenols, epoxides, acyl halides, and strong oxidizing or reducing agents. Flammable gases are formed by mixing materials in this group with alkali metals. Explosive combination can occur with strong oxidizing agents, metal salts, peroxides, and sulfides.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 mouse (male/female) > 6 000 mg/kg bw. Remarks:Sunset Yellow FCF does not exhibit acute toxicity by oral route.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 rabbit > 10 000 mg/kg bw.

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 are available in humans. Inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. OVERALL EVALUATION: Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

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: LC50 Danio rerio (previous name: Brachydanio rerio) > 100 mg/L 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 Daphnia magna > 100 mg/L 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus) 113.2 mg/L 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 Vibrio fisheri 22.1 mg/L 5 min.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: C.I. Food Yellow 3 was not biodegraded in a standard 5-day BOD test using a sewage inoculum(1).[(1) Brown JP; Appl Environ Microbiol 41: 1283-86 (1981)] Full text: PMC243905

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The ionic character of C.I. Food Yellow 3 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is expected to be low. (SRC)

12.4 Mobility in soil

The pKa1 of C.I. Food Yellow 3 is 0.82(1), indicating that this compound will almost entirely exist in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(2).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

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

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

15. Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and averagement	CAS	EC number
Chemical name	Chemical name Common names and synonyms numbe		EC number
Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-	Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-	2783-94-	220-491-7
sulphonatophenyl)azo]naphthalene-2-sulphonate	sulphonatophenyl)azo]naphthalene-2-sulphonate	0	
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			

16. Other information

Information on revision

Creation DateJuly 15, 2019Revision DateJuly 15, 2019

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_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemlDplus, 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/

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