

## DIGITONIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**PRODUCT NAME**

DIGITONIN

**OTHER NAMES**

C56-H92-O29, digitin, "steroidal saponin/ saponin"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

TOXINS, EXTRACTED FROM LIVING SOURCES, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains digitonin)

**PRODUCT USE**

■ Saponins (sapogenin glycosides) and sapogenins are widely distributed in plants. Each saponin consists of an aglucone moiety (the sapogenin), a sugar and a glycoside.

Saponins are bitter-tasting and foam strongly when shaken in water.

Laboratory reagent for cholesterol determination in blood, bile and tissue. Obtained from the seeds of Digitalis purpurea L., Scrophulariaceae.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

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248, Worli Road,  
Mumbai- 400030, India

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### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Classification**

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Acute Toxicity Category 3

Acute Toxicity Category 3

Acute Toxicity Category 3



**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**HAZARD**

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H301

Toxic if swallowed.

H311

Toxic in contact with skin.

H331

Toxic if inhaled.

H402

Harmful to aquatic life

continued...

# DIGITONIN

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### Prevention

#### Code

P261

P264

P270

P271

P273

P280

#### Phrase

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Response

#### Code

P301+P310

P302+P352

P304+P340

#### Phrase

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### Storage

#### Code

P403+P233

P405

#### Phrase

Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

### Disposal

#### Code

P501

#### Phrase

Dispose of contents/container to ...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
digitonin	11024-24-1	~50

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK.
- At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.
- Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non- availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor.

NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

continued...

# DIGITONIN

- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

for saponin (saponine, sapogenine) poisonings:

- Give activated charcoal by mouth, to absorb and inactivate the saponin.
- Slime preparations of rice and oats or paraffin should be given as a mucous-membrane protective.
- Substitution of electrolytes and fluid is essential after extensive episodes of vomiting and diarrhoea.
- If the patient is excited, sedatives should be given; artificial respiration may be necessary in the event of breathing arrest.

for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

## BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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# DIGITONIN

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <>.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- digitonin:

CAS:11024- 24- 1

### MATERIAL DATA

DIGITONIN:

- Airborne particulate or vapour must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering

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controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

**PERSONAL PROTECTION****RESPIRATOR**

• Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

**EYE**

- For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:
  - Chemical goggles
  - Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
  - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**HANDS/FEET****■ NOTE:**

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
- Double gloving should be considered.
- PVC gloves.
- Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn.

**OTHER**

- For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
- For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.
- For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
- For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.
- Handle extremely poisonous natural toxins in closed systems such as glove bags or other enclosures, to avoid accidental contact. Workers should wear complete disposable clothing including shoe covers, gloves and mask with an independent air supply.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:

- For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets \*; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets\* or equivalent containment systems; Quantities exceeding 1 kg may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet\*,
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.
- The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated. Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated. When handling: Quantities of up to 25 grams, an approved respirator with HEPA filters or cartridges should be considered; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram, a half-face negative pressure, full negative pressure, or powered helmet-type air purifying respirator should be considered. Quantities in excess of 1 kilogram, a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered.

# DIGITONIN

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Written procedures, specific to a particular work-place, may replace these recommendations

\* For Class II Biological Safety Cabinets, Types B2 or B3 should be considered.

Air should be supplied by an independent system.

- Disposable gloves.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

■ Saponins (sapogenin glycosides) and sapogenins are widely distributed in plants. Each saponin consists of an aglucone moiety (the sapogenin), a sugar and a glycoside.

Saponins are bitter-tasting and foam strongly when shaken in water.

White to off white powder, practically insoluble in water. No odour. Complex compound having saponin and steroidal parts, therefore can form a soapy suspension in water. Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in chloroform, ether.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	1229.48
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	230- 240	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	16.6
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity

Acute Tox. (dermal) 3  
Acute Tox. (inhal) 3  
Acute Tox. (oral) 3

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not applicable

Serious eye damage/irritation

Not applicable

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not applicable

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not applicable

Carcinogenicity

Not applicable

Reproductive toxicity

Not applicable

STOT- single exposure

Not applicable

STOT- repeated exposure

Not applicable

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

# DIGITONIN

## SWALLOWED

- Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Saponins are weakly absorbed by the intestine and because of their detergent action, concentrate in the cells of the digestive tract lining. This results in cell damage and severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, characterised by burning of the mouth and stomach, cough, drooling and tears, followed by nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, and kidney failure.

## EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

## SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

## INHALED

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
- Inhalation of saponin dusts or aerosols may produce spasm, throat swelling, chemical inflammation of the lung and lung swelling. High concentrations may cause mucous membrane damage.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Several instances of allergy resulting from contact with steroidal saponins (sapogenins, including phytosteroids and phyto-oestrogens) have been recorded. Skin exposure to sapogenin-containing saps may be severely irritating. Saponins are extremely toxic if absorbed in the blood stream; they destroy red blood cells even at extremely low concentrations. Many saponins have similar structures to female sex hormones, and, although much less active than natural oestrogens, may be present in much higher concentrations if exposed.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for this material.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil No Data Available	Persistence: Air No Data Available	Bioaccumulation No Data Available	Mobility No Data Available
digitonin				

continued...

# DIGITONIN

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible. Special hazard may exist - specialist advice may be required.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC

**HAZCHEM:**  
2X

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3462	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name:TOXINS, EXTRACTED FROM LIVING SOURCES, SOLID, N.O.S.  
(contains digitonin)

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3462	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name:TOXINS, EXTRACTED FROM LIVING SOURCES, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains digitonin)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3462	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A	Special provisions:	210 223 274
Limited Quantities:	5 kg		

Shipping name:TOXINS, EXTRACTED FROM LIVING SOURCES, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains digitonin)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

**digitonin (CAS: 11024-24-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**  
"Acros Transport Information", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

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# DIGITONIN

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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