

CONGO RED

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

C.I. DIRECT RED 28, DISODIUM SALT

OTHER NAMES

C32-H24-N6-O6-S2.2Na, Indicator, dye, "Congo Red 4B", "1-naphthalene sulfonic acid, 3, 3'-(4, 4'-biphenylene bis(azo)bis(4-amino-, ", "C.I. 22120", "Direct Red C, R or Y", "Cosmos Red", "Cotton Red B or C"

PRODUCT USE

Indicators, spot-test reagents, stains and dyes.
Also therapeutic agent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

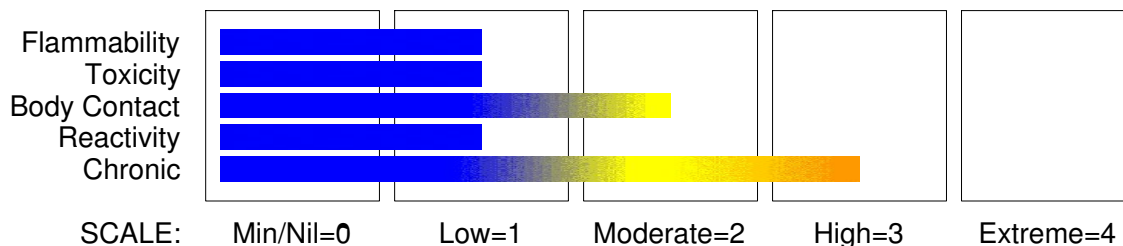
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Carcinogen Category 1B

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye Irritation Category 2B
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H320 H350 H361 H410

Causes eye irritation

May cause CANCER

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
C.I. Direct Red 28, disodium salt	573-58-0	>98

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Periodic medical surveillance should be carried out on persons in occupations exposed to the manufacture or bulk handling of the product and this should include hepatic function tests and urinalysis examination. [ILO Encyclopaedia].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- 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 may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.

Combustion products include: nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur oxides (SO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



+



X



X



+

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.
- Avoid storage with reducing 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.
 - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- C.I. Direct Red 28, disodium salt:

CAS:573- 58- 0 CAS:70248- 72- 5 CAS:550- 08- 3
CAS:87440- 95- 7

MATERIAL DATA

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen.

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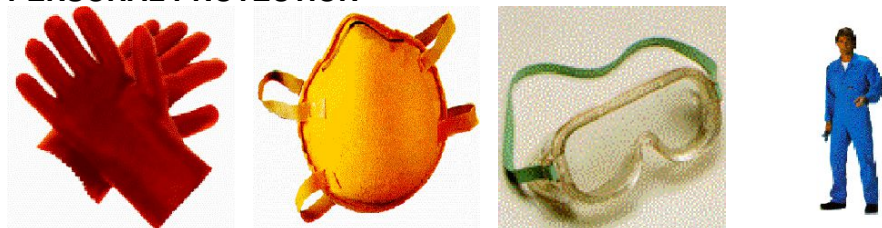
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- 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].

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Safety footwear may be required.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min) 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.) 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.) 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)
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Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. 3: Intermittent, low production. 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	Upper end of the range 1: Disturbing room air currents 2: Contaminants of high toxicity 3: High production, heavy use 4: Small hood- local control only
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Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Brownish red powder. Odourless. Soluble in water.
Solutions blue-violet at pH3, red at pH5.
If used as an indicator may be dissolved in water/alcohol at low concentrations.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 698.72

Melting Range (°C): Not available.

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available.

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:

- appropriate long-term animal studies
- other relevant information.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

Many azo dyes have been found to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals, affecting the liver, urinary bladder and intestines. Specific toxicity effects in humans have not been established but some dyes are known to be mutagenic. Benzidine and its metabolic derivatives have been detected in the urine of workers exposed to direct azo dyes. An epidemiological study of silk dyers and painters with multiple exposures to benzidine based and other dyes indicate a strong association with bladder cancer.

The simplest azo dyes, which raise concern, have an exocyclic amino-group that is the key to any carcinogenicity for it is this group which undergoes biochemical N-oxidation and further reaction to reactive electrophiles. The DNA adducts formed by covalent binding through activated nitrogen have been identified. However not all azo compounds possess this activity and delicate alterations to structure vary the potential of carcinogenicity / acid, reduces or eliminates the effect. Complex azo dyes consisting of more than one azo (N=N) linkage may be metabolised to produce complexed carcinogenic aromatic amines such as benzidine.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (man) LDLo: 143 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for C.I. Direct Red 28, disodium salt.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for C.I. Direct Red 28, disodium salt as CAS: 573-58-0, CAS: 70248-72-5
, CAS: 550-08-3, CAS: 87440-95-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
C.I. Direct Red 28, disodium salt	573- 58- 0, 70248- 72- 5, 550- 08- 3, 87440- 95- 7

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.

Issue Date: 30-Mar-2018