

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0
Page 1 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 2

OTHER NAMES

C14-H15-N3, "benzeneamine, N, N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-", "benzeneamine, N, N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-", P.D.A.B., benzeneazodimethylaniline, dimethylaminoazobenzene, "N, N-dimethyl-4-aminoazobenzene", "N, N-dimethyl-4-aminoazobenzene", "N, N-dimethyl-p-(phenylazo)benzenamine", "N, N-dimethyl-p-(phenylazo)benzenamine", "dimethyl yellow", DMAB, "Brilliant Fast Oil Yellow", "Resinol Yellow GR", "Brilliant Fast Spirit Yellow", "Sudan GG", "Butter Yellow", "Sudan Yellow", "Cerasine Yellow GG",

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Used as an oil soluble colorant, indicator for analysis.
Also used as a chemical indicator for free hydrogen chloride (HCL) in juice and as a pH indicator.
May not be used in food-stuffs as a colourant.

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
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS

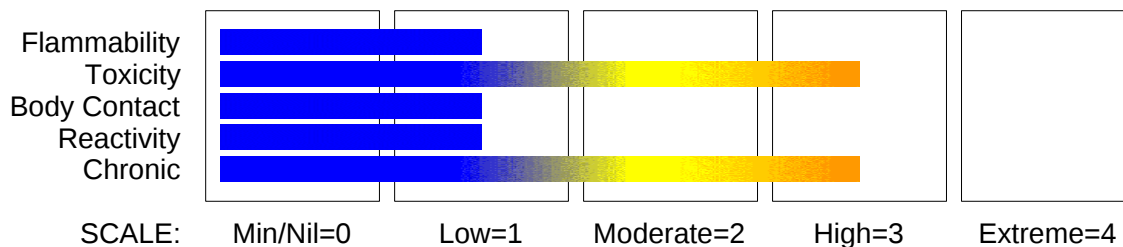
continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3

Carcinogen Category 1B

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H301 H350 H360

Toxic if swallowed

May cause CANCER

May damage the unborn child

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

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

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store locked up.

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 3 of 14

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
azo type dye, as C.I. Solvent Yellow 2	60-11-7	>98

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 or hair contact occurs:
- 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].

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.

- Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 14

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.
- 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).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 14

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all 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.
- Sweep up, shovel 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.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

C.I. Solvent Yellow 2 75 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

C.I. Solvent Yellow 2 75 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

C.I. Solvent Yellow 2 50 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

C.I. Solvent Yellow 2 15 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X X + X X +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

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

- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic container.

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0
Page 7 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- C.I. Solvent Yellow 2: CAS:60- 11- 7 CAS:29387- 92- 6 CAS:77126- 00- 2
CAS:55964- 95- 9

MATERIAL DATA

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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,

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 8 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, 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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of

Air Speed:
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 9 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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).

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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

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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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

Yellow powder, insoluble in water. No odour.

Soluble in alcohol benzene chloroform, ether, pet-ether oils and mineral acids. Solution changes from red at pH2.9 to yellow at 4.0.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: 225.32

Melting Range (°C): 114- 117

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

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): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

log Kow: 4.58

continued...

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

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.

The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.

At about 15% concentration of blood methaemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

EYE

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

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

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. 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.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 11 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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.

Most arylamines are powerful haemopoietic poisons producing methaemoglobinaemia in humans. High chronic doses cause splenic congestion and in turn sarcoma formation. Single ring aromatic amines are relatively weak carcinogens requiring large doses to produce any effect in animal experiments. The polycyclic aromatic amines exhibit a wide range of carcinogenic activity which appear, in part, to be dependent on the position on which benzene rings are substituted and the nature of the substituent.

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.

When administered to the diet the substance produced lung tumors in rats, including solid, alveolar, trabecular, or adenomatous tumors, with some metastases. In dogs the substance produced bladder papillomas when administered in the diet. Subcutaneous injection induced hepatomas and liver carcinomas, and local sarcomas and fibrosarcomas in adult mice; liver tumors and lung adenomas were induced in new-born mice; metastasing liver tumors in rats. Intraperitoneal injection induced hepatomas in rats. Skin painting (in acetone) induced squamous cell, basal cell, and anaplastic carcinomas plus other miscellaneous epidermal tumors in rats but not mice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 200 mg/kg

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002].

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	672
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	168
Half- life Air - High (hours):	2.89
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	0.289
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	672
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	31
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	1344
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	672
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1740
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	31
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	2.89
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	0.289

log Kow: 4.58

Koc: 7390

BCF: 1780

Toxicity Fish: LC50(24)40mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: tox prtza 250mg/L, nonox bac.1g/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Effects on algae and plankton: tox algae 250mg/L

Degradation Biological: slow

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*,some photochem

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.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 13 of 14

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	6.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2811	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2811	Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	6L		
Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2811	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

C.I. Solvent Yellow 2 (CAS: 60-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

No data available for C.I. Solvent Yellow 2 as CAS: 29387-92-6, CAS: 77126-00-2, CAS: 55964-95-9.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
C.I. Solvent Yellow 2	60- 11- 7	Xn; R22 Mut3; R40 Carc3; R40

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
C.I. Solvent Yellow 2	60- 11- 7, 29387- 92- 6, 77126- 00- 2, 55964- 95- 9

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

continued...

DIMETHYL YELLOW

Version No:2.0

Page 14 of 14

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 16-Aug-2017