

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

P-ANISALDEHYDE

OTHER NAMES

C8-H8-O, CHO-C6H4-CHO, para-anisaldehyde, "benzaldehyde, 3-methoxy-", "benzaldehyde, 3-methoxy-", p-methoxybenzaldehyde, p-methoxybenzaldehyde, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, "anisaldehyde, p-", "anisaldehyde, p-", "anisic aldehyde"

PRODUCT USE

Used in perfumery and toilet soaps; organic syntheses.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

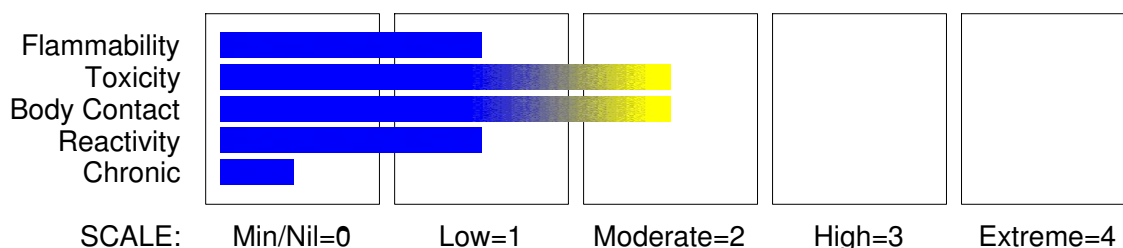
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H302 H316

Harmful if swallowed

Causes mild skin irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

Response

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
p- anisaldehyde	123-11-5	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Seek medical advice.

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 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 4 of 10

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

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

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



+



X



O



+

+: 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.

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 5 of 10

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

- Glass container.
- Plastic container.
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- p- anisaldehyde: CAS:123- 11- 5 CAS:68894- 36- 0 CAS:26249- 15- 0
CAS:721942- 53- 6

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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, 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].

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

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

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 7 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.)
---	---

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 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

Colourless to light yellow liquid with coumarin odour; does not mix well with water. Soluble in alcohol, ether.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 132.17

Boiling Range (°C): 248

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 8 of 10

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Range (°C): - 1
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 4.7
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Liquid

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.121
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible.
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): 109
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.
Viscosity: 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

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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).

SKIN

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 9 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the epidermis.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Oral (guinea) pig: LD50 1260 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The degradation activity of the activated sludge in effluent treatment plants should not be affected if this product is discharged directly in low concentrations. Discharge effluent in accordance with local regulations.

Degradability: > 90% BOD5:BODT (Dilution Method).

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- 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

continued...

ANISALDEHYDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

p-anisaldehyde (CAS: 123-11-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for p-anisaldehyde as CAS: 68894-36-0, CAS: 26249-15-0, CAS: 721942-53-6.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
p- anisaldehyde	123- 11- 5, 68894- 36- 0, 26249 - 15- 0, 721942- 53- 6

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: 19-Jul-2017