

# PARAROSANILINE HYDROCHLORIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

PARAROSANILINE HYDROCHLORIDE

### OTHER NAMES

C19-H18-Cl-N3, "benzeneamine, ", "(4-[(4-aminophenyl)(4-imino-2, 5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene)methyl], HCl", "C.I. 42500", "C.I. Basic Red 9, monohydrochloride", p-fuschin

### PRODUCT USE

Used in the manufacture of dyes. As a therapeutic agent in the form of an antifungal agent and against Gram positive bacteria. Used in microscopy for staining bacilli, especially influenza and tubercle in tissue and for acid-fast bacteria using methylene blue as a counter stain. has also been used to dye silk and acrylics, leather and paper.

### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

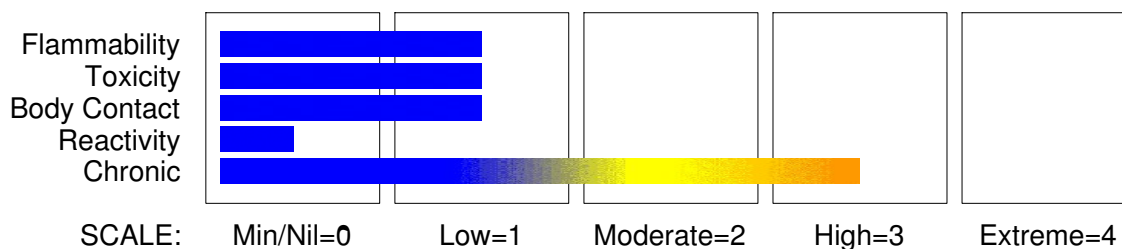
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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### HAZARD RATINGS



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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

Carcinogen Category 1B



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H303 H350

May be harmful if swallowed

May cause CANCER

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Use personal protective equipment as required.

##### Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

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

##### Storage

Store locked up.

##### Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| NAME                         | CAS RN   | %   |
|------------------------------|----------|-----|
| pararosaniline hydrochloride | 569-61-9 | >98 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

- 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



+

+: 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

Remove all ignition sources.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### 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

- pararosaniline hydrochloride: CAS:569- 61- 9 CAS:187112- 40- 9 CAS:131883- 55- 1 CAS:70426- 60- 7

### 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

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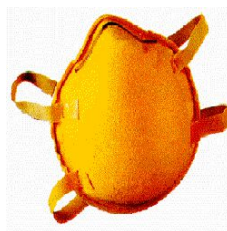
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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

· OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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.

### 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 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:

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 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

Dark-green crystalline powder; does not mix well with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: 323.83

Melting Range (°C): 268- 270 (decomp)

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
Flash Point (°C): Not available  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): 268

## 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

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

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

An epidemiological study indicated an increased incidence of urinary bladder cancer in magenta workers attributable to magenta or one or more of its impurities.

When administered in the diet, the compound induced subcutaneous fibromas, thyroid gland follicular cell adenomas and carcinomas, and Zymbal gland carcinomas in rats of both sexes and squamous cell carcinomas, trichoepitheliomas, sebaceous adenomas of the skin, and hepatocellular carcinomas in male rats. Increased incidences of haematopoietic system tumours in female mice have also been associated with exposure.

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.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg

Tumours of the liver, adrenal cortex, thyroid and sites of application recorded.

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

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## 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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

pararosaniline hydrochloride (CAS: 569-61-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

No data available for pararosaniline hydrochloride as CAS: 187112-40-9, CAS: 131883-55-1, CAS: 70426-60-7.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name              | CAS                                                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| pararosaniline hydrochloride | 569- 61- 9, 187112- 40- 9, 131883- 55- 1, 70426- 60- 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: 12-May-2018