

N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)PIPERAZINE-N'-ETHANESULPHONIC ACID

Version No:2.0
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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ISOPROPYL-BETA-D-THIOGALACTOPYRANOSIDE

OTHER NAMES

C9-H18-O5-S, IPTG

PRODUCT USE

An inducer of beta-galactosidase activity in bacteria. Used to detect lac gene activity during cloning experiments.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

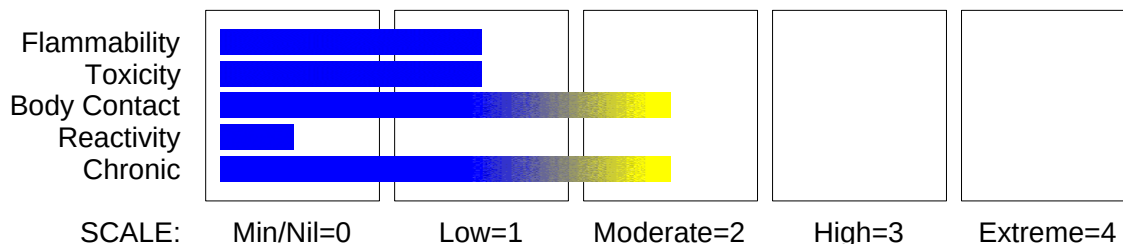
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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Carcinogen Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2B

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW****HAZARD****WARNING**

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H320 H351

Causes eye irritation

Suspected of causing cancer

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Prevention**

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

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

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropyl- beta- D- thiogalactopyranoside	367-93-1	>80
commercial product may contain		
1, 4- dioxane	123-91-1	15

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.

continued...

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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: carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents 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.

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:

1,4-dioxane 500 ppm

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

1,4-dioxane 100 ppm

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

1,4-dioxane 100 ppm

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

1,4-dioxane 100 ppm

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%

continued...

R51 $\geq 2.5\%$
 else $\geq 10\%$
 where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: 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

- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- 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.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| • isopropyl- beta- D- thiogalactopyranoside: | CAS:367- 93- 1 CAS:30323- 26- 3 |
| • 1, 4- dioxane: | CAS:123- 91- 1 CAS:54841- 74- 6 CAS:28347- 88- 8
CAS:39449- 24- 6 CAS:28347- 91- 3 |

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
1, 4- dioxane		500

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.83 ("1,4-DIOXANE")

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

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,

continued...

- 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).

INGREDIENT DATA

1,4-DIOXANE:

NIOSH Ceiling: 1 ppm (30 minutes) - Potential Occupational Carcinogen

Odour Threshold Value: 0.80-172 ppm (detection), 1.8-278 ppm (recognition)

Because findings of both liver and lung tumours occur at high dietary levels (approximately 10000 ppm) and are not seen at inhalation exposures slightly above 100 ppm for 2 years, dioxane is classed by ACGIH as an animal carcinogen of such low potential as to be of little significance as an occupational carcinogen at the recommended TLV-TWA. This is not the view of NIOSH who recommends a 1 ppm ceiling with the belief that the derivation of a safe exposure limit is not now available. The TLV-TWA has been derived from data on the hepatotoxic and nephrotoxic effects in workers and has been set the value to one-tenth of that which is required to produce a significant increase in the occurrence of cancer in animal experiments. Even though it appears that controls can be initiated in plants manufacturing dioxane to reflect the limits set by NIOSH industrial experience indicates that such controls may not be practicable where the solvent is in use.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses.
- 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

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

OTHER

Overalls.

- Impervious protective clothing.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
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)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
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

Upper end of the range

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

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

White powder; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 238.31

Melting Range (°C): 120- 122

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

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): >110

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

log Kow (Prager 1995): - 0.27

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.27

log Kow: -0.27- -0.42

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.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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

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.

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, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.
Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust.
No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

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N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)PIPERAZINE-N'-ETHANESULPHONIC ACID

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

1,4-DIOXANE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4200 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 470 ppm.

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 470ppm/3 d

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7600 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin(rabbit): 515 mg (open)- Mild

Eye(human): 300 ppm/15m

Eye(rabbit): 21 mg (int)- Irritant

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

Brain degenerative changes, kidney tubule changes, urine volume changes, lymphoma including Hodgkin's disease recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for isopropyl-beta-D-thiogalactopyranoside.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

1,4-DIOXANE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:

Yes

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):

1000- 6700

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):

575

log Kow (Prager 1995):

- 0.27

log Kow (Sangster 1997):

- 0.27

log Pow (Verschueren 1983):

- 0.42

Half- life Soil - High (hours):

4320

Half- life Soil - Low (hours):

672

Half- life Air - High (hours):

81

Half- life Air - Low (hours):

8.1

Half- life Surface water - High (hours):

4320

Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):

672

Half- life Ground water - High (hours):

8640

Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):

1344

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):

4320

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):

672

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):

17280

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):

2688

Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):

8.00E+04

Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):

1608

Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):

81

Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):

8.1

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.27- -0.42

Koc: 1.23

Half-life (hr) air: 6.69-9.6

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 4.88E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 10 nil

Bioaccumulation: sig

continued...

N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)PIPERAZINE-N'-ETHANESULPHONIC ACID

Anaerobic effects: no degrd.
Effects on algae and plankton: algae BCF 28500
Degradation Biological: rapid in aerobic
processes Abiotic: v slow hydrol, some photol.

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable
No data available for isopropyl-beta-D-thiogalactopyranoside as CAS: 367-93-1, CAS: 30323
-26-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
isopropyl- beta- D- thiogalactopyranoside	367- 93 - 1, 30323- 26- 3
1, 4- dioxane	123- 91 - 1, 54841- 74- 6, 28347- 88- 8, 39449- 24- 6, 28347- 91- 3

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