

P-DIMETHYLAMINO BENZYLIDINE RHODANINE

Version No:2.0
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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

5-[4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)BENZYLIDENE]RHODANINE

OTHER NAMES

C12-H12-N2-O-S2, C12-H12-N2-O-S2, "rhodanine, 5-(p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)-", "rhodanine, 5-(p-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)-", 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenylmethylene]-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone, 5-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenylmethylene]-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone, p-dimethylaminobenzalrhodanine, p-dimethylaminobenzalrhodanine, p-(dimethylamino)benzal-5-rhodanine, p-(dimethylamino)benzal-5-rhodanine, 5-(p-dimethylaminobenzal)rhodanine, 5-(p-dimethylaminobenzal)rhodanine, "p-dimethylaminobenzylidene rhodamine", "p-dimethylaminobenzylidene rhodamine", 5-(p-dimethylaminobenzoylidene)rhodanine, 5-(p-dimethylaminobenzoylidene)rhodanine,

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent for the determination of silver, gold, mercury, palladium platinum, alkaloids, antipyrin, indican, sulfonamide and urobilinogen.

Also used in the photometric determination of autoradiograms.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

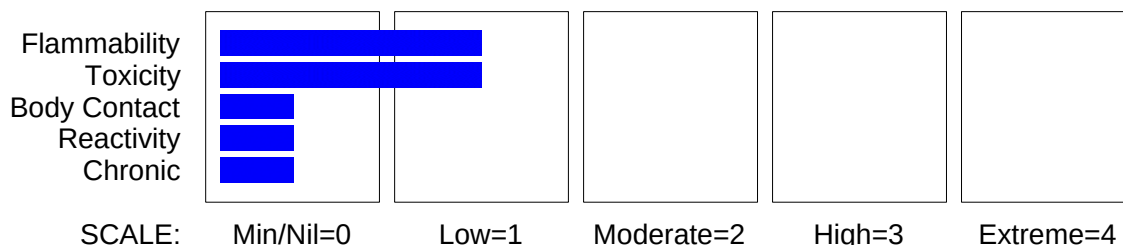
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

- Not hazardous
- No hazards determined by using GHS criteria

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
5- [4- (dimethylamino)benzylidene]rhodanine	536-17-4	>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.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - 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.

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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

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.

DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of sulfur oxides (SO_x) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Sweep up.

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.
- 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 are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Glass container.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry place.

Store in a well-ventilated area.

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.

Keep storage area free of debris, waste and combustibles.

Protect containers against physical damage.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 5- [4- (dimethylamino)benzylidene]rhodanine: CAS:536- 17- 4 CAS:93522- 26- 0 CAS:41259- 57- 8

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

- Chemical goggles.
- 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

PVC gloves.

Rubber gloves.

OTHER

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

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:	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:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Deep red crystalline solid; does not mix with water.
Soluble in acetone and strong acids.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: 264.36
Melting Range (°C): 246- 280 decomp.
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 applicable.
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 applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C): 246

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

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

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

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

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

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 150 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for 5-[4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]rhodanine.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Decontaminate empty containers with water.
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 5-[4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]rhodanine as CAS: 536-17-4, CAS:
93522-26-0, CAS: 41259-57-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
5- [4- (dimethylamino)benzylidene]rhodanine	536 - 17- 4, 93522- 26- 0, 41259- 57- 8

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.

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