Basic Fuchsin

sc-203731

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:
- EXTREME
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Basic Fuchsin

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

Flammable
Health Hazard
Incompatible Substances
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Harmful if swallowed.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Injury produced by cationic dyes range from swelling of the conjunctiva, blood congestion, and discharge of pus to total clouding, necrosis, and sloughing of the cornea.
Animal testing demonstrates that typically, there is an initial staining of the eye that resists washing.

SKIN
- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models).
- Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
- The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
- Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.
- High doses congest the spleen and then cause formation of sarcomas (a type of malignant tumour). Single ring aromatic amines have relatively weak cancer-causing properties, and in animal testing are only harmful in large doses. The polycyclic aromatic amines show a wide range of cancer-causing activity, partly dependent on the position where benzene rings are substituted and the nature of the substituent.
- Most monocyclic arylamines cause deposition of iron-containing proteins in tissues and organs. They cause genetic toxicity and acute toxic effects, but it is not clear whether this is influenced by iron release during the formation of methaemoglobin or red blood cell turnover and the stress associated with these processes. In any case, toxic tissue changes and scarring occur before the development of tumours in the spleen, liver and kidneys.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Fuchs</td>
<td>632-99-5</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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
■ for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)

BASIC TREATMENT
- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mmHg)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- 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.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapors, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.
Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal 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.

#### MAJOR SPILLS
Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

### 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.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorization or permit.

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

#### 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.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
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<td>US - Tennessee</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means “particles not otherwise regulated.”
PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
- 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. Lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocoumatouch

OTHER
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
• Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
• The basic types of engineering controls are
  Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
  Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>337.86</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>482 decomposes</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
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<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
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<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
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<td>Vapor Pressure (mmHG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPEARANCE**  
Odorless crystals or powder, sparingly soluble in water. Aqueous solution, 0.205%, soluble in alcohol.

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**Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymeriation will not occur.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Many arylamines (aromatic amines such as aniline, N-ethylaniline, o-toluidine, xylidine etc. and their mixtures) are hypergolic (ignite spontaneously) with red fuming nitric acid. When the amines are dissolved in triethyamine, ignition occurs at -60 deg. C. or less.
- Various metal oxides and their salts may promote ignition of amine-red fuming nitric acid systems. Soluble materials such as copper(I) oxide, ammonium metavanadate are effective; insoluble materials such as copper(II) oxide, iron(II) oxide, potassium dichromate are also effective.
- Avoid oxidizing agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

rosaniline hydrochloride

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**
- The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3  
  NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
  Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
  **WARNING** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

**CARCINOGEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magenta</td>
<td></td>
<td>2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magenta (containing CI Basic Red 9)</td>
<td>US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens</td>
<td>Reference(s) IARC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Ecotoxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rosaniline hydrochloride</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal Instructions**
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorized landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating
in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

rosaniline hydrochloride (CAS: 632-99-5,8053-09-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - Other DSL substances that are priorities for human health (English)","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.  
■ May produce discomfort of the eyes*.  
* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Suggested codes</th>
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<tr>
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<td>632-99-5</td>
<td>N; R50/53</td>
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<tr>
<td>rosaniline hydrochloride</td>
<td>8053-09-6</td>
<td>N; R50/53</td>
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Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rosaniline hydrochloride</td>
<td>632-99-5, 8053-09-6</td>
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</tbody>
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Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:
OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:
- 1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements
- 1910.133 - Eye and face protection
- 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
- 1910.136 - Occupational foot protection
- 1910.138 - Hand Protection
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1
Foot protection - ANSI Z41
Respirators must be NIOSH approved.