Janus Green B

Material Safety Data Sheet

sc-203740

Hazard Alert Code Key: EXTREME HIGH MODERATE LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Janus Green B

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
C30-H31-Cl-N6, "phenazinium, 3-(diethylamino)-7-((p-dimethylamino)phenyl)azo-5-phenyl, Cl."
"3-(diethylamino)-7-((p-(dimethylamino)phenyl)azo)-5-phenylphenazinium chloride", "Janus Green V"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
* (limited evidence).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

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.
- 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 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.
- 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
- 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. Animal testing has shown that many azo dyes have cancer-causing activity, affecting the liver, bladder and gut. Specific effects in humans are unclear, but some dyes are known to cause mutations. Benzidine and its metabolic products have been detected in the urine of workers exposed to direct azo dyes. Studies have shown a relationship between exposure to benzidine and the development of bladder cancer.
- The azo dyes which are simpler in structure have a specific group that is the responsible for any cancer-causing activity - this group undergoes biochemical oxidation and further reaction to form reactive electrophiles. The DNA adducts formed in this way have been identified. However, this activity is not found in all azo compounds, and, subtle changes to structure can change the cancer-causing activity of the compound, thereby reducing or eliminating it. Complex dyes with more than one azo linkage (double bond between two nitrogen atoms) may be metabolised to produce toxic cancer-causing aromatic amines, such as benzidine.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janus Green B</td>
<td>2869-83-2</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**EYE**
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, 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**
- Periodic medical surveillance should be carried out on persons in occupations exposed to the manufacture or bulk handling of the product and this should include hepatic function tests and urinalysis examination. [ILO Encyclopaedia].

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</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 vapours, 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.

**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

**MINOR SPILLS**
- Clean up all 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 authorisation 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.
- Store at 4 °C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
- Janus Green B: CAS:2869-83-2

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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. 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], [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
- fluorocautchouc

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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
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<td>Viscosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
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<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
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</table>

APPEARANCE
Powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Toxic gases are formed by mixing azo and azido compounds with acids, aldehydes, amides, carbamates, cyanides, inorganic fluorides, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, metals, nitrides, peroxides, phenols, epoxides, acyl halides, and strong oxidising or reducing agents.
- Flammable gases are formed by mixing azo and azido compounds with alkali metals.
- Explosive combination can occur with strong oxidising agents, metal salts, peroxides, and sulfides
- Azo, diazo and azido compounds can detonate especially where organic azides have been sensitised by the addition of metal salts or strong acids.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Janus Green B

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
No data for this material.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

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>Janus Green B</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. 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

Janus Green B (CAS: 2869-83-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- "Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines", "Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)"
- "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Persistently Toxic to the Environment (English)"
- "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (French)"
- "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Persistent and Inherently Toxic to the Environment (PIE) (English)"
- "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the ecological criteria for categorization (English)"
- "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)"
- "Canada List of Prohibited and Restricted Cosmetic Ingredients (The Cosmetic Ingredient "Hotlist")"
- "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)"
- "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)"
- "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants"
- "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants"
- "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)"
- "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air
limited evidence

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janus Green B</td>
<td>2869-83-2</td>
<td>N; R50/53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.

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