1,1'-Diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide

sc-213423

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code

Key:

EXTREME  HIGH  MODERATE  LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
1,1'-Diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
■ Colourant.

SYNONYMS
C23-H23-I-N2, "isocyanine iodide", "Ethyl Red indicator"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE
■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
SKIN
■ Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.
■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
■ Entry into the bloodstream, 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
■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body’s response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
■ 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
■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
■ There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experience with animal studies, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the fetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.
■ 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. Iodine and iodides, may give rise to local allergic reactions such as hives, rupture of skin blood vessels, pain in joints or diseases of the lymph nodes.
■ Iodine and iodides cause goiter and diminished as well as increased activity of the thyroid gland. A toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine is characterized by excessive saliva production, head cold, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, inflammation of the bronchi and mouth cavity, inflated parotid gland, and various skin rashes. Swelling and inflammation of the throat, irritated and swollen eyes and lung swelling may also occur. Swelling of the glottis, necessitating a tracheotomy has been reported. Use of iodides in frequency can cause fetal death, severe goiter, hypothyroidism and the cretinoid appearance of the newborn.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>2</td>
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```
NAME          CAS RN   %
1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide  634-21-9 >98
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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK.
■ At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.
■ Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded because to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non-availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor.
■ NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting.
■ REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY:
■ 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.
■ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
■ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. (ICSC20305/20307).

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 Center 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 or hair contact occurs:
  - Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center.
  - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
- Treat symptomatically.

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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 edema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary edema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

**FIRE FIGHTING**
- Alert Emergency Responders 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 course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- 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 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.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen iodide, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION  
Glasses: Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
Respirator: Particulate

### 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.  
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).  
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.  
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
- Alert Emergency Responders 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 course.  
- Consider evacuation.  
- Stop leak if safe to do so.  
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.  
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.  
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.  
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.  
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.  
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.  
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

##### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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**PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>evacuation direction</th>
<th>half downwind distance</th>
<th>From IERG (Canada/Australia)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Isolation Distance</td>
<td>Wind direction</td>
<td>Downwind Protection</td>
<td>Isolation Distance</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Distance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Downwind Protection Distance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>250 meters</td>
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### FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.


6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.
ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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.

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.

- 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

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials:
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C):
- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
- low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.* In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS
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>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)</td>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
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<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)</td>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
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<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

MATERIAL DATA

1,1'-DlETHYL-2,4'-CYANINE IODIDE:
- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
- At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.
- NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers’ responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:
- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

**HANDS/FEET**
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

**NOTE:** The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Frequency and duration of contact,
- Chemical resistance of glove material,
- Glove thickness and
- Dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739);
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

**OTHER**
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

**RESPIRATOR**
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

**OTHER**
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

**RESPIRATOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
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<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:
- Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
- PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

**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 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crushing dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>454.36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>316.4 - 320</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Partly miscible</td>
</tr>
<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 Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE
Green crystalline powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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. Disposal (if all else fails)

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

1,1'-DIETHYL-2,4'-CYANINE IODIDE:

- Algae are generally susceptible to dyes, but the inhibitory effect is thought to be related to light inhibition at high dye concentrations, rather than a direct inhibitory effect of the dyes. This effect may account for up to 50% of the inhibition observed.
- Virtually all dyes from all chemically distinct groups are prone to fungal oxidation but there are large differences between fungal species with respect to their catalysing power and dye selectivity. A clear relationship between dye structure and fungal dye biodegradability has not been established. Fungal degradation of aromatic structures is a secondary metabolic event that starts when nutrients (C, N and S) become limiting. Therefore, while the enzymes are optimally expressed under starving conditions, supplementation of energy substrates and nutrients are necessary for propagation of the cultures.
- Many dyes are visible in water at concentrations as low as 1 mg/l. Textile-processing waste waters, typically with a dye content in the range 10-200 mg/l are therefore usually highly coloured and discharge in open waters presents an aesthetic problem. As dyes are designed to be chemically and phototically stable, they are highly persistent in natural environments. It is thus unlikely that they, in general, will give positive results in short-term tests for aerobic biodegradability. The release of dyes may therefore present an ecotoxic hazard and introduces the potential danger of bioaccumulation that may eventually affect man by transport through the food chain.
- Iodine is an important element in studies of environmental protection and human health, global-scale hydrologic processes and nuclear nonproliferation. Biogeochemical cycling of iodine is complex, because iodine occurs in multiple oxidation states and as inorganic and organic species that may be hydrophilic, atmospheric, and biophilic. Experiments illustrate complex behavior with various processes occurring, including iodate reduction, irreversible retention or mass loss of iodide, and rate-limited and nonlinear sorption. There was an appreciable iodate reduction to iodide, presumably mediated by the structural Fe(II) in some clay minerals; therefore, careful attention must be given to potential interconversion among species when interpreting the biogeochemical behavior of iodine in the environment.
- Iodine (I2) is electrochemically reduced to ionic iodide by natural processes but humic acid appears to promote the reaction. The different oxidation species of iodine have markedly different sorption properties. Hence, changes in iodine redox states can greatly affect the mobility of iodine in the environment. A major microbial role has been suggested in the past to account for at least some of these redox changes. Both soluble ferrous iron and sulfide, as well as iron monosulfide (FeS) were shown to abiotically reduce iodate to iodide. These results indicate that ferric iron and/or sulfate reducing bacteria are capable of mediating both direct, enzymatic, as well as abiotic reduction of iodate in natural anaerobic environments.
- Environmental and geological evidence indicates that iodine can become associated with natural organic matter (NOM) in soils and sediments. Previous studies have shown that iodine (including 129I) can be strongly retained in organic-rich surface soils and that soluble iodine may be associated with dissolved humic material. Iodine and iodate undergo an abiotic pseudo first-order reaction with peat leading to either reduction of iodate or iodine to iodide or incorporation of the iodine atoms into the organic matrix. Iodine appears to be incorporated in sphagnum peat by aromatic substitution for hydrogen on phenolic constituents of the peat.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-cyanine iodide</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DOT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols:</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Hazard class or Division:</th>
<th>6.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification Numbers:</td>
<td>UN2811</td>
<td>PG:</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label Codes:</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Special provisions:</td>
<td>IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging:</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Packaging: Non-bulk:</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions:</td>
<td>IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33</td>
<td>Passenger aircraft/rail:</td>
<td>25 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity Limitations:</td>
<td>Cargo only: 100 kg</td>
<td>Vessel stowage: Location:</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging:</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Vessel stowage: Location:</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity Limitations:</td>
<td>Cargo only: 100 kg</td>
<td>Vessel stowage: Location:</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel stowage:</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Air Transport IATA:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICAO/IATA Class:</th>
<th>6.1</th>
<th>ICAO/IATA Subrisk:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN/ID Number:</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>Packing Group:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions:</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shipping Name:** TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 1,1’-DIETHYL-2,4’-CYANINE IODIDE)*

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMDG Class:</th>
<th>6.1</th>
<th>IMDG Subrisk:</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Number:</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>Packing Group:</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMS Number:</td>
<td>F-A,S-A</td>
<td>Special provisions:</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Quantities:</td>
<td>500 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shipping Name:** TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains 1,1’-diethyl-2,4’-cyanine iodide)

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**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

1,1’-diethyl-2,4’-cyanine iodide (CAS: 634-21-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

*Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)*, *US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory*

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**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

**LIMITED EVIDENCE**

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible skin sensitizer*.
- May possibly be harmful to the fetus/embryo*.

* (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the mixture 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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