

# Fast Garnet GBC base

sc-215019

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Fast Garnet GBC base

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### 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

C14-H15-N3, CH3-C6-H4-N2-C6-H3-NH2-CH3, o-AAT, "Hidaco oil yellow", aminoazotoluene, 2-methyl-4-((methylphenyl)azo)benzenamine, "4' -amino-2, 3' -azotoluene", 2-amino-5-azotoluene, "4' -amino-2:3' -azotoluene", OAAT, "Organol Yellow 2T", "Oil Yellow 21", "Somalia yellow R", "Oil yellow 2681", o-aminoazotoluol, "Sudan yellow RRA", "Oil yellow AT", "4-amino-2' , 3-dimethylazobenzene", tolazotoluidine, "Oil yellow A", "4' -amino-2, 3' -dimethylazobenzene", o-tolueneazo-o-toluidine, "Oil yellow C", o-AT, "Tulabase fast garnet GB", "Oil yellow I", "Brasilazina oil yellow R", "Tulabase fast garnet GBC", "Oil yellow 2R", "butter yellow", "Waxakol yellow NL", "Oil yellow T", "2' , 3-dimethyl-4-aminoazobenzene", 5-(o-tolylazo)-2-aminotoluene, "Fast garnet GBC base", 4-(o-tolylazo)-o-toluidine, "Fast oil yellow", "Fast yellow AT"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	3		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

May cause CANCER.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, 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.

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#### EYE

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

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#### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures.

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■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ 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 using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse 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.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.

Azo dyes as a class are a concern for their potential induction of mutagenicity and carcinogenicity

Reductive cleavage or degradation into component aromatic amines is one of the mechanisms leading to the genotoxicity of azo dyes. The aromatic amines that arise from the azo reduction and cleavage of azo dyes are thought to be activated as mutagens through their N-oxidation by cytochrome P450 isozymes. The N-hydroxylarylamines that are formed may be further glucuronated (activated) or acetylated (inactivated), which may influence their mutagenicity. Under acidic pH, they form reactive nitrenium ions that can alkylate bases in DNA, particularly the nucleophilic centres in guanine. This mechanism is thought to contribute to the carcinogenicity of many azo dyes, and as a result, azo dyes should be assessed for

toxicity and classified similarly to their component amines.

Many azo dyes (aromatic amines) have been found to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals, affecting the liver, urinary bladder and intestines. Specific toxicity effects in humans have not been established but some dyes are known to be mutagenic. Benzidine and its metabolic derivatives have been detected in the urine of workers exposed to Direct azo dyes. An epidemiological study of silk dyers and painters with multiple exposures to benzidine based and other dyes indicate a strong association with bladder cancer.

Not all azo dyes are genotoxic, only those dyes that contain either phenylenediamine or benzidine in the molecule would become mutagenic.

Therefore, phenylenediamine and benzidine are the major mutagenic moieties of carcinogenic azo dyes. Many functional groups (i.e. NO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>2</sub>) within the molecules of these amines affected their genotoxicities. Many aromatic amines are carcinogenic and/or mutagenic.

This appears to involve bioactivation by various organs and/ or bacterial intervention

The simplest azo dyes, which raise concern, have an exocyclic amino-group that is the key to any carcinogenicity for it is this group which undergoes biochemical N-oxidation and further reaction to reactive electrophiles. The DNA adducts formed by covalent binding through activated nitrogen have been identified. However not all azo compounds possess this activity and delicate alterations to structure vary the potential of carcinogenicity / acid, reduces or eliminates the effect. Complex azo dyes consisting of more than one azo (N=N) linkage may be metabolised to produce complexed carcinogenic aromatic amines such as benzidine.

The carcinogenic aromatic amines are generally recognized to be bioactivated in two steps: N-hydroxylation catalyzed by cytochrome P450 enzymes to give N-hydroxyarylamines and subsequent acetyl-CoA-dependent o-acetylation. The N-acetoxy esters formed by acetylation of hydroxylamines are reactive electrophiles which give rise to covalent DNA-adduct probably via the loss of an active anion, which yields a nitrenium ion.

In the past, azo colorants based on benzidine, 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (o-tolidine), and 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine (o-dianisidine) have been synthesized in large amounts and numbers. Studies in exposed workers have demonstrated that the azoreduction of benzidine-based dyes occurs in man. The metabolic conversion of benzidine-, 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine- and 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine-based dyes to their (carcinogenic) amine precursors in vivo is a general phenomenon that must be considered for each member of this class of chemicals.

Azo dyes containing phenylenediamine are mutagenic in certain assays most likely due to the formation of oxidized p-phenylenediamine. p-Phenylenediamine are oxidised by the liver microsomal enzymes (S9). Pure p-phenylenediamine is non-mutagenic but becomes mutagenic

after it is oxidized. Modification of the moieties that can be metabolized to p-phenylenediamine by sulfonation, carboxylation or copper complexation eliminated the mutagenic responses.

Bioavailability of azo dyes also determines whether they are to be metabolically converted to carcinogens. As a majority of azo pigments are based on 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, much of the available experimental data are focused on this group. Long-term animal carcinogenicity studies performed with pigments based on 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine did not show a carcinogenic effect. Hence, it is very unlikely that occupational exposure to insoluble azo pigments would be associated with a substantial risk of (bladder) cancer in man. According to current EU regulations, azo dyes based on benzidine, 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine and 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine have been classified as carcinogens of category 2 as "substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man" This is not the case for 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine-based azo pigments.

It is also postulated that some of the aromatic amines metabolically produced from azo dyes may be responsible for the induction of autoimmune diseases such as lupus. This is probably due to the fact that lupus inducing drugs are amines in nature. They also have the similar metabolic activation pathways as the human bladder procarcinogens. The only difference between lupus inducing drugs and procarcinogens is that carcinogens interact with DNA to form covalent adducts which produce mutations, while lupus inducing drugs interact with DNA to provoke the immunoresponses.

Azo dyes are widely used in industry. A large amount of these dyes are discharged into streams and rivers, and they are considered as an environmental pollutant. Some of these compounds may accumulate into food chains and eventually reach the human body through ingestion. Intestinal microbiota and to a lesser extent, the liver enzymes, are responsible for the cleavage of azo dyes into aromatic amines. Some of human endogenous bacteria that contaminate bladder can metabolically activate aromatic amines that are produced from azo dyes (procarcinogens). The addition of the nitro-group to these aromatic amines would convert them into direct mutagens.

These findings may also explain, partly, the close relationships between chronic infection and cancer development.

Skin bacteria are thought to be responsible for cleavage of certain azo dyes to produce carcinogens; of importance are dye-stuffs found in cosmetics, hair dyes, textiles and tattoo inks .

Several in vitro and in vivo studies suggest that certain azo dyes may be reductively cleaved when applied to the skin also under aerobic conditions. Results obtained with the various azo dyes suggest that reductive cleavage to aromatic amines has to be considered a significant degradation pathway. It is generally thought that about 30% of the dye may be cleaved in this manner.

From the available literature, on this chemical class of azo dyes, it can be deduced that all azo dyes which are split into carcinogenic arylamines are possible carcinogens.

Both water-soluble and lipophilic azo dyes of this class have been shown experimentally to undergo cleavage to potential carcinogens.

When administered in the diet the compound induced hepatomas and lung tumours and lung hemangioendotheliomas in mice and liver adenomas, hepatocellular and other liver carcinomas, and cholangiomas in male rats, hepatocellular carcinomas in male hamsters and hepatomas and urinary bladder papillomas and urinary bladder papillary and transitional cell carcinomas in hamsters of both sexes. Of four dogs who survived feeding with the compound, two developed carcinomas of the urinary bladder, one an adenocarcinoma of the liver and gall bladder and one an adenocarcinoma of the gall bladder with a cholangioma and a hepatoma in the liver. Repeated dermal applications of the compound induced liver tumours in mice. Subcutaneous injection into mice induced lung tumours in both sexes, local fibrosarcomas in female mice and hepatomas in female mice and rats.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	97-56-3	>99

### 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 Center or a doctor.

#### 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.

#### SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

#### INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### 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

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

#### **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.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 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.

#### **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.

### **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

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.

### **Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

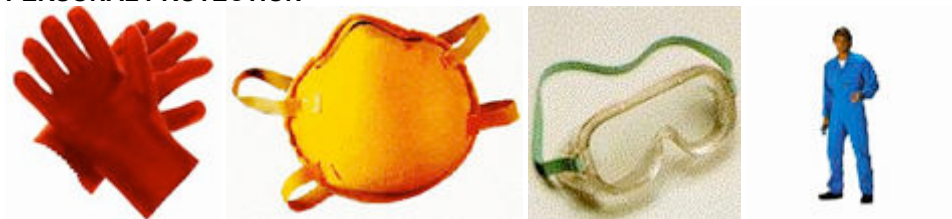
#### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (Particulates not otherwise)		5						(n)

Contaminants	regulated Respirable fraction)		
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

### HANDS/FEET

■ 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- 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.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Neoprene gloves.

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

- fluorocarbon
  - polyvinyl chloride
- Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet/ min. with a minimum of 125 feet/ min. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	225.32
Melting Range (°F)	213.8- 215.6	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Gas group	IIA		

### APPEARANCE

Reddish-brown to yellowish crystals. Soluble in alcohol, ether, oils and fats; slightly soluble in water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 3

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

### C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 3:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LDLo: 1500 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Oral (Rat) LD: 1500 mg/kg	
Oral (Mouse) LD: 800 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD: 1200 mg/kg	
Oral (Dog) LD50: 300 mg/kg	

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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· NOTE: Detailed analysis of the molecular structure, by various Authorities/ Agencies and in other cases by Chemwatch, indicates that the azo colourant can split off carcinogenic arylamines.

The azo linkage is considered the most labile portion of an azo dye. The linkage easily undergoes enzymatic breakdown, but thermal or photochemical breakdown may also take place. The breakdown results in cleavage of the molecule and in release of the component amines. Water solubility determines the ultimate degradation pathways of the dyes. For example the azo linkage of many azo pigments is, due to very low solubility in water, not available for intracellular enzymatic breakdown but may be susceptible to endogenous micro-organisms found in the bladder or in the gut.

After cleavage of the azo linkage by bacteria, the component aromatic amines are absorbed in the intestine and excreted in the urine. Twenty-two of the component amines are recognised as potential human carcinogens, and/or several of them have shown carcinogenic potential on experimental animals. Sulfonation of the dye reduces the toxicity by enhancement of the excretion.

The component amines which may be released from azo dyes are mostly aromatic amines (compounds where an amine group or amine-generating group(s) are connected to an aryl moiety). In general, aromatic amines known as carcinogenic may be grouped into five groups

- Anilines, e.g. o-toluidine.
- Extended anilines, e.g. benzidine.
- Fused ring amines, e.g. 2-naphthylamine.
- Aminoazo and other azo compounds, e.g. 4-(phenylazo)aniline.
- Heterocyclic amines.

The aromatic amines containing moieties of anilines, extended anilines and fused ring amines are components of the majority of the industrially important azo dyes.

Reductive fission of the azo group, either by intestinal bacteria or by azo reductases of the liver and extra-hepatic tissues can cause benzidine-based aromatic amines to be released. Such breakdown products have been detected in animal experiments as well as in man (urine). Mutagenicity, which has been observed with numerous azo colourants in in vitro test systems, and the carcinogenicity in animal experiments are attributed to the release of amines and their subsequent metabolic activation. There are now epidemiological indications that occupational exposure to benzidine-based azo colourants can increase the incidence of bladder carcinoma.

The acute toxicity of azo dyes is low. However, potential health effects are recognised.

Despite a very broad field of application and exposure, sensitising properties of azo dyes have been identified in relatively few reports. Red azoic dyes have been linked to allergic contact dermatitis in heavily exposed workers. Furthermore, textiles coloured with disperse azo dyes have caused allergic dermatitis in a few cases.

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

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen

[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002].

Reproductive effector in mice

### CARCINOGEN

C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 3	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65
C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 3	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	LOW	LOW	LOW	MED

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

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

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### C.I. Solvent Yellow 3 (CAS: 97-56-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN\* List (\*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which production, use or other presence must be reported", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens", "US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Washington Class A toxic air pollutants: Known and Probable Carcinogens", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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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](http://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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Issue Date: May-9-2008

Print Date: Nov-30-2010