Infosafe No™	1CHCB	Issue Date : January 2018	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **TARTRAZINE Yellow (C.I. 19140)**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier TARTRAZINE Yellow (C.I. 19140)

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

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SA 5013 Australia

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use A dye for wool and silks; a dye in pesticide formulations; as colourant in foods (confectionery, soft drinks, instant puddings, flavoured chips, cereals (corn flakes, muesli, etc.), cake mixes, pastries, custard powder, soups, sauces, some rices (like paella, risotto, etc.), kool-aid, ice cream, ice lollies, candy, chewing gum, marzipan, jam, jelly, gelatins, marmalade, mustard, horseradish, yogurt, noodles, pickles and other pickled products, certain brands of fruit squash, fruit cordial, chips, tim tams, and many convenience foods together with glycerin, lemon and honey products), soaps, sanitizing solutions, cosmetics, shampoos and other hair products, moisturizers, crayons, stamp dyes and medications (vitamins, antacids, medicinal capsules and certain prescription drugs); and in biochemistry as an adsorption-elution indicator for chloride estimations.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
4,5-Dihydro-5-oxo-1-(4-sulfophenyl)-4-((4-sulfophenyl)azo)-1H-pyrazole -3-carboxylic Acid Trisodium Salt	
FD&C Yellow No. 5	
C.I. 19140	
Acid yellow 23	
TARTRAZINE Yellow	TL001

Other Information EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Sensitization - Respiratory: Category 1
Sensitization - Skin: Category 1

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s) H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Pictogram (s) Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P261 Avoid breathing dust.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Disposal	P304+P341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Solid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Tartrazine	1934-21-0	100 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Wash affected area thoroughly with copious amounts of running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention in severe cases, or if irritation develops.
Eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occur, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelids(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-effected eye. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, nitrogen and its compounds, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide gas (occasionally), oxides of sulfur and other sulfur compounds.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May burn but do not ignite readily. Runoff may pollute waterways. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive fumes. Containers may explode when heated. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.
Decomposition Temp.	> 251 °C.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage and prevent from entering drains

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container tightly closed. Operations should be carried out in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in a tightly closed container, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Product is hygroscopic. Take precautions to avoid contact with atmospheric moisture. Keep away from water. Combustible materials should be stored away from extreme heat and away from strong oxidizing agents.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8 hour day, and 5 day week has not been established by Safe Work Australia for this product. There is a blanket limit of 10 mg/m³ for dusts when limits have not otherwise been established.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	Bright orange/yellow powder.
Odour	Odourless.
Decomposition Temperature	> 251 °C.
Melting Point	> 251 °C (decomposes); > 300 °C (decomposes).
Solubility in Water	Soluble (300 mg/mL in water).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Slightly soluble in ethanol (0.8 mg/mL) and in ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (20 mg/mL).
Specific Gravity	1.93
pH	7.5 10g/L aqueous solution.
Volatile Component	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100 °C.
Flammability	Combustible.
Explosion Properties	There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.
Molecular Weight	534.37
Other Information	Spectral Properties: Lambda max: 425 nm in water. The aqueous solution is not changed by HCl but becomes redder with sodium hydroxide.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage conditions; however, material can decompose above 251 °C. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from the air.
Conditions to Avoid	Temperatures above 151 °C, dust generation, moisture, strong oxidants and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Water/moisture, strong acids, strong bases, oxidising agents and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products	Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, nitrogen and its compounds, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide gas (occasionally), oxides of sulfur and other sulfur compounds.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information	To the best of our knowledge, the toxicological properties of this material have not been fully investigated.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause gastric disturbances and electrolytic imbalance. May cause changes in teeth and supporting structures.
Inhalation	Inhalation of dust may cause respiratory tract irritation. Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism. May cause an allergic reaction in certain susceptible people.
Skin	May cause skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction in certain susceptible people.
Eye	May cause mild to moderate eye irritation.
Skin Sensitisation	Human Exposure Studies: Thirty-three patients with chronic urticaria and angioneurotic oedema whose case history suggested a possible link between exacerbations of the symptoms and ingestion of food additives or with acute exacerbations of the disease without any known triggering event were challenged orally in a double-blind study with increasing doses of the following additives: sodium benzoate, sodium metabisulfite and tartrazine and lactose as placebo. Among 132 oral provocation tests 11 (8.3%) were positive (appearance of acute urticaria/angioneurotic edema): 4 (12.1%) to tartrazine. There was no reaction to placebo and no serious reaction was observed. Under the conditions used, oral provocation tests proved to be feasible, safe and useful in the routine investigation of chronic urticaria and angioneurotic oedema.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed in the IARC Monographs.
Reproductive Toxicity	Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.
Chronic Effects	Overexposed person may notice discolouration of the skin. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation. Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism.
Mutagenicity	Mutagenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability	Soluble in ware persistence is unlikely.
Mobility	When released to moist soil, tartrazine will exist as the anion in the environment. Anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to organic solids and clay than their neutral counterparts.
Environmental Fate	Terrestrial Fate: If released to moist soil, tartrazine will dissociate to the free acid ion. Anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to organic solids and clay than their neutral counterparts. Volatilization from dry or moist soil surfaces is not expected and thus it will not partition to the atmosphere. Aquatic Fate: If released to water, tartrazine is expected to exist as the anion. Anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to suspended solids and sediment than their neutral counterparts. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process because it is an anion in dissociated form. According to a classification scheme, BCF of less than 3, suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low, provided the compound is not altered physically or chemically once released into the environment. Tartrazine in distilled water exposed to sunlight exhibited a half-life of 300 days. Tartrazine passed through pilot scale treatment activated sludge processes relatively unchanged, indicating that biodegradation is not an important environmental fate process. Atmospheric Fate: Tartrazine is a salt and therefore will not partition to the atmosphere.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems. BCFs of <0.29 and <3.0 were measured for tartrazine at 600 and 60 µg/L, respectively, in carp. According to a classification scheme, these BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low, provided the compound is not altered physically or chemically once released into the environment.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	C16-H9-N4-Na3-O9-S2.

...End Of MSDS...