

SDS no. CXTAZ20W • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2023-01-29

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name

TARTRAZINE Yellow (C.I. 19140)

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.), koolaid, 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 adsorptionelution indicator for chloride estimations.

Supplier's details

Name Address	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd 38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
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Emergency phone number

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SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Respiratory sensitizer, Cat. 1

- Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Precautionary statement(s)	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P321	Specific treatment (see on this label).
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight: 534.37

Components

Component	Concentration
Acid Yellow (CAS no.: 1934-21-0; EC no.: 217-699-5)	100 - 100 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Respiratory sensitizer, Cat. 1; Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H317	- May cause an allergic skin reaction; H334 - May cause allergy or asthma
symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
In case of skin contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
In case of eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.
If swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

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

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.

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.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 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 incompatibilities

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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face 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.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Normally not required but if in doubt ensure hand protection should complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Appearance Color Odor Odor threshold Melting point/freezing point Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range Flammability Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit Flash point Explosive properties

Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature Oxidizing properties pH Kinematic viscosity Solubility

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) Vapor pressure Evaporation rate Density and/or relative density Relative vapor density

Particle characteristics

No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes No data available. Solid Bright orange/yellow powder. No data available. Odourless. No data available. > 251 °C (decomposes); > 300 °C (decomposes). No data available. No data available. No data available. No data available. 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. No data available. > 251 °C. No data available. 7.5 10g/L aqueous solution. No data available. Solubility in Water: Soluble (300 mg/mL in water). [13] Solubility in Organic Solvents: Slightly soluble in ethanol (0.8 mg/mL) and in ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (20 mg/mL). No data available. No data available. No data available. Specific Gravity: 1.93 No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

Other Information: Spectral Properties: Lambda max: 425 nm in water. The aqueous solution is not changed by HCl but becomes redder with sodium hydroxide.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials

Chemical stability

Stable under normal storage conditions; however, material can decompose above 251 °C. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from the air.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal use conditions.

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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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 corrosion/irritation

May cause skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction in certain susceptible people.

Serious eye damage/irritation

May cause mild to moderate eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Additional information

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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Soluble in ware persistence is unlikely.

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 μ g/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.

Mobility in soil

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.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

Other adverse effects

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.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Sewage disposal

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 μ g/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.

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)

Not dangerous goods

IMDG Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: NS

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer

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