

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## 2-aminoanthraquinone SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****Product identifier**

Product name: 2-aminoanthraquinone

CAS: 117-79-3

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses: For R&amp;D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

**Company Identification**

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

## GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: 2-aminoanthraquinone

Common names and synonyms: 2-aminoanthraquinone

CAS number: 117-79-3  
EC number: 204-208-4  
Concentration: 100%

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound may be absorbed through the skin and may cause irritation. It is a positive animal carcinogen. When heated to decomposition this material emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. (NTP, 1992)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

### **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

Flash point data for this compound are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### **Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

### **Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES. Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Environmental precautions: Do not let product enter drains. Methods for cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Separated from strong oxidants. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep in a dry place.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

### Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

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

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation (not if powder).

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Red needle-like crystals or dark brown granular solid. (NTP, 1992)

Colour: Red needles from alcohol, acetic acid

Odour:	no data available
Melting point/freezing point:	302°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	261°C(lit.)
Flammability:	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	146°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	less than 1 mg/mL at 63° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Kow = 3.31
Vapour pressure:	4.12E-09mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density:	1.383 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides. Reacts with strong oxidants.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible. 2-AMINOANTHRAQUINONE may react with strong oxidizing agents. Forms salts with mineral acids. Can be acylated or alkylated on the nitrogen atom and nitrated or sulfonylated in the ring (NTP, 1992).

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing and/or reducing agents.

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral >3200 mg/kg bw

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

**Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

**Carcinogenicity**

No data are available in humans. Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. OVERALL EVALUATION: Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

**Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

**STOT-single exposure**

no data available

**STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

**Aspiration hazard**

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information****Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available



Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

#### **Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: 2-Aminoanthraquinone, present at 100 mg/L, reached 1% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1).

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

BCF values of 18-46 and 27-43 were measured in fish for 2-aminoanthraquinone using carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) which were exposed over a 6-week period to test chemical concentrations of 5 and 50 mg/L, respectively(1). According to a classification scheme(3), these BCF ranges suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

#### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of 2-aminoanthraquinone is estimated as 4,300(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.31(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-aminoanthraquinone is expected to have slight mobility in soil.

#### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### **Disposal methods**

##### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

##### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3276 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3276 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3276 (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: NITRILES, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: NITRILES, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: NITRILES, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### Special precautions for user

no data available

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

**European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

**EC Inventory**

Listed.

**United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Listed.

**China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Listed.

**(PICCS)**

Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

**IECSC)**

Listed.

**Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Not Listed.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

**Abbreviations and acronyms**

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:  
[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:  
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

### Other Information

Other melting points: 289-292°C.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any