

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Disodium L-glutamate 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: Disodium L-glutamate

CAS: 16690-92-9

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

Relevant identified uses: For R&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**

Eye irritation, Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

none

Disposal

none

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: Disodium L-glutamate

Common names and synonyms: Disodium L-glutamate

CAS number: 16690-92-9
EC number: 240-733-5
Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Large oral doses in humans have provoked burning sensation, facial pressure, chest pains, dyspnea, somnolence, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, nausea and vomiting. Susceptible individuals may experience an allergic response.

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound emits toxic fumes when heated to decomposition. (NTP, 1992)

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

SRP Idiosyncratic reaction/: No decontamination measures have been reported. No antidotes exist. Supportive measures: Follow with ECG and cardiac evaluation if chest pain persists. Alert patient to avoid foods with MSG.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this compound should be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data are not available for this chemical, but it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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

Store in airtight containers.

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 tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: White or off-white crystalline powder with a slight peptone-like odor. pH (0.2% solution)7.0. (NTP, 1992)

Colour:	White free flowing crystals or crystalline powder
Odour:	Practically odorless
Melting point/freezing point:	450° F (Decomposes) (NTP, 1992)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	333.8° C at 760mmHg
Flammability:	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	155.7° C
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	Between 6,7 and 7,2 (5% solution)
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	no data available
Density and/or relative density:	1.409g/cm ³
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

no data available

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Acidic salts, such as MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE, are generally soluble in water. The resulting solutions contain moderate concentrations of hydrogen ions and have pHs of less than 7.0. They react as acids to neutralize bases. These neutralizations generate heat, but less or far less than is generated by neutralization of inorganic acids, inorganic oxoacids, and carboxylic acid. They usually do not react as either oxidizing agents or reducing agents but such behavior is not impossible. Many of these compounds catalyze organic reactions.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of oxides of /nitrogen and sodium oxide/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat female oral 15800 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 available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

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

The following genera of bacteria have the enzymatic capability to degrade L-glutamic acid: Micrococcus, Brevibacterium, Corynebacterium, Arthrobacter and Microbacterium(1). Grab sample data, using radiolabeled monosodium glutamate and deep sea water and coastal estuarine water with their respective sediments, demonstrated that the glutamate ion should biodegrade rapidly in the environment(2). Samples were incubated for 19 days at temperatures from -1.5 to 1.5 deg C. Rates of uptake were measured with overall utilization of the substrate. At a concentration of 240 ug/120 mL, 5.46 ug monosodium glutamate/day was incorporated into the microbial population while a total of 16.07 ug/day were metabolized. At a concentration of 600 ug/120 mL, 12.0 ug monosodium glutamate/day was incorporated into the microbial population while a total of 40.15 ug/day were metabolized. At a concentration of 1200 ug/120 mL, 23.19 ug monosodium glutamate/day was incorporated into the microbial population while a total of 84.46 ug/day were metabolized. At a concentration of 3600 ug/120 mL, 36.76 ug monosodium glutamate/day was incorporated into the microbial population while a total of 123.46 ug/day was metabolized(2).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 1 was calculated in fish for monosodium glutamate(SRC), using a water solubility of 3.85×10^5 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of monosodium glutamate is estimated as 4(SRC), using a water solubility of 3.85×10^5 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that monosodium glutamate is expected to have very high 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: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

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

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Not Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

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

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/>

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