

# Carmine

sc-214668



The Power is Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

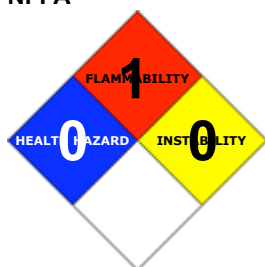
### PRODUCT NAME

Carmine

### 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

C22-H2O-O13-Alx, "3, 5, 6, 8-tetrahydroxy-1-methyl-9, 10-dioxo-7-[3, 4, 5-trihydroxy-6-", "(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]anthracene-2-carboxylic acid, aluminium salt", "carmine certified", "EEC Food Colour No. E120", "carmine alum lake", "alum lake of carminic acid", cochineal, "cochenille dye", "C.I. Natural Red 4", "C.I. 75470 (aluminium salt)", "C.I. 75470 (aluminum salt)", "B-rose liquid", "Merck Carmine Gurr Certistain 34017"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	0	
Body Contact:	0	Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW RISK

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

##### 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.

##### SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- 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 adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, 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

- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

<p>

Exposure to small quantities may induce hypersensitivity reactions characterized by acute bronchospasm, hives (urticaria), deep dermal wheals (angioneurotic edema), running nose (rhinitis) and blurred vision . Anaphylactic shock and skin rash (non-thrombocytopenic purpura) may occur.

<p>

Some anthraquinone (also known as anthracenedione) dyes are carcinogenic while others are positive allergens which cause hypersensitivity responses in unsensitised humans or cause or cause immunotoxic responses. Some of these dyes cause dermatitis whilst others produce slight teratogenic effects when administered intraperitoneally to pregnant mice. Information on the neurotoxic effects and metabolism on most members of this class of dyes is missing.

Anthraquinones are classified with a large number of other quinone molecules that can be derived from aromatic molecules such as benzene, naphthalene, and anthracene. Reactive oxygen species generated by metabolism of a variety of quinones may be associated with DNA damage or activation of signaling pathways involved in initiation, promotion, and progression of carcinogenesis. A high percentage (36/80) of phenolic anthraquinones have been reported to be mutagenic in Salmonella.

Quinone molecules can be reduced to a relatively stable hydroquinone, which usually is not associated with oxidative stress, or they may be reduced in a one-electron reduction to semiquinone free radicals that give rise to superoxide anions, hydrogen peroxide, and other reactive oxygen species. Quinones may be produced from benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, estrogens, and catecholamines and give rise to reactive oxygen species that can damage DNA and other cellular macromolecules and activate signaling pathways. These molecular events may be associated with the initiation, promotion, and progression of carcinogenesis.

Exposure to large doses of Aluminum has been connected with the degenerative brain disease Alzheimer's Disease.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
carmine	1390-65-4	50
contains as the essential ingredient		
<a href="#">carminic acid</a>	1260-17-9	50

## 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 eyes: · Wash out immediately with water. · If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

### 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

■ Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	> 1.0
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>), metal oxides, 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 all spills immediately.  
· Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.

### MAJOR SPILLS

■ Moderate hazard.  
· CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.  
· 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

- Glass container.
- 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 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	carmine (Aluminum welding fumes)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	carmine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)	10	(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	carmine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	carmine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carmine (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carmine (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	carmine (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carmine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	carmine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	carmine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	carmine (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	carmine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	carmine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	carminic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)	10	(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	carminic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	carminic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carminic acid (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carminic acid (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	carminic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carminic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	carminic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	carminic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	carminic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	carminic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
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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.

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
- fluorocautchouc
- 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

· Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

· Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°F)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
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)	> 1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

#### APPEARANCE

Bright pink-red pieces, easily powdered. Insoluble in cold water and dilute acids. Soluble in alkali solution and borax; slightly soluble in hot 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

CARMINE

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### CARMINIC ACID:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
carminic acid	LOW		LOW	HIGH

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Disposal Instructions

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

! 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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

#### ND

Ingredient CAS % de minimus concentration  
carminic acid 1260-17-9 (\*)

#### **carmine (CAS: 1390-65-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 4", "US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 5", "US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 6", "US Food Additive Database"

Regulations for ingredients

#### **carminic acid (CAS: 1260-17-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 6", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser\*.

\* (limited evidence).

#### ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes carminic acid 1260- 17- 9

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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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