

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Dantron

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** ALTAN; Dionone; Modane

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

### 2.2 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.

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Dantron	Dantron	117-10-2	204-173-5	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 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.

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

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include abdominal cramps, skin rash and prolonged diarrhea. It colors the urine pink or red. It also colors the peri-anal skin pink or red. Other adverse effects, which are uncommon, include excessive bowel activity (griping, nausea and vomiting), peri-anal irritation, weakness, dizziness, palpitations and sweating. There has been reported a suspected allergic reaction with facial swelling, redness and discomfort. Leukopenia and liver damage have also been reported. There has been one case of grayish-blue discoloration of the skin. Prolonged use may cause discoloration (staining) of mucosa of the large intestine. Large doses may produce nephritis. Enteritis may also occur from large doses. Frequent or prolonged use may result in dependence. Superficial sloughing of discolored skin may occur in incontinent persons or children wearing napkins. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** When heated to decomposition this compound emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. (NTP, 1992)

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

In case of overdosage, patients should be given plenty of fluids. An anti-cholinergic preparation such as atropine sulfate may be given to offset the excessive intestinal motility.

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

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

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 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.

### 6.2 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.

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

PRECAUTIONS FOR "CARCINOGENS": A high-efficiency particulate arrestor (HEPA) or charcoal filters can be used to minimize amt of carcinogen in exhausted air ventilated safety cabinets, lab hoods, glove boxes or animal rooms ... Filter housing that is designed so that used filters can be transferred into plastic bag without contaminating maintenance staff is avail commercially. Filters should be placed in plastic bags immediately after removal ... The plastic bag should be sealed immediately ... The sealed bag should be labelled properly ... Waste liquids ... should be placed or collected in proper containers for disposal. The lid should be secured & the bottles properly labelled. Once filled, bottles should be placed in plastic bag, so that outer surface ... is not contaminated ... The plastic bag should also be sealed & labelled. ... Broken glassware ... should be decontaminated by solvent extraction, by chemical destruction, or in specially designed incinerators. Chemical Carcinogens

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 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.

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

Do not store above 30 deg C.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 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.

### 8.3 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

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

<b>Physical state</b>	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Orange crystalline powder. Almost odorless and tasteless. (NTP, 1992)
<b>Colour</b>	Red or red-yellow needles or leaves (from alcohol)
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	303°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	170°C/13mmHg(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	94°C(lit.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	less than 1 mg/mL at 64° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Kow = 3.94 (est)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	8.21E-09mmHg at 25°C
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.54 g/cm3
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	8.3 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### **10.1 Reactivity**

no data available

### **10.2 Chemical stability**

no data available

### **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

DANTHRON is incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.

### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

no data available

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral < 7 g/kg[The Merck Index, Fourteenth Edition (2006)]
- 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

There is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of dantron in experimental animals. No data were available from studies in humans on the carcinogenicity of dantron. Overall evaluation: Dantron is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

no data available

### STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

### Aspiration hazard

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 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

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 50 was calculated in fish for 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.9(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone can be estimated to be 8,600(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone is expected to be immobile in soil. An estimated pKa value of 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone is 8.45(3), indicating that this compound will exist partially in the cation form in the environment and cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(4).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 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.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3399 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3399 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3399 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID:  
ORGANOMETALLIC  
SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,  
WATER- REACTIVE,  
FLAMMABLE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG:  
ORGANOMETALLIC  
SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,  
WATER- REACTIVE,  
FLAMMABLE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: ORGANOMETALLIC  
SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,  
WATER- REACTIVE,  
FLAMMABLE (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 4.3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 4.3 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.4 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.)

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Dantron	Dantron	117-10-2	204-173-5
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.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

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### 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/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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