

# Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid

## Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: **OR51838**

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Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

S.REACH.GBR.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid
Chemical Name	2,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID or ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid
Chemical formula	C10H8O6S2
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	581-75-9
EC number	209-471-9

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

#### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	<b>Apollo Scientific</b>
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom
Telephone	01614060505
Fax	0161 406 0506
Website	<a href="http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/">http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/</a>
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	<b>Not Available</b>
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available


### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No	H314 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H290 - Corrosive to Metals Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
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1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	<b>Danger</b>
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## Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## 2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
Not Available	100	Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

### 3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears

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may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.

- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Non combustible.</li><li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li><li>▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.</li><li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li><li>▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.</li></ul>

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li><li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li><li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li><li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li><li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li><li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li><li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li></ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with moisture.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li><li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li><li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li><li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li><li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li><li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li></ul>
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<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks</li> <li>▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▸ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▸ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>▸ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Removable head packaging;</li> <li>▸ Cans with friction closures and</li> <li>▸ low pressure tubes and cartridges</li> </ul> <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.</li> <li>▸ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces.</li> <li>▸ The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.</li> <li>▸ The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid.</li> <li>▸ Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminum and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas.</li> <li>▸ Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds.</li> <li>▸ Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide.</li> <li>▸ Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>3</sub>), dithionites (SO<sub>2</sub>), and even carbonates.</li> <li>▸ Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.</li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b>	Not Available
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	Not Available

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

\* Values for General Population

Continued...

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid	Not Available	Not Available

**8.2. Exposure controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**



<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. 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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>- glove thickness and</li> <li>- dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	▸ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2



<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

<b>Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

### 11.2 Information on other hazards

#### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Recycle wherever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation with soda-lime or soda-ash followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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**Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid**

<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2X

**Land transport (ADR-RID)**

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	2585	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID or ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	8
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	80
	Classification code	C4
	Hazard Label	8
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (E)

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	2585	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Alkylsulphonic acids, solid with 5% or less free sulphuric acid; Arylsulphonic acids, solid with 5% or less free sulphuric acid	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	864
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	860
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y845
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	2585
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**Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid**

<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID or ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

**Inland waterways transport (ADN)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	2585	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID or ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	8	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Classification code	C4
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Equipment required	PP, EP
	Fire cones number	0

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
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**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
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**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

**Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):**

<b>Seveso Category</b>	Not Available
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**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

**ECHA SUMMARY**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	16/09/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	16/09/2022

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

#### Other information

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.

The 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

#### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List

**Naphthalene-2,6-disulphonic acid**

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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