Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Revision Number: 3.0		Last updated	March 7, 2021	
1. Product and Company Identification				
Product Name:	S - Trityl - N	Mercaptoacetic acid		
Manufacturer/Supplier:	AnaSpec, Ir	ic.		
	www.anasp	www.anaspec.com		
	34801 Cam	pus Drive		
	Fremont, Ca	Fremont, CA 94555		
	Tel: 510-79	Tel: 510-791-9560		
	Fax: 510-791-9572			
	Email: servi	ce@anaspec.com		
	Kaneka Eur	ogentec SA,		
	Rue du Bois	Saint Jean 5 4102 Seraing Belg	ium	
	Tel. +32-4-3	3727400		
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	Tel. +32-4-3	3727665		
Catalog Number	AS-23559;	AS-23560		

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: We do recommend handling all chemicals with caution. Use proper protective equipment when handling chemicals. To our knowledge, the hazards of this material have not been thoroughly investigated.

GHS Hazard Classification:

Skin Irritation Eye Irritation

GHS Signal Words: Danger GHS Hazard Symbol/Pictogram:

GHS Hazard Statements:

H301 Toxic if swallowed

H311Toxic in contact with skin

H314Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H330 Fatal if inhaled

H402 Harmful to aquatic life

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam

to extinguish.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

HMIS Classification Health hazard: 4 Flammability: 1 Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating Health hazard: 4

Fire: 1

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects for:

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give

oxygen. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control

measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion: If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Call a physician.

Skin: In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and copious amount of water.

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

Chronic Exposures: No information available. We recommend limiting prolonged exposure.

Target Organs: No information available

3. Composition

Ingredients/Components:

Chemical Name: S - Trityl - Mercaptoacetic acid

Molecular formula: C21H18O2S

Molecular weight: 334.4

CAS-No N/A EC-No N/A

4. First Aid Measures

4. First Alu	Measures
Inhalation:	If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
	If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
	If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
	Observe the patient carefully.
	Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably
	drink.
	Seek medical advice.
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs:
	Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
	Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eyes:	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
	Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
	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.
	If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Extinguishing 1:	<u>sures</u>	Water sprey or for
Extinguishing media:		Water spray or fog. Alcohol resistant foam.
		Dry chemical powder.
		BCF (where regulations permit).
		Carbon dioxide
		Carbon dioxide
Special firefighting procedures:		Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of
		hazard.
		Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
		Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water
		course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent
		area.
		DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
		Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected
		location.
		If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
		Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Unusual fine and expla	sions hazards	Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions
Unusual fire and explosions hazards:		Emits toxic funies under the conditions
6. Accidental Release	Measures	
Spill response		l ignition sources.
		ll spills immediately.
		tact with skin and eyes.
		rsonal contact by using protective equipment.
		ean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
		suitable, labeled container for waste disposal
Containment		personal contact, including inhalation.
		ective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ell-ventilated area.
		enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
		allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
I		tact with incompatible materials.
		dling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
	Keep conta	
		ainers securely sealed when not in use.
	Avoid phys	
	Avoid phys Always wa	niners securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers.
	Avoid phys Always wa Use good o Empty con	ainers securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers. ash hands with soap and water after handling. occupational work practice. ttainers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate
	Avoid phys Always wa Use good o Empty con following s	ainers securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers. ash hands with soap and water after handling. occupational work practice. stainers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate
	Avoid phys Always wa Use good of Empty con following s ignition so	ainers securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers. ash hands with soap and water after handling. occupational work practice. stainers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate urce.
	Avoid phys Always wa Use good of Empty con following s ignition so	ainers securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers. ash hands with soap and water after handling. occupational work practice. stainers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate
PPE	Avoid phys Always wa Use good of Empty con following s ignition soo Do NOT co	ainers securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers. ash hands with soap and water after handling. occupational work practice. stainers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate urce.
PPE	Avoid phys Always wa Use good of Empty con following s ignition soo Do NOT co	ainers securely sealed when not in use. sical damage to containers. ash hands with soap and water after handling. occupational work practice. stainers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate urce. ut, drill, grind or weld such containers

Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Conditions for safe storage

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Keep in a dry place

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

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 re-circulation of particulates in the workplace. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
	(c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
	Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.
PPE	Use personal protective equipment

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	n/a
Odour	Not available
Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	Not available
рН	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Melting Point	n/a
Flash Point	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A

10. Stability and Reactivity

Thermal Decomposition	No data available
Dangerous Products of Decomposition	No data available
Dangerous Reactions	Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. –
	Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides (NOx). Other decomposition
	products - no data available

11. Toxicological Information

RTECS Number	N/A
Toxicity	No information available.

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful
effects, the material may still be damaging to the
health of the individual following ingestion, especially
where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney)
damage is evident. In an occupational setting however,
ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be
cause for concern.
Not available
No significant acute toxicological data identified
N/A
N/A

Reproductive Toxicity:

No information available

12. Ecological Information

No information available.

13. Disposal Considerations

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.

14. Transport Information

Hazard Class	1940
Identification Number	8
Packing Group	II
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	S - Trityl - Mercaptoacetic acid

15. Regulatory Information

California Proposition 65: This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects,

or any other reproductive harm.

SARA 302 Components

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold

(De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard.

16. Other Information

It is not intended for food, drug, household, agricultural or cosmetic use. A technically qualified individual experienced in handling potentially hazardous chemicals must supervise its use. The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Users should make independent decisions regarding completeness of the information based on all sources available. AnaSpec shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.