

# Keracyanin chloride

sc-228384



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

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

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

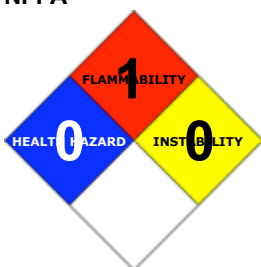
### PRODUCT NAME

Keracyanin chloride

### 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

C27-H31-CI-O15, keracyanin, antirrhinin, "cyanidine 3-rutinoside", "cyanidin 3-rhamnosylglucoside", "cyanidin 3-rutinoside", cyaninoside, prunicyanin, rutinoyl-3-cyanidine, sambucin, Meralop, "3-rhamnoglucoside of:", "flavylium, 3, 3', 4', 5, 7, 7-pentahydroxy-, chloride", "1-benzopyrylium, 2-(3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3, 5, 7-trihydroxy-, chloride", "2-(3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-5, 7-trihydroxy-1-benzopyrylium chloride", "3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxyflavylium chloride", "3, 3', 4', 5, 7-pentahydroxy-2-phenylbenzopyrylium chloride", "anthocyanoside flavonoid", "natural product", "constituent of:", "Prunus avium L., Rosaceae (sweet cherries)", "Prunus cerasus L., Rosaceae (sour cherries)"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.
- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
- Anthocyanosides are rapidly absorbed and eliminated; in low oral doses, long term toxicity is not significant.

##### 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 has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.
- 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.
- Injected anthocyanosides has been reputed to cause a lowering of the incidence of gastric ulcer and increase capillary permeability. They have not been shown to cause cancer or mutations.
- Flavonoids, which are found in a range of foods and medicines, has been shown to cause leukemia in infancy, but, if taken at high levels in the diet, they reduce the risk of breast and prostate cancer.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside	18719-76-1	>98

## 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 or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### **INHALED**

· 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.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

■ Treat symptomatically.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

· Water spray or fog.  
· Foam.

#### **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>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous 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**

· Polyethylene or polypropylene container.  
· Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10						Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Inert or Nuisance Dust:(d) Respirable fraction)		5						Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

ENDOELTABLE

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



**RESPIRATOR**

Particulate  
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**

· Safety glasses with side shields

- Chemical goggles.

#### **HANDS/FEET**

■ 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.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	630.98
Melting Range (°F)	Not applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### **APPEARANCE**

■ Anthocyanins represent a large group of water-soluble plant pigments of the 2-phenylbenzopyrylium (flavylium) structure. Anthocyanins belong to the flavonoid family of plant molecules and consist of some 200 or more compounds, chemically combined to a sugar moiety (glucose, rhamnose, galactose, xylose, arabinose) of which the most common are pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, peonidin, petunidin and malvidin. Reddish-brown crystals; mixes with hot water and alcohol.

## 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

cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### CYANIDIN 3-RHAMNOGLUCOSIDE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Reproductive effector in rats.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## 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

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**cyanidin 3-rhamnoglucoside (CAS: 18719-76-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

*Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.*

- 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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