acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820 Version: GHS 3.0 en Revision: 2024-03-01

Replaces version of: 2022-02-22

Version: (GHS 2)

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

#### **Product identifier** 1.1

Identification of the substance **Orotic acid** ≥ 99%, anhydrous

Article number 6820 65-86-1 CAS number

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

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory chemical

Laboratory and analytical use

Uses advised against: Do not use for private purposes (household).

Food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet 1.3

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG Schoemperlenstr. 3-5 D-76185 Karlsruhe Germany

Telephone: +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0 **Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149 e-mail: sicherheit@carlroth.de Website: www.carlroth.de

sheet:

e-mail (competent person):

sicherheit@carlroth.de

#### 1.4 **Emergency telephone number**

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital			131126	

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

## Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	2	Skin Irrit. 2	H315
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2A	Eye Irrit. 2A	H319
3.8R	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (respiratory tract irritation)	3	STOT SE 3	H335

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

Page 1 / 12 Australia (en)



date of compilation: 2016-12-01

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



Labelling

Signal word Warning

**Pictograms** 

GHS07



## **Hazard statements**

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation H335 May cause respiratory irritation

## **Precautionary statements**

## **Precautionary statements - prevention**

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P280 Wear protective gloves

## **Precautionary statements - response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

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

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

## **Precautionary statements - storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

## **Precautionary statements - disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

## 2.3 Other hazards

## Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance Orotic acid Molecular formula  $C_5H_4N_2O_4$  Molar mass 156.1  $^g/_{mol}$  CAS No 65-86-1

Australia (en) Page 2 / 12



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



## **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### **General notes**

Take off contaminated clothing.

## **Following inhalation**

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

## **Following skin contact**

Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

## Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

## Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a doctor.

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

Vomiting, Irritation, Cough, Dyspnoea

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

none

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

## 5.1 Extinguishing media



## Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings! water, foam, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, ABC-powder

## Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible.

## **Hazardous combustion products**

In case of fire may be liberated: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Australia (en) Page 3 / 12

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



## For non-emergency personnel

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe dust.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

## Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains. Take up mechanically.

## Advice on how to clean up a spill

Take up mechanically. Control of dust.

## Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Avoid dust formation.

## Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Removal of dust deposits.

## Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry place.

## **Incompatible substances or mixtures**

Observe hints for combined storage.

## Consideration of other advice:

## **Ventilation requirements**

Use local and general ventilation.

## Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25 °C

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

Australia (en) Page 4 / 12

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 **Control parameters**

## **National limit values**

## Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Coun try	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifi- er	TWA [mg/ m³]	STEL [mg/ m³]	Ceil- ing-C [mg/ m³]	Nota- tion	Source
AU	nuisance dusts		WES	10			i	WES

Notation

TWA

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur Inhalable fraction Ceiling-C

Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified) STEL

Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8

hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

#### 8.2 **Exposure controls**

## Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

## **Eye/face protection**





Use safety goggle with side protection.

## Skin protection





## hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

## type of material

NBR (Nitrile rubber)

material thickness

>0,11 mm

breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

Page 5 / 12 Australia (en)

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

## **Respiratory protection**





Respiratory protection necessary at: Dust formation. Particulate filter device (EN 143). P2 (filters at least 94 % of airborne particles, colour code: White).

## **Environmental exposure controls**

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

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

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state solid

Form powder Colour whitish

Odour odourless
Melting point/freezing point 345 – 350 °C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling

range

not determined

Flammability this material is combustible, but will not ignite

readily

Lower and upper explosion limit not determined
Flash point not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature not determined
Decomposition temperature not relevant

pH (value) not applicable
Kinematic viscosity not relevant

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 1.82  $g_{\parallel}$  at 18 °C (TOXNET)

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): -0.83 (TOXNET)

Vapour pressure not determined

Density and/or relative density

Density not determined

Australia (en) Page 6 / 12



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820

Relative vapour density Information on this property is not available.

Particle characteristics No data available.

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard

classes:

hazard classes acc. to GHS (physical hazards): not relevant

Other safety characteristics: There is no additional information.

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

#### 10.1 Reactivity

The product in the delivered form is not dust explosion capable; the enrichment of fine dust however leads to the danger of dust explosion.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

There are no specific conditions known which have to be avoided.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Classification acc. to GHS

## **Acute toxicity**

Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	2,000 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	mouse		TOXNET

## Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Australia (en) Page 7 / 12



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

## Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

## Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

## Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

## Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

## **Aspiration hazard**

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### If swallowed

Data are not available.

## • If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

#### If inhaled

Irritation to respiratory tract, cough, Dyspnoea

## • If on skin

causes skin irritation

## Other information

none

## 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (without nitrification): 0.5125  $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$  Theoretical Oxygen Demand (with nitrification): 0.9481  $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$  Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 1.41  $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$ 

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW) -0.83 (TOXNET)
--

Australia (en) Page 8 / 12

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

## Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

## Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

## Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H11 Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

#### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1	UN number	not subject to transport regulations
14.2	UN proper shipping name	not assigned
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	not assigned
14.4	Packing group	not assigned
14.5	Environmental hazards	non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dan-

gerous goods regulations

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

Page 9 / 12 Australia (en)



Data are not available.

Data are not available.

## 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



## Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

Not subject to transport regulations. UN RTDG

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information Not subject to IMDG.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

Not subject to ICAO-IATA.

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture There is no additional information.

National regulations(Australia)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

#### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

#### **National inventories**

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

## Legend

AIIC

CSCL-ENCS DSL

ECSI

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
Domestic Substances List (DSL)
EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NCI National Chemical Inventory REACH Reg. REACH registered substances

Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Toxic Substance Control Act

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

Australia (en) Page 10 / 12

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

**Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous** 

article number: 6820



## **SECTION 16: Other information**

## **Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)**

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety- relev- ant
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

## **Abbreviations and acronyms**

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

## Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

Australia (en) Page 11 / 12

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## Orotic acid ≥ 99%, anhydrous

article number: 6820



## List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

## Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

Australia (en) Page 12 / 12