

## 4-(2-AMINOETHYL)BENZEN SULPHONYL FLUORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE

Version No:2.0  
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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**

4-(2-AMINOETHYL)BENZENESULFONYL FLUORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE

**OTHER NAMES**

C8-H10-F-N-O2-S.HCl, C8-H10-F-N-O2-S.HCl, AEBSF

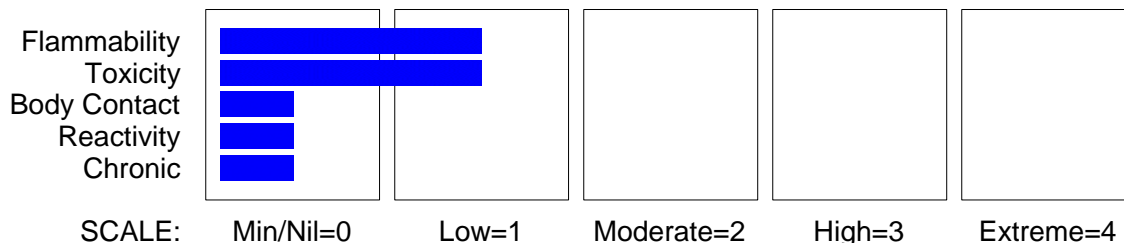
**PRODUCT USE**

An irreversible serine protease inhibitor with high water solubility.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED  
Address:  
315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
248, WORLI,  
MUMBAI-400030.INDIA.  
technical@sdfine.com  
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898  
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899  
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

**HAZARD RATINGS**



### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**HAZARD**

Not hazardous  
No hazards determined by using GHS criteria

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
4- (2- aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride	30827-99-7	>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 Centre or a doctor.

# 4-(2-AMINOETHYL)BENZEN SULPHONYL FLUORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE

## EYE

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.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
  - 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.
  - Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
  - Build-up of electrostatic charge 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.
  - All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 4- (2- aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride:

CAS:30827- 99- 7

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### RESPIRATOR

Particulate

#### EYE

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

continued...

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Impervious protective clothing.
  - Eyewash unit.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

**Solid; mixes with water.**

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

**Solid.**  
**Mixes with water.**

Molecular Weight: 239.7  
Melting Range (°C): Not available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): Not available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available  
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): Not available  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- **Presence of incompatible materials.**
  - **Product is considered stable.**
  - **Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.**
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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), 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. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives 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.

##### INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives 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

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
  - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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HAZCHEM: None

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride (CAS: 30827-99-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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