

天津普西唐生物医药科技有限公司

Tianjin Psaitong Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd

北京普西唐生物科技有限公司

# Beijing Psaitong Biotechnology Co., Ltd

# **SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

# According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: July 15, 2024 Revision Date: July 15, 2024

## **SECTION 1: Identification**

# 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Aspartame

#### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number A12709

Other names

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified usesFood additivesUses advised againstno data available

1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Tianjin Psaitong Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd

Beijing Psaitong Biotechnology Co., Ltd

Address Building 145, Yougu New Science Park, Qingguang Town, Beichen District, Tianjin City

Tel/Fax +86-10-60605840

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-10-60605840

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

### **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

# 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)No symbol.Signal wordNo signal word

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention none
Response none
Storage none
Disposal none

# 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration	
Aspartame	Aspartame	22839-47-0	245-261-3	100%	

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

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

# 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

no data available

# 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

# **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

## 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol-resistant foam.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

no data available

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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

# 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

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

The bulk material should be stored in a well-closed container, in a cool, dry place.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

# 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Physical state** White, odourless, crystalline powder having a sweet taste. Approximately 200 times as

sweet as sucrose

**Colorless** needles from water

Odour Odorless
Melting point/freezing point 295°C(lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point 211°C/20mmHg(lit.)

and boiling range

Flammability no data available

Lower and upper explosion no data available

limit/flammability limit

Flash point 37°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition temperature no data available

Decomposition temperature no data available

**pH** Between 4,5 and 6,0 (1 in 125 solution)

Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility >44.1 [ug/mL]

Partition coefficient n- no data available

octanol/water

Vapour pressure 2.6E-12mmHg at 25°C

Density and/or relative density 1.28 g/cm3

Relative vapour density no data available
Particle characteristics no data available

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

# 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Aspartame is stable in dry conditions. In the presence of moisture, hydrolysis occurs to form the degradation products L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine and 3-benzyl-6-carboxymethyl-2,5-diketopiperazine with a resulting loss of sweetness. A third degradation product is also known, beta-L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine methyl ester ... Stability in aqueous solutions has been enhanced by the addition of cyclodextrins and by the addition of polyethylene glycol 400 at pH 2. However, at pH 2.5-4.5 stability is not enhanced by the replacement of water with organic solvents. Aspartame degradation also occurs during prolonged heat treatment; losses of aspartame may be minimized by using processes that employ high temperatures for a short time followed by rapid cooling.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitroxides/.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### Acute toxicity

• Oral: no data available

• Inhalation: no data available

• Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

#### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

# 12.1 Toxicity

- · Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- · Toxicity to algae: no data available
- · Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated in fish for aspartame(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 0.07(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of aspartame can be estimated to be 25(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that aspartame is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1 Disposal methods

### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3439 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN3439 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN3439 (For reference only, please check.)

# 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: NITRILES, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. IMDG: NITRILES, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. IATA: NITRILES, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please IMDG: I (For reference only, please IATA: I (For reference only, please

check.) check.)

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

# 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

# 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	
Aspartame	Aspartame	22839-47-0	245-261-3	
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)				
EC Inventory				
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory				
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015				
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)				
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)				
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory				
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)				
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)				

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2024

Revision Date July 15, 2024

### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- · ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

- IPCS The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
- HSDB Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
- IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
- eChemPortal The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemlDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp
- ERG Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
- ECHA European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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