Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No™	3CHH0	Issue Date : November 2019	RE-ISSUED by ABS

Product Name : **EA 65 PAPANICOLAOU**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	EA 65 PAPANICOLAOU
Product Code	AEA65
Company Name	AUSTRALIAN BIOSTAIN Pty Ltd
Address	24 - 28 Stratton Drive, Traralgon, Victoria, Australia, 3844 www.australianbiostain.com.au
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (03) 5176 2855
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL (24 hours): 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Laboratory reagent.
Other Information	Australian Biostain Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Biostain Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Biostain Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 3 Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 3 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3 Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H370 Causes damage to organs. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H311 Toxic in contact with skin. H331 Toxic if inhaled.
Pictogram (s)	Flame, Health hazard, Skull and crossbones

Precautionary statement – Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. 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. P307+P311 IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P311 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	62 %		
Methanol	67-56-1	24 %		
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	2 %		
Acetic acid	64-19-7	2 %		
Eosin Y	17372-87-1	<0.5 %		
Phosphotungstic acid	12067-99-1	0.2 %		
Light Green SF Yellowish, Certified LR C.I. 42095	5141-20-8	<0.1 %		
Water to make a total of 100%	7732-18-5	-		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.
Skin	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Oxides of carbon.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

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Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Precautions in connection with Fire	SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid fumes. Highly Flammable Material:- Do not use near any source of ignition. Use only in a well ventilated area. No smoking or eating of food in area of use. Keep containers tightly closed at all times. Open containers slowly to avoid sudden pressure release. Material will accumulate Static Charge, bulk containers should be electrically grounded. Store in a cool dry place that is well ventilated and away from direct sunlight. Storage for greater than minimal quantities must be in an Approved Flammable Material Cabinet. Bulk Storage greater than 200 Litres must be in an Approved Bulk Storage Store, fully bunded and ventilated. Empty containers must be filled with water and rinsed out before disposal or recommissioning. Wear Safety glasses, gloves and protective apron. Work in an area of good ventilation, an approved fume cupboard is preferred. Ensure electrical devices are flash/flame proofed. No eating or drinking in workplace, wash hands whenever leaving work area.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place Keep away from heat and other sources of ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store away from strong acids. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Do not store in pits or basements where vapours may become entrapped. Do not store in aluminium containers. Take precautionary measures against static electricity discharges.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Ethyl alcohol			1880	1000	
Methanol	328	250	262	200	
Ethyl acetate	1440	400	720	200	
Acetic acid	37	15	25	10	

Other Exposure Information	These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Thin, clear, volatile liquid.
Colour	Greenish
Odour	Alcoholic
Melting Point	-88°C
Boiling Point	66°C
Solubility in Water	Miscible.
Specific Gravity	0.8 @ 20°C
Flash Point	13°C
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Flammable Limits - Lower	~5.5%
Flammable Limits - Upper	~44%

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditons.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, peroxides, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, alkali metals and ammonia.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May liberate toxic fumes in fire producing carbon monoxide and or carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

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11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): 7060 mg/kg - Ethanol LD50 (rat): 131 mg/kg - Methanol LD50 (rat): 3310 mg/kg - Acetic acid
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	LC50/4 (rat): 83.8 mg/l - Methanol
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed. May cause nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, gastric irritation and CNS depression. Over exposure to methanol can cause death or damage to kidneys, liver, lungs, eyes, brain and nervous system.
Inhalation	Toxic if inhaled. Irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and possible CNS effects.
Skin	Toxic in contact with skin. May cause irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin.
Eye	May cause irritation and watering.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Skin Sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Carcinogenicity	Ethanol [61-17-5] in alcoholic beverages are evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 96) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, (based on effects of drinking alcoholic beverages). Safe Work Australia does not classify ethanol as a carcinogen.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-single exposure	May cause damage to organs.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified based on available information.
Aspiration Hazard	Not classified based on available information.
Health Hazard	Ethanol - Though it is rapidly oxidized in the body and is therefore non-cumulative, ingestion of even moderate amounts causes lowering of inhibitions, often succeeded by dizziness, headache, or nausea. Larger intake causes loss of motor nerve control, shallow respiration, and in extreme cases unconsciousness and even death. Degree of intoxication is determined by concentration of alcohol in the brain. Of primary importance is the fact that intake of moderate amounts together with barbiturates or similar drugs is extremely dangerous and may even be fatal. Methanol - Has been reported to cause death or serious irreversible injury such as blindness in humans. Studies in experimental animals indicate that the metabolism of methanol to formic acid results in metabolic acidosis and reversible or irreversible damage to the optic nerve. Ingestion of methanol, even in small amounts, can cause blindness and death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 - 24 hours and are similar in affect to ethanol poisoning.
Chronic Effects	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. May cause liver and kidney disorders.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic properties.

12. Ecological information

Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 7.

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U.N. Number	1992
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. - (Contains Ethanol 62%, Methanol 24%)
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Sub.Risk	6.1
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Packing Group	II
EPG Number	3A2
IERG Number	16

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals. All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.
Poisons Schedule	S6

16. Other Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.
Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

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