



Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No™ 3CHIG Issue Date : February 2020 RE-ISSUED by ABS

Product Name : **SCHIFF'S REAGENT**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier SCHIFF'S REAGENT
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 for the demonstration of mucopolysaccharides and glycogen.
Other Names

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
SCHIFF'S REAGENT McMANUS	ASC

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 Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Signal Word (s) DANGER
Hazard Statement (s) H350 May cause cancer.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
Pictogram (s) Health hazard, Corrosion



Precautionary statement – Prevention P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
Precautionary statement – Response P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Precautionary statement – Storage P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.
Precautionary statement – Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients



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Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	1.71 %		
	Sodium metabisulfite	7681-57-4	1.7 %		
	Fuchsin Basic (C.I. 42500)	569-61-9	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. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
Eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek 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.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Incomplete combustion may produce carbon, sulfur and sodium oxides, plus hydrogen chloride gas.
Specific Methods	Solution will not burn or support combustion. Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	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 ingestion and inhalation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wear suitable protective clothing. Use only in a chemical fume hood. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash hands before eating. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Keep well protected from direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from oxidizing agents. Protect against physical damage. Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.
Storage Temperatures	Store at a temperature between 2°C and 8 °C, in the dark.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	



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	Hydrochloric acid	5	7.5	Hydrogen chloride Peak Limitation
Other Exposure Information	Sodium metabisulfite	5		
	No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m ³ . All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.			
	Safe Work Australia has established the above exposure limits for Hydrochloric acid and Sodium metabisulphate.			
	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.			
Appropriate engineering controls	Ensure sufficient ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.			
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.			
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate.			
Hand Protection	Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. 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. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.			
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.			
Body Protection	Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.			
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

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Odour	Faint sulfur dioxide
Solubility in Water	Soluble.
pH	<2

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures.
Conditions to Avoid	High temperatures.
Incompatible Materials	Alkalies, organic materials, oxidizing agents, sulphites, sulphides, cyanides, aluminum, phosphorus, tin and zinc.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information	To the best of our knowledge, the toxicological properties of this material have not been fully investigated.
Ingestion	May be irritating to tissue. May cause burning taste. Ingestion may cause vomiting, diarrhoea.



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Inhalation	May be irritating to respiratory tissue. May be harmful if inhaled. May result in coughing wheezing, sneezing, headaches & nausea.
Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May be irritating to skin tissue.
Eye	Causes serious eye damage.
Carcinogenicity	Pararosaniline hydrochloride [632-99-5] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Chronic Effects	Pararosaniline is carcinogenic. Long term effects include liver, kidney and heart damage. Repeated skin contact may cause severe dermatitis.

12. Ecological information

Ecological Information	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
Ecotoxicity	Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

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.
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14. Transport information

Transport Information	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
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15. Regulatory information

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

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 for 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]'. ...End Of MSDS...
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