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Infosafe No™ 3CHKK Issue Date: January 2020 RE-ISSUED by ABS

GALLEGO's Solution Product Name:

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

GALLEGO's Solution

Identifier

AGED Product Code

AUSTRALIAN BIOSTAIN Pty Ltd Company Name

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

Other Information

Laboratory reagent.

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

Carcinogenicity: Category 1B Sensitization - Skin: Category 1A

substance/mixture

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement

H350 May cause cancer.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Health hazard, Exclamation mark Pictogram (s)





Precautionary

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

statement -

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Prevention

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

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement -

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

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Response

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement - Storage

Precautionary

P501 Dispose of contents/container to anapproved waste disposal plant.

statement -**Disposal**

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical

Characterization



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Risk Phrase

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Information on Composition Ingredients

Stabilised with methanol. Contains various salts as buffering agents.

Proportion <u>Name</u> CAS **Hazard Symbol**

Acetic acid 64-19-7 1 % Formaldehyde 50-00-0 0.8% 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. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other

symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed.

Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Skin

Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the

severity.

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all Eye contact

cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area. First Aid Facilities

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 Other Information

766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion **Products**

May liberate toxic fumes in fire including formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods 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. Avoid getting water inside containers. Alcohol resistant foam is preferred however fine water spray can be used.

Precautions in

Wear SCBA, fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform when handling leaking connection with Fire or damaged containers and equipment. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for

brief exposure provided there is no risk of ignition.

6. Accidental release measures

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Personal

Precautions

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Small Spillages

Clean-up Methods - 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.

Clean-up Methods -Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Large Spillages

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and

Handling clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Work under hood.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Conditions for safe storage, including

Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, metal salts and foodstuff. Keep

containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks.

incompatabilities

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational Name STEL TWA

exposure limit values



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		<u>mg/m3</u>	ppm	<u>mg/m3</u>	ppm	<u>Footnote</u>	
	Acetic acid	37	15	25	10		
	Formaldehyde	2.5	2	1.2	1		
Other Exposure	These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health						
Information	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 STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than						

15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. 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. Note: Absorption through skin may be a significant route of exposure for methyl alcohol.

Note: Sensitiser (for formaldehyde). Known to act as a sensitiser. - Safe Work Australia. Sensitiser notice: Some substances can cause a specific immune response in some people. Such substances are called sensitisers and the development of a specific immune response is termed `sensitisation'. Exposure to a sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely

Appropriate Respiratory

Protection

Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use

engineering controls of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

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.

Eve 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. 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

Hand Protection

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.

Footwear Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210,

Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Clean impervious clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron for extra protection. Clothing for **Body Protection**

protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other **Hygiene Measures**

protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Liquid

Faintly acidic and sharp. Odour Solubility in Water Completely miscible.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditons.

Conditions to Avoid None known

Incompatible

Materials

Products

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, alkali metals.

Hazardous Decomposition

Formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.





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11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): >200 mg/kg (Formaldehyde).

Ingestion Ingestion may cause irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach resulting in nausea. In extreme cases

swallowing can result in vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, convulsions.

Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract. Vapour is irritating to mucous Inhalation

membranes and the respiratory tract. Inhalation can result in headache, dizziness and possible nausea.

May cause on allergic skin reaction. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact Skin

> dermatitis. A skin sensitiser. May be an irritant to the eve.

Skin Sensitisation Formaldehyde: Known to act as a sensitiser.

H350 May cause cancer. Carcinogenicity

Formaldehyde [50-00-0] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 88; in preparation) as Group 1:

Carcinogenic to humans.

For addition information see IARC publication:

http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-29.pdf

Reproductive

Eye

Formaldehyde [resp], human: one study suggests a slight percentage increase in spontaneous abortion

Toxicity and subtle neurobehavioral abnormalities, animal-decreased sperm motility, reduced fetal and maternal

Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible

Chronic Effects effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Formaldehyde [50-00-0]: DNA damage system-human: fibroblast 100 mmol/l.

12. Ecological information

The following statements refer to individual components of the preparation: **Ecological**

Information

Mutagenicity

Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air, formaldehyde) Persistence and

degradability Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: 97.4 % /5 d (Formaldehyde). Readily biodegradable.

COD: 1.06 g/g (Formaldehyde); TOD: 1.068 g/g (Formaldehyde)

Distribution: log p(o/w): 0.00 (Formaldehyde). Mobility

Bioaccumulative

No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w < 1)).

Potential

Toxic for aquatic organisms. Protoplasmatic toxin. Caustic even in diluted form. Disinfectant effect. Toxic **Biological**

effect on fish and plankton. Sludge decomposition impaired or not possible even in diluted **Properties**

concentration. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large

quantities.

Environmental

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

Protection

Acute Toxicity - Fish LC50 (P.promelas): 24 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde);

LC50 (Br.rerio): 41 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde).

Acute Toxicity -

Daphnia magna EC50: ~2 mg/l /48 h (Formaldehyde).

Daphnia

Maximum permissible toxic concentration: Algeal toxicity: Sc.quadricauda IC5: 2.5 mg/l /8 d **Acute Toxicity -**

(Formaldehyde). **Algae**

Acute Toxicity -Photobacterium phosphoreum EC50: 8.5 mg/l /30 min (Formaldehyde). Bacterial toxicity: M.aeruginosa EC5: 0.39 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde). **Bacteria**

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local,

Considerations state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous

Goods by Road and Rail. Information

15. Regulatory information

All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. Listed in the Regulatory

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Information

Poisons Schedule





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16. Other Information

Literature References

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Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'.

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Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

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