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Infosafe No™ 3CHKO Issue Date : February 2020 RE-ISSUED by AMBERSCI

Product Name: OG6 STAIN Solution

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

OG6 STAIN Solution

Identifier

e OG6

Product Code Company Name

AMBER SCIENTIFIC Pty LTD

Address

24 - 28 Stratton Drive Traralgon

Telephone/Fax

Victoria 3844 Australia Tel: (03) 5176 2855

Number

Emergency phone

number

CHEMCALL (24 hours): 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-98888 (Internalional)

Recommended use of the chemical and

Laboratory reagent.

of the chemical and restrictions on use Other Information

Amber Scientific 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 Amber Scientific 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 Amber Scientific 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

This product is classified as HAZARDOUS according to Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOSHC:1008] and/or list of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005] and the

substance/mixture

Hazardous Substances Information System [HSIS] Worksafe Australia May 2014. This product is classified as a DANGEROUS GOODS according to the Australian Code for the Transport

and Storage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

(s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s) Flame, Exclamation mark





Precautionary

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

statement -

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

Prevention

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.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Precautionary statement –

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse

skin with water/shower.

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.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Precautionary P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

statement – Storage

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Precautionary

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

statement -Disposal

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Liquid Characterization

Ingredients Name CAS **Proportion Hazard Symbol Risk Phrase**

Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5 80 %v/v Acetic acid 64-19-7 0.8 % Orange G stain 12501-23-4 0.36 % <0.015 % Phosphotungstic acid 12067-99-1 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. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other

symptoms appear.

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

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Wash with plenty of soap and water for 15 minutes.

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.

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

766) or a doctor at once.

Oxides of carbon.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion

Products

Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. **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.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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

SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight

connection with Fire suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment **Spills & Disposal**

> 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.

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources Avoid inhalation, contact Personal

with skin, eyes and clothing. Precautions

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

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Footnote

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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 Avoid fumes.

Handling

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

	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	
thyl alcohol			1880	1000	
Acetic acid	37	15	25	10	

Other Exposure Information

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/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.

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E

Safe Work Australia has established the above exposure limits for Ethanol and Acetic acid. 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 STEL 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. Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use

Appropriate Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by proceengineering controls of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid to

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

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

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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 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 Wear anti-static protective clothing if there is a risk of ignition from static electricity.

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 Orange
Odour Alcoholic
Boiling Point ~85°C
Solubility in Water Miscible.
Specific Gravity ~0.91 @ 20°C

Flash Point ~20°C

Flammable Limits - 3.5% (100% ethanol)

Lower

Flammable Limits - 19% (100% ethanol)

Upper

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.

Incompatible Materials

May liberate toxic fumes in fire producing carbon monoxide and or carbon dioxide.

Oxidising agents, peroxides, strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, alkali metals and ammonia.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

Hazardous Will not occur.

Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 7060 mg/kg - Ethanol

Ingestion 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 Irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and

possible CNS effects.

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 Not classified based on available information.

mutagenicity Carcinogenicity

Not classified as a human carcinogen.

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.

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Reproductive

Not classified based on available information.

Toxicity STOT-single

Not classified based on available information.

exposure

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.

Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. May cause liver and kidney **Chronic Effects**

disorders

Mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

12. Ecological information

Short Summary of Assessment of **Environmental**

No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and

attention.

Impact

Environmental Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

Protection

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

3

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.

U.N. Number 1993

UN proper shipping

name

Transport hazard

class(es)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. - (Contains Ethanol 70%)

•2YE **Hazchem Code** Ш **Packing Group EPG Number** 3A1 **IERG Number** 14

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

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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

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

Contact Person/Point

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