



CS: 3.4.22

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Infosafe No™ 3CHPR Issue Date : June 2021 RE-ISSUED by ABS

Product Name SUDAN BLACK Lipid Stain

Classified as hazardous

#### 1. Identification

**GHS Product** 

SUDAN BLACK Lipid Stain

**Identifier** 

ASB **Product Code** 

**Product Type** Solution of sudan black in ethanol.

AUSTRALIAN BIOSTAIN Pty Ltd Company Name

24 - 28 Stratton Drive, Address

Traralgon, Victoria, Australia, 3844

www.australianbiostain.com.au

Telephone/Fax

Number

Tel: (03) 5176 2855

**Emergency phone** 

number

E-mail Address

CHEMCALL (24 hours): 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

www.australianbiostain.com.au

Recommended use of Laboratory stain.

the chemical and restrictions on use

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

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

substance/mixture

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. **Hazard Statement (s)** 

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Flame, Exclamation mark, Pictogram (s)





**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.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

protection.

**Precautionary** statement - Response

Print Date: 13/12/2021

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.





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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 statement – Storage P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

statement – Storage Precautionary

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

statement - Disposal

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	
	Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	<80 %	
	Sudan black	4197-25-5	<1 %	
	Water to make a tot 100%	al of 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. Give plenty of water to drink.

Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.

Skin Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove

contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness,

blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Eyelids to be held open. 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 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.

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





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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

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

#### 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities 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.
Refer Australian Standard AS 1940 - 1993 'The storage and handling of

**Storage Regulations**Refer Australian Standard AS 1940 - 1993 'The storage and handling flammable and combustible liquids'.

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ethyl alcohol

Occupational					
exposure	limit	values			

Name STEL TWA

<u>mg/m3</u> <u>ppm</u> <u>mg/m3</u> <u>ppm</u> <u>Footnote</u> 1880 1000

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.

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Ethyl alcohol (Safe Work Australia) of 1,880  $\,\mathrm{mg/m^3}$ , (1,000  $\,\mathrm{ppm}$ ). 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

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.

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.

**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.

**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. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous

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.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection,





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care and use. Recommendation: Rubber boots.

Body Protection Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective

clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. 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

Form Liquid

Appearance Black liquid.

Odour Characteristic alcohol odour.

Melting Point Approx -114 °C

Boiling Point 78 °C

Solubility in Water Miscible.

Specific Gravity Approx 0.80%

Vapour Pressure Approx 5.80 kPa at 20°C

Coefficient -0.31 (log P octanol/water)

Water/Oil Distr.

**Volatile Component** 96%

Flash Point Approx 14°C closed cup.

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.

Auto-Ignition

ion Approx. 360°C

**Temperature** 

Flammable Limits - 3.7%

Lower

Flammable Limits - 13.7%

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

Oxidising agents, peroxides, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, alkali

metals and ammonia.

Hazardous Decomposition May liberate toxic fumes in fire producing carbon monoxide and or carbon

dioxide.

**Products** 

Hazardous Will not occur.

**Polymerization** 

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion May cause nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, gastric irritation and CNS

depression.

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. High concentrations of vapours may cause





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irritation.

Respiratory

Not classified based on available information.

sensitisation

Skin Sensitisation Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell Not classified based on available information.

mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity

not blabbilion babba on available information.

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

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated

Not classified based on available information.

exposure

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.

Chronic Effects Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. May cause

liver and kidney disorders.

Mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity In high concentrations: Toxic for aquatic organisms. When used properly, no

impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be

expected.

Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable.
Degree of elimination: 94%

**Mobility**  $\log P(o/w) : -0.32.$ 

Bioaccumulative

Low probability of bioaccumulation (log P(o/w) < 1).

Potential Further ecologic data:

BOD5: 0.93 - 1.67 g/g (anhydrous substance);

COD: 1.99 g/g (anhydrous substance); ThOD: 2.10 g/g (anhydrous substance).

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

14. Transport information

Transport 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.

**U.N. Number** 1170

UN proper shipping ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)

name

Information





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Transport hazard

class(es)

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

### 15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and

restricted hazardous chemicals.

Not Scheduled **Poisons Schedule** 

#### 16. Other Information

#### Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety

Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency

Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. 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'.

...End Of MSDS...

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