Safety Data Sheet WEIGERT'S IRON HAEMATOXYLIN Part A

SDS no. G8LU2EFG • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2023-04-25

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name	WEIGERT'S IRON HAEMATOXYLIN Part A
Product number	IRNHA

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Laboratory reagent.

Supplier's details

Name	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address	38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
Telephone	08 8440 2000
email	www.chemsupply.com

National contact

Name	Milton Adams NZ Ltd
Address	21 Andromeda Crescent 2013 East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 3
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word	**Warning**
Hazard statement(s)	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Precautionary statement(s)	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Components

Component	Concentration
Ethanol (CAS no.: 64-17-5; EC no.: 200-578-6; Index no.: 603-002-00-5)	**<= 95 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.	
Water (CAS no.: 7732-18-5; EC no.: 231-791-2)	**>= 3.9 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	
Haematoxylin (CAS no.: 517-28-2; EC no.: 208-237-3)	**<= 1 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2; Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3. HAZARDS: H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation; H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
Sodium iodate (CAS no.: 7681-55-2; EC no.: 231-672-5)	**<= 0.1 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Oxidizing solids, Cat. 2; Respiratory sensitizer, Cat. 1; Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer; H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction; H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	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.
In case of skin contact	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.
In case of 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
If swallowed	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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media
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
Oxides of carbon.

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.

Ethanol: Carbon oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
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.

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 incompatibilities
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.
Material will accumulate Static Charge, bulk containers should be electrically grounded.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 64-17-5
Ethanol
ACGIH (USA): (ST) 1000 ppm TLV® inhalation; AU/SWA (Australia): 1000 ppm; 1880 mg/m3 TWA inhalation; Cal/OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 1000 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; 1900 mg/m3 PEL inhalation

Appropriate engineering controls
Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face 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.

Skin protection
Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against
chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous
Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Normally not required but if in doubt ensure hand protection should complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body protection
Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Thin, clear, volatile liquid.
Color	Brown
Odor	Alcoholic
Odor threshold	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	-114 °C - 95% (ethanol)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	78 °C - 95% (Ethanol)
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Flammable Limits - Lower: 3.5% (100% ethanol) Flammable Limits - Upper: 19% (100% ethanol)
Flash point	13°C
Explosive properties	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	No data available.
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Miscible.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available.
Vapor pressure	No data available.
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 0.8 @ 20°C
Relative vapor density	No data available.

Particle characteristics
No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

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.

Ethanol: Alkali metals, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides

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

Water: In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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

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

Inhalation: Irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Risk of absorption. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and possible CNS effects.

Ethanol: ACGIH: A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Skin corrosion/irritation
May cause irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation
May cause irritation and watering. High concentrations of vapours may cause irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
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.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration hazard
Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Additional information
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.

Ethanol: Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Haematoxylin: *TOXICITY:
typ. dose mode specie amount unit other
TDLO ORL RAT 360 MG/KG/26WC TFX:CAR

*AQTX/TLM96: Not available

*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION: Not available

*CARCINOGENICITY: Not available

*MUTAGENICITY: Not available

*TERATOGENICITY: Not available

*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:
OSHA: None
ACGIH: None
NIOSH Criteria Document: None
NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): None
Flammability (F): None
Reactivity (R): None

*OTHER TOXICITY DATA: Not available

Sodium iodate: dog LDLo intravenous 200mg/kg (200mg/kg) "Handbook of Toxicology," 4 vols., Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Co., 1956-59Vol. 1, Pg. 274, 1955.
mouse LD50 intraperitoneal 119mg/kg (119mg/kg) BEHAVIORAL: CONVULSIONS OR EFFECT ON SEIZURE THRESHOLD

BEHAVIORAL: EXCITEMENT

LUNGS, THORAX, OR RESPIRATION: OTHER CHANGES Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. Vol. 120, Pg. 171, 1957.

Link to PubMed
mouse LD50 intravenous 108mg/kg (108mg/kg) BEHAVIORAL: CONVULSIONS OR EFFECT ON SEIZURE THRESHOLD

LUNGS, THORAX, OR RESPIRATION: OTHER CHANGES

BEHAVIORAL: EXCITEMENT Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. Vol. 120, Pg. 171, 1957.
Link to PubMed
mouse LD50 oral 505mg/kg (505mg/kg) BEHAVIORAL: FOOD INTAKE (ANIMAL) Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. Vol. 120, Pg. 171, 1957.
Link to PubMed
rabbit LDLo intravenous 75mg/kg (75mg/kg) PERIPHERAL NERVE AND SENSATION: SPASTIC PARALYSIS WITH OR WITHOUT SENSORY CHANGE

BEHAVIORAL: CONVULSIONS OR EFFECT ON SEIZURE THRESHOLD

KIDNEY, URETER, AND BLADDER: PROTEINURIS Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. Vol. 40, Pg. 451, 1930.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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

Persistence and degradability
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential
No data available.

Mobility in soil
No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No data available.

Endocrine disrupting properties
No data available.

Other adverse effects
No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Other disposal recommendations
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)
UN Number: 1170

Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)
•2YE

IMDG
UN Number: 1170
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
EMS Number:
Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL

IATA
UN Number: 1170
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP
Poison Schedule: NS

HSNO Approval Number:
HSR002596 Laboratory Chemical and Reagent Kits

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer
ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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.

Preparation information
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Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia
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 fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airbourne Contaminants, December 2019

Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)