

Infosafe No™	3CHDK	Issue Date : February 2017	RE-ISSUED by KINETIKP
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Product Name : **E.A.-65**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	E.A.-65
Product Code	614
Product Type	Various reagents in ethanol solution.
Company Name	Kinetik Pty Ltd (ABN 53 605 811 532)
Address	Unit 10, 12 - 16 Robart Court, Narangba Queensland 4506 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: 07 3203 0401 Fax: 07 3203 0421
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Cytology stain.
Other Information	EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 07 3203 0401 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Kinetik 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 Kinetik 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 Kinetik 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	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Flammable Liquids: Category 2
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Pictogram (s)	Flame, Exclamation mark,



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.
Precautionary statement – Response	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. 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. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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Precautionary statement – Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Composition, information on ingredients This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u>	<u>Risk Phrase</u>
	Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	94 %		
	Phosphotungstic acid	12067-99-1	0.6 %		
	Eosin Y	17372-87-1	0.224 %		
	Light Green SF Yellowish, Certified LR C.I. 42095	5141-20-8	0.023 %		
	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 swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.
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.
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 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.
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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.**Storage Regulations** Refer Australian Standard AS 1940 - 1993 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.**8. Exposure controls/personal protection****Exposure Controls, Personal Protection** No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Occupational exposure limit values	<u>Name</u>	STEL		TWA		<u>Footnote</u>
		<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	
	Ethyl alcohol			1880	1000	
Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Ethyl alcohol (Safe Work Australia) of 1,880 mg/m ³ , (1,000 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	In industrial situations 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.					
Eye 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	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber gloves.					
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.					
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use. Recommendation: Rubber boots.					
Body Protection	Flame retardant 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
Odour	Characteristic alcohol odour.
Melting Point	-114 °C Ethanol
Boiling Point	78.3 °C Ethanol
Solubility in Water	Miscible.
Specific Gravity	Approx. 0.80
Vapour Pressure	Approx 5.80 kPa at 20°C Ethanol

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Coefficient Water/Oil -0.31 Ethanol**Distr.****Flash Point** 12.7 °C - 95% Ethanol**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 Temperature** Approx 360°C**Flammable Limits - Lower** 3.5% - 100% Ethanol**Flammable Limits - Upper** 19% - 100% Ethanol**10. Stability and reactivity****Chemical Stability** Stable under normal use conditons.**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 Products** May liberate toxic fumes in fire producing carbon monoxide and or carbon dioxide.**Hazardous Polymerization** Will not occur.**11. Toxicological Information****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.**Skin** May cause irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin.**Eye** May cause irritation and watering. High concentrations of vapours may cause irritation.**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.**Health Hazard** The long term health effects of alcohol are well known. As this product is a laboratory reagent sold in small packages, it is unlikely that it will be ingested in quantities sufficient to cause long term problems, although it may contribute to alcohol abuse if ingested frequently. Though ethanaol 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** No evidence of mutagenic properties.**12. Ecological information****Persistence and degradability** Readily biodegradable.**Bioaccumulative Potential** Low probability of bioaccumulation (log P(o/w) <1).**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**

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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 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 name ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)

Transport hazard class(es) 3

Hazchem Code •2YE

Packaging Method 3.8.3RT1

Packing Group II

EPG Number 3A1

IERG Number 14

15. Regulatory information

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

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS Date SDS preparation 22/12/2016 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Literature References 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 15', Commonwealth of Australia, November 2016.
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 Substances 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]'.
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