

Safety Data Sheet **Acid Alcohol Wheatley**

SDS no. 4EX0QMJ9 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2023-07-24

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name Acid Alcohol Wheatley

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Product type: Blend of ethanol and acetic acid.

Microbiological staining preparation.

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

General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A

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- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319

Causes serious eye irritation

H225

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary statement(s)

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.

P280

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

P303+P361+P353

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or 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.

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

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.

Other components either not classified as Hazardous under the GHS, or below cut-off concentrations to be classified as Hazardous.

Components

Component	CAS no.	Concentration
Ethanol (EC no.: 200-578-6; Index no.: 603-002-00-5)	64-17-5	<= 90 % (volume)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.		
Acetic acid (EC no.: 200-580-7; Index no.: 607-002-00-6)	64-19-7	<= 0.5 % (volume)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 3; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 90 %; Skin Corr. 1B; H314: 25 % ≤ C < 90 %; Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 10 % ≤ C < 25 %; Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 10 % ≤ C < 25 %		
T-BUTYL ALCOHOL (EC no.: 200-889-7; Index no.: 603-005-00-1)	75-65-0	<= 0.3 % (volume)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4; Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H332 - Harmful if inhaled; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.		

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
In case of skin contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
In case of eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
If swallowed	Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

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

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

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

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

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

Corrosive liquid. Attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Avoid breathing in vapours, mist or fumes. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection when mixing and using. Use in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Keep containers tightly closed. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands after handling, and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities. Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

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;

CAS: 64-19-7 (EC: 200-580-7)

Acetic acid

ACGIH (USA): 15 ppm STEL inhalation; 10 ppm, (ST) 15 ppm TLV® inhalation; 10 ppm TWA inhalation; AU/SWA (Australia): 15 ppm; 37 mg/m3 STEL inhalation; 10 ppm; 25 mg/m3 TWA inhalation;

CAS: 75-65-0

T-BUTYL ALCOHOL

AU/SWA (Australia): 150 ppm; 455 mg/m3 STEL inhalation; 100 ppm; 303 mg/m3 TWA inhalation; NIOSH: 100 ppm, (ST) 150 ppm REL 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 comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body protection

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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	Colourless, transparent, volatile liquid.
Color	Colourless
Odor	Characteristic alcohol odour.
Odor threshold	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	-41°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	82°C
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available.
Flash point	16.5°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: Approx. 0.86
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.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Avoid contact with formalin (Formaldehyde gas) fumes, as the formation of Bis-Chloro-Methyl-Ether (BCME) is a serious risk.

Conditions to avoid

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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

Acetic acid: Oxidizing agents, Soluble carbonates and phosphates, Hydroxides, Metals, Peroxides, permanganates, e.g. potassium permanganate, Amines, Alcohols, Nitric acid

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Acetic acid: Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Other decomposition products - No data available

In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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 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

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

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

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available

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Aspiration hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Additional information

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.

Ethanol: Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

T-BUTYL ALCOHOL: *TOXICITY:

typ. dose mode specie amount units other

LD50 orl rat 3500 mg/kg

LD50 ipr mus 933 mg/kg

LD50 ivn mus 1538 mg/kg

LDLo orl rbt 4500 mg/kg

*AQTX/TLM96: Not available

*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:

THR: MODERATE via oral and intraperitoneal routes.

*CARCINOGENICITY:

Status: NTP Carcinogenesis Studies; selected, April 1985

NTP Carcinogenesis Studies; on test, April 1985

*MUTATION DATA:

test lowest dose | test lowest dose

----- | -----

cyt-smc 50 mmol/tube |

*TERATOGENICITY:

Reproductive Effects Data:

TDLo: orl-mus 103 gm/kg (6-20D preg)

TDLo: orl-mus 135 gm/kg (6-20D preg)

*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89) and 29 CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z

Transitional Limit: PEL-TWA 100 ppm [610]

Final Limit: PEL-TWA 100 ppm; STEL 150 ppm [610]

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 100 ppm; STEL 150 ppm [610]

NIOSH Criteria Document: None

NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): 1

Flammability (F): 3

Reactivity (R): 0

H1: Materials only slightly hazardous to health (see NFPA for details).

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F3: Materials which can be ignited under almost all normal temperature conditions (see NFPA for details).

R0: Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water (see NFPA for details).

*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:

Standards and Regulations: DOT-IMO: Flammable liquid; Label: Flammable liquid

Status: "NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, 3rd Ed."

Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory, 1983

EPA Genetic Toxicology Program, January 1984

Meets criteria for proposed OSHA Medical Records Rule

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

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

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.

Sewage disposal

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

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

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Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

2YE

IMDG

UN Number: 1170

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

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 for 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 Airborne 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)

