

SDS no. EZ2W9JA4 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2024-09-16

## **SECTION 1: Identification**

GHS Product identifier	
Product name	FAST GREEN 0.2% Alcoholic Twort B
Product number	AFGT
Recommended use of the chemical and restric Laboratory reagent.	stions on use
Supplier's details	
Name Address	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd 38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
Telephone email	08 8440 2000 www.chemsupply.com.au
National contact	
Name Address	Australian Biostain Pty Ltd 16 Shipwright Road 5016 Largs North SA Australia
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
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

#### **Pictograms**



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s) H319 H225	Causes serious eye irritation 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

#### Components

Component	CAS no.	<b>Concentration</b>
Ethanol (EC no.: 200-578-6; Index no.: 603-002-00-5)	64-17-5	>= 99 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A. HAZARDS: H225 - serious eye irritation.	Highly flammable liquid and	vapor; H319 - Causes
FD&C Green 3 (EC no.: 219-091-5)	2353-45-9	<= 1 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.		

# **SECTION 4: First-aid measures**

#### **Description of necessary first-aid measures**

General advice

First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.

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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

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

## **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

Hazards from Combustion Products: 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.

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Ethanol: Carbon oxides

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (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

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. 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 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.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### **Control parameters**

CAS: 64-17-5 Ethanol AU/SWA (Australia): 1000 ppm; 1880 mg/m3 TWA 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: Ensure hand protection complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### **Body protection**

Footwear: Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection: Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

#### **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 Appearance Color Odor Odor threshold Melting point/freezing point Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range Flammability Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

Flash point Explosive properties Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature Oxidizing properties pH Kinematic viscosity Solubility Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) Vapor pressure Evaporation rate Density and/or relative density Relative vapor density Particle characteristics

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes No data available.

**Further safety characteristics (supplemental)** No data available.

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### Reactivity

Liquid Thin, volatile liquid. Green Alcoholic No data available. -117°C - 100% (ethanol) 78.3 °C - 100% (Ethanol) **Highly Flammable** Flammable Limits - Lower: 3.5% (100% ethanol)Flammable Limits - Upper: 19% (100% ethanol) 9°C No data available. 3630 No data available. No data available. No data available. No data available. Solubility in Water: Miscible. No data available. No data available. No data available. Specific Gravity: 0.8 @ 20°C No data available. No data available.

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.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

#### **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.

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Ethanol: Alkali metals, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides

#### Hazardous decomposition products

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

## **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.

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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** 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.

Aspiration hazard No data available.

## Additional 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.

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

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Ethanol: Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### Toxicity

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

## 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)

•3YE

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

## **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)