

## Safety Data Sheet CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### GHS Product identifier

Product name CONGO RED STOKES

Product number ACRS

#### 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.au](http://www.chemsupply.com.au)

#### National contact

Name Australian Biostain Pty Ltd  
Address 16 Shipwright Road  
5016 Largs North SA  
Australia

#### Emergency phone number

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

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### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### General hazard statement

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.

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

- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A

# Safety Data Sheet

## CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

#### Pictograms



#### Signal word

#### Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H225  
H319  
H350

Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
Causes serious eye irritation  
May cause cancer

#### Precautionary statement(s)

P201  
P202  
P210  
P233  
P240  
P241  
P242  
P243  
P264  
P280  
P303+P361+P353  
P305+P351+P338  
P308+P313  
P337+P313  
P370+P378  
P403+P235  
P405  
P501

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.  
Use non-sparking tools.  
Take action to prevent static discharges.  
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
Store locked up.  
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### Mixtures

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

Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
Ethanol	CAS no.: 64-17-5 EC no.: 200-578-6 Index no.: 603-002-00-5	< 80 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Eye damage/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	>= 20 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.

# Safety Data Sheet

## CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
Congo red	CAS no.: 573-58-0 EC no.: 209-358-4 Index no.: 611-027-00-8	< 1.5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B; Reproductive toxicity, Cat. 2. HAZARDS: H350 - May cause cancer; H361d - .

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.
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	Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
In case of eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If persistent irritation occurs, 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.

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## 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, CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

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.

### 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.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

# Safety Data Sheet

## CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

### 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.

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

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### CAS: 64-17-5

Ethanol

AU/SWA (Australia): 1000 ppm; 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA inhalation [Ethyl alcohol]

### 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

# Safety Data Sheet

## CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

### 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 an 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.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Thin, clear, volatile liquid.
Color	Red
Odor	Alcoholic
Odor threshold	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	No data available.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	82°C
Flammability	Flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammmability limit	Flammable Limits - Lower: 3.5% (100% ethanol) Flammable Limits - Upper: 19% (100% ethanol)
Flash point	20°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	No data available.
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.

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

# Safety Data Sheet

## CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

### 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.

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

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## 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

Not classified based on available information.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity: Category 1B, H351 Suspected of causing cancer

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.

# Safety Data Sheet

## CONGO RED STOKES

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

### Aspiration hazard

Not classified based on available information.

### 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.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

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.

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## 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.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 1993

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains 80% Ethanol)

### Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

•3YE

### IMDG

UN Number: 1993

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains 80% Ethanol)

### IATA

UN Number: 1993

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains 80% Ethanol)

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: S7

**Safety Data Sheet  
CONGO RED STOKES**

SDS no. SE2DS402 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2025-07-19

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## **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**

All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

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](http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au)

IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)

IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)