



Health	1
Fire	2
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Leishman's stain powder and solution MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Leishman's stain powder and solution Catalog Codes: 10825 CAS#: Mixture RTECS: Not available TSCA: Not available CI#: Not available Synonym: Not available Chemical Formula: Not available	Contact Information: Finar Limited 184-186/P, Chacharwadi Vasna, Sarkhej-Bavla Highway, Ta.: Sanand, Dist.: Ahmedabad, Email: info@finarchemicals.com Web: www.finarchemicals.com
---	---

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:	CAS #	% by Weight
Name		
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	--
Leishman's Stain	12627-53-1	--

Toxicological Data on Ingredients:

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Routes of entry: inhalation, skin, ingestion

Potential health effects

eyes: n/a
 skin: irritation
 ingestion: drowsiness nausea, vomiting, inebriation, dizziness
 inhalation: drowsiness nausea and vomiting

Acute health hazards: poison! Ingestion causes inebriation, headache, nausea & vomiting leading to severe illness, blindness, and perhaps death. Liquid causes irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness, Nausea & vomiting.

Chronic health hazards: poison! Ingestion causes inebriation, headache, nausea & vomiting leading to Severe illness, blindness, and perhaps death. Liquid causes irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause Drowsiness, nausea & vomiting.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye contact : Flush eye with flowing water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention promptly if irritation persists or any loss of vision occurs.

Skin contact : Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with water. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation : Remove promptly to fresh air. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stops.

Ingestion: If a very minor amount, then, if conscious, rinse mouth with water and then dilute stomach contents by

giving large amounts of water.

Seek medical attention. Do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If person vomits place person on their side in the recovery position.

First aid facilities: Eye wash station, safety shower and First Aid Kit.

Advice to Doctor: Treat according to standard texts on poisoning. Principal clinical manifestations are visual disturbances and acidosis.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Suitable extinguishing media Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred medium, but if not available, fine water spray can be used. If either of these unavailable use dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Hazards for combustion products: Toxic gases and fumes may be emitted.

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters Specific Hazards:

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used and full protective clothing should also be worn.

Highly flammable liquid. Contain spill. May form flammable mixtures with air. Burns with colourless flame.

The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition and flashback are possible.

Run off to sewers and drains may cause explosions. Isolate for at least 800 metres in all directions if tanks or tanks are involved. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. All vessels must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring solvents.

Avoid all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment is necessary in areas where this chemical is being used.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Emergency procedures: In the event of a spill eliminate all sources of ignition and take measures to prevent static discharge. No smoking. Use water spray to disperse vapour. Clear area of all personnel not directly involved in the clean up. Those involved are to wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Ventilate area well and ensure the atmosphere is safe before personnel return to the work area.

Containment Procedure: Stop and contain spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material (sand, soil, vermiculite) for disposal by an approved method. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways.

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise the local emergency services.

Clean up methods: Wash the cleaned-up area with copious volumes of water to remove any trace amounts of product. Spills can be converted to non-flammable mixtures by dilution with water. Non-returnable containers should be degassed prior to disposal. Dispose of all waste containers and used drums in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment only must be used in areas where this chemical is being used. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product.

Conditions of safe storage: Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated and well-ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. Empty containers retain residue and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Incompatibles: Not to be stored with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases in bulk (Class 2.1), poisonous gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), radioactive substances (Class 6). Exemption may apply.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

National exposure standards : National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES), Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC/NOHSC)

TWA – 200 ppm (262 mg/m³)

STEL – 250 ppm (328 mg/m³)

All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the national standard.

These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. These exposure

standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

STEL (Short-Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

Sk Notice: absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal Hygiene: Liquid tight chemical protective clothing (gloves, coveralls, boots, etc.) should be worn to prevent skin contact. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Skin Protection: Avoid skin contact by the use of approved chemical resistant gloves and aprons - PVC or Neoprene (AS 2161).

Eye Protection: Avoid eye contact by wearing chemical goggles with sideshields or face-shield (AS/NZS 1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid in the eyes.

Safety showers with eye-wash should be provided in all areas where MSDS for product is handled.

Respiratory Protection: None should be needed if engineering, storage and handling controls are adequate to ensure that atmospheric contamination is kept below the National Standard. Where vapour concentrations are likely to approach or exceed the National Standard, an approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716) must be worn.

In high vapour concentrations, or in suspected oxygen-deficient atmospheres such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air-supplied hood.

Thermal Protection: None should be needed under normal circumstances.

Smoking & Other Dusts: Smoking must be prohibited in all areas where this product is used.

See safety information on flammability above.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Deep blue liquid

Odour: Alcohol odour

pH: Not available

Vapour pressure: 92 mmHg @ 25°C

Vapour density :1.1 (air = 1.0)

Boiling point: 65°C

Melting point : -98°C

Solubility : Complete

Specific gravity: Not available

Information for flammable materials Flashpoint : 11°C

Upper and lower flammable limits in air Flammable (Explosive)Limit - Upper: 36%

Flammable (Explosive)Limit - Lower: 7%

Auto-ignition Temperature: 385°C

Additional Properties

Evaporation Rate: 500 (n-Butyl Acetate)

Molecular Weight: 32.04

% Volatiles: 100%

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended use and storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity

Incompatible materials: May react violently with acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, Nitrates and alkali metals. Protect from moisture.

Hazardous decomposition products: Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

Hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

TOXICITY DATA

LD50/oral/rat: 8000 mg/kg

LC50/inhalation/rat: 128.2 mg/l/4 h

LC50/inhalation/rat: 87.5 mg/l/6 h

Health effects information is based on reported effects in use from overseas and Australian reports.

In general methanol is much more toxic than ethanol and is more slowly metabolised.

After a toxic dose excretion may occur through the lungs and kidneys for more than 4 days. It metabolises partly to formic acid, which may be responsible for its high toxicity. Methanol is used to denature ethyl alcohol to make it undrinkable (as methylated spirits), but methylated spirits or even methanol itself may be abused leading to chronic poisoning with the effects described.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Toxicity to fish (acute): LC50/Rainbow trout: 10,800 mg/l/96 h

Persistence and degradability: Degree of elimination: 99% , Evaluation: biodegradable

Mobility: No data available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods and containers: Suitable for incineration by approved agent under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste authority requirements.

Special precautions: Product must be contained and not disposed to sewerage systems, drains or waterways. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers must be decontaminated by rinsing with water.

Section 14: Transport Information

Classified as dangerous goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

UN Number :1986

UN Proper shipping name: Alcohol (Flammable, Toxic, N.O.S)

Class and subsidiary risk: 3 6.1

Packing group: II

Special precautions: Refer to incompatibilities in Section 7 and stability and reactivity information in Section 10.

Hazchem code: 2WE

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/06/2010

Last Updated: 24/11/2012

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us.

However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Finar Limited be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Finar Limited has been advised of the possibility of such damages.