

Material Safety Data Sheet

HARLECO® Giemsa Blood Stain



Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product name : HARLECO® Giemsa Blood Stain
Product code : 619-71
Synonym : None.
Material uses : Other non-specified industry: Laboratory Reagent
Manufacturer : EMD Chemicals Inc.
P.O. Box 70
480 Democrat Road
Gibbstown, NJ 08027
856-423-6300 Technical Service
Monday - Friday: 8:00 - 5:00 PM
Validation date : ***.
Print date : 9/12/2006.
In case of emergency : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
613-996-6666 CANUTEC (Canada)
24 Hours/Day: 7 Days/Week

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Physical state : Liquid.
Odor : Alcohol like. (Slight.)
OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview : ***** DANGER! POISON! *****
VAPOR HARMFUL.
MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED.
CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS.
HARMFUL IF INHALED.
CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
KIDNEYS, GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
Do not ingest. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects
Eyes : Irritating to eyes.
Skin : Harmful in contact with skin. Irritating to skin.
Inhalation : Toxic by inhalation. Irritating to respiratory system.
Ingestion : Very toxic if swallowed.
Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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Section 2. Hazards Identification

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce lung damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

United States

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% by Weight</u>
Giemsa Stain	51811-82-6	<1
Glycerin	56-81-5	<50
Methanol	67-56-1	<50

Section 4. First Aid Measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Not available.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Dangerous fire and explosion risk. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Methanol)
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- Handling** : Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Product name

United States

Glycerin

Exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Notes: Inhalable fraction. See Appendix C, paragraph A. Inhalable Particulate Mass TLVs (IPM-TLVs) for those materials that are hazardous when deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract.

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: Mist

OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: Total dust

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: Total dust

Methanol

ACGIH (United States, 1994). Skin

TWA: 262 mg/m³

STEL: 328 mg/m³

OSHA (United States, 1989). Skin

TWA: 260 mg/m³

STEL: 325 mg/m³

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001). Skin

STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 260 mg/m³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).

TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Skin

STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Skin Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices

STEL: 328 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 262 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal protection

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Body: Recommended: lab coat and gloves

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Recommended: Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Vapor respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Flash point : Closed cup: 11.111°C (52°F).

Auto-ignition temperature : The lowest known value is 369.85°C (697.7°F) (Glycerin).

Flammable limits : The greatest known range is Lower: 6% Upper: 36.5% (Methanol)

Color : Purple.

Odor : Alcohol like. (Slight.)

Boiling/condensation point : The lowest known value is 64.5°C (148.1°F) (Methanol). Weighted average: 177.25°C (351.1°F)

Melting/freezing point : May start to solidify at 19.85°C (67.7°F) based on data for: Glycerin. Weighted average: -38.96°C (-38.1°F)

Relative density : Weighted average: 0.97 (Water = 1)

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Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Vapor pressure	: The highest known value is 12.9 kPa (97 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Methanol).
Vapor density	: The highest known value is 3.1 (Air = 1) (Glycerin). Weighted average: 2.11 (Air = 1)
Odor threshold	: The lowest known value is 100 ppm (Methanol)
Evaporation rate	: 2.1 (Methanol) compared with Butyl acetate.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Conditions of instability	: Avoid exposure to heat, spark or open flame.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials, alkalis, metals and acids. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents.
Hazardous polymerization	: Will not occur.
Conditions of reactivity	: Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials. Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity data

United States

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>***</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>*Species</u>
Glycerin	LD50	12600 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	4090 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	7750 mg/kg	Oral	Guinea pig
Methanol	LD50	5628 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	14200 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	7300 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	15800 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LDLo	143 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	428 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	6422 mg/kg	Oral	man
	LDLo	393 mg/kg	Dermal	Monkey.
	LC50	64000 ppm (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat

Chronic effects on humans : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Other toxic effects on humans : Extremely hazardous in case of ingestion.
Very hazardous in case of inhalation.
Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of eye contact (irritant).
Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitization

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation	: Irritating to respiratory system.
Eyes	: Irritating to eyes.
Skin	: Irritating to skin.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity data

United States

Product/ingredient name

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Glycerin	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	54000 mg/l
Methanol	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	>10000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (EC50)	48 hour/hours	13200 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (EC50)	48 hour/hours	16000 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	15400 mg/l

Environmental precautions	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Products of degradation	: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) and water.
Toxicity of the products of biodegradation	: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations


Waste disposal	: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
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Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

Section 14. Transport Information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1230	Methanol Solution	3	II		Not available.

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory Information

United States

- HCS Classification** : Flammable liquid
Highly toxic material
Irritating material
Target organ effects
- U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(b) inventory: Listed
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Glycerin; Methanol
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Glycerin: Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Methanol: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Form R - Reporting requirements	: Methanol	67-56-1	<50
Supplier notification	: Methanol	67-56-1	<50

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

- State regulations** : Pennsylvania RTK: Glycerin: (generic environmental hazard); Methanol: (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard)
Massachusetts RTK: Glycerin; Methanol
New Jersey: Giemsa Blood Stain

Canada

- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
- CEPA DSL/CEPA NDSL** : CEPA DSL: Glycerin; Methanol

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

EU regulations

- Hazard symbol/symbols** :
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- Risk phrases** : R11- Highly flammable.
R23/24/25- Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25- Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

- Safety phrases** : S1/2- Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S63- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

International regulations

Section 15. Regulatory Information

International lists : Australia (NICNAS): Giemsa Stain ; Glycerin; Methanol

China: Giemsa Stain ; Glycerin; Methanol

Germany water class: Glycerin; Methanol

Japan (METI): Glycerin; Methanol

Korea (TCCL): Glycerin; Methanol

Philippines (RA6969): Giemsa Stain ; Glycerin; Methanol

Section 16. Other Information

Label requirements : DANGER!
POISON!
VAPOR HARMFUL.
MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED.
CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS.
HARMFUL IF INHALED.
CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
KIDNEYS, GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, CENTRAL
NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



Notice to reader

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