

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## EA36 (Eosin/extra light green)

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Date of Issue: 18 Sept. 06

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

### COMPANY DETAILS

**Company:** ProSciTech  
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### IDENTIFICATION SECTION

**Product Name** EA36 (Eosin/extra light green)  
**Other Names** EA36 Stain solution, EA36 Papanicolaou stain  
**Product Code** AEA36-1L  
**U.N. Number** 1992  
**Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk** 3  
**Hazchem Code** None allocated  
**Poison Schedule** 3WE  
**Use** S6  
Used in hospital and pathology cytology laboratories only for staining exfoliative cells in cytology specimens.

### Physical Description and Properties

**Appearance** Dark redish green liquid  
**Boiling Point/Melting Point** 66°C / -88°C  
**Vapour Pressure** 128 hPa @ 20°C  
**Specific Gravity** 0.89kg / L  
**Flash Point** 13°C  
**Flammability Limits** 5.5 - 44% by volume  
**Solubility in water** Soluble in all proportions

### Other Properties

#### Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Eosin Y C.I.45380	17372-87-1	0.2%
Light Green FS Yellowish C.I.42095	5141-20-8	0.2%
METHANOL	67-56-1	26%
ACETIC ACID (Below Cutoff)	64-19-7	0.8%
ETHANOL	64-17-5	56%
PHOSPHOTUNGSTIC ACID (Below Cutoff)	12501-23-4	0.2%
WATER and other non hazardous substances	Mixture	16.75%

**EA36 (Eosin/extra light green)****HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION****Health Effects:***Acute***Swallowed:**

Very toxic if swallowed. May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach with effects including mucous build up, irritation to the tongue and lips and pains in the stomach, which may lead to nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Additional information for Swallowed: Overexposure to methanol has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in both laboratory animals and humans: Liver abnormalities, kidney damage, eye damage, lung damage, brain damage and nervous system damage. Methanol has been reported to cause death or serious irreversible injury such as blindness in humans. Studies in experimental animals indicate that the metabolism of methanol to formic acid results in metabolic acidosis and reversible or irreversible damage to the optic nerve. Ingestion of methanol, even in small amounts, can cause blindness and death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 - 24 hours and are similar in affect to ethanol poisoning.

**Eye:**

May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including: tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.

**Skin:**

Very toxic by skin contact. May cause severe irritation to the skin, with effects including: Redness, drying, and drying/defatting.

**Inhaled:**

Very toxic if inhaled. Mists from the product may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Cough, discomfort, difficulty breathing and shortness of breath.

*Chronic:*

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to irreversible damage to health. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to permanent irreversible injury.

**First Aid:****Swallowed:**

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give 3 to 4 glasses of water to drink. Seek urgent medical assistance.

**Eye:**

If material is splashed into eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eye lids are held open. Immediately transport to hospital or doctor.

**Skin:**

If material is splashed onto the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

**Inhaled:**

Remove victim to fresh air. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

**First Aid Facilities:**

Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal wash room facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically. In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre. In Australia call Tel: 131126 In New Zealand Tel: 034747000

**PRECAUTIONS FOR USE****Exposure Standards:**

METHANOL  
(Worksafe Australia)  
[TWA]200 ppm 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
[STEL]250 ppm 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Notices: Sk

References: H

(ACGIH)  
[TWA]200 ppm 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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[STEL]250 ppm 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Notices: Sk

ACETIC ACID (Below Cutoff)

(Worksafe Australia)

[TWA]10 ppm 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

[STEL]15 ppm 37 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

References: H

(ACGIH)

[TWA]10 ppm 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

[STEL]15 ppm 37 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ETHANOL

(Worksafe Australia)

[TWA]1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

References: H

(ACGIH)

[TWA]1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Engineering Controls:**

Flammable and toxic liquid. Single significant exposure may cause death. Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. Prevent accumulation of gas(es) in hollows or sumps. Eliminate any sources of ignition. DO NOT enter room unless monitored by another person (ie buddy-buddy system).

**Personal Protection:**

CLOTHING: PVC or rubber apron. GLOVES: PVC or rubber. EYES: Chemical goggles or faceshield to protect eyes. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of vapours/gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When gases exceed the exposure standards then the use of a half-face respirator with organic vapour cartridge is recommended. For high concentration, use an atmosphere-supplied, positive pressure demand self-contained or airline breathing apparatus, complying with the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels and type of contaminant. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715 / 1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended.

**Flammability:**

Flammable liquid. Avoid all sources of ignition, heat and naked flames. Vapours may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and ignite.

<b>SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION</b>
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**Storage and Transport:**

Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition, strong alkalis, acids, combustibles and oxidizing agents. All equipment must be earthed. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer. Check all fittings, valves, reticulation (piping) and any ancillary equipment for leaks. A supplied air respirator or a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for emergencies should be available and checked regularly. For further information please refer to the Engineering Controls of this MSDS.

**Spills and Disposal:**

EMERGENCY ACTION: Keep unnecessary people away; Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; Keep out of low areas. Do not walk or touch spilt material unless wearing personal protection as outlined under MSDS. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE: Shut off ignition sources, no flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Water spray may reduce vapour; but it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. SMALL

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**SPILLS:** Take up with sand, dirt or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust. Use non-sparking tools. Place into labeled drum(s) for later disposal. **LARGE SPILLS:** Notify Emergency Services (Police or Fire Brigade). Tell them exact location, nature, hazards, quantities, type of vehicle and any other information that would be helpful. Contain spill. Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill. Bund area. Trained personnel should wear Personal Protective equipment as highlighted in this MSDS. Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds. Consult an expert regarding disposal of this product.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard:**

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray. **SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for fire-fighting personnel. If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire. Use water spray to spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling fire exposed containers when using water spray, boil-over may occur when the product temperature reaches the boiling point of water.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Vapours from this product may travel or be moved by air currents and be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from the point of handling.

**OTHER INFORMATION****Incompatibilities****(Materials to avoid)****Animal Toxicity Data:**

Strong alkalis, acids, nitrates and oxidizing agents.

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The information published in this Material Safety Data Sheet has been compiled from data in various technical publications. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of this information for adoption of necessary safety precautions. We reserve the right to revise Material Safety Data Sheets as new information becomes available. Copies may be made for non-profit use.