

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Kovac's

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## STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

## COMPANY DETAILS

**Company:** ProSciTech  
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## IDENTIFICATION SECTION

<b>Product Name</b>	Kovac's reagent
<b>Other Names</b>	Indole reagent
<b>Product Code</b>	AKOVC-20
<b>U.N. Number</b>	2924
<b>Dangerous Goods Class</b>	3
<b>and Subsidiary Risk</b>	8
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3WE
<b>Poison Schedule</b>	None allocated
<b>Use</b>	For invitro diagnostic use in Pathology and Hospital laboratories only

## Physical Description and Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Viscous straw coloured liquid
<b>Boiling Point/Melting Point</b>	131°C / -117°C
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	3 hPa @ 20°C
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	
<b>Flash Point</b>	42°C
<b>Flammability Limits</b>	Not determined
<b>Solubility in water</b>	30.6g/L

**Other Properties** mild pleasant odour

## Ingredients

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
p-DIMETHYLAMINOBENZALDEHYDE (Below Cutoff)	100-10-7	5%
iso-AMYL ALCOHOL	123-51-3	72.5%
HYDROCHLORIC ACID ... %	7647-01-0	22.5%

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### Health Effects:

#### *Acute*

#### Swallowed:

Harmful 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.

#### Eye:

Will cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including: tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision. Depending upon duration of exposure, eye damage may occur.

#### Skin:

Will cause irritation to the skin, with effects including; Redness, itchiness, and possible dermatitis.

#### Inhaled:

Harmful if inhaled.

Will cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Dizziness, headache, incoordination, chest pains and coughing.

#### *Chronic:*

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis.

This product may cause severe eye irritation and depending upon duration of exposure, some form of permanent eye damage may occur.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to irreversible damage to health.

Prolonged or repeated exposure or deliberately concentrating and inhaling the vapour(s) may result in lung function incapacity or death.

### First Aid:

#### Swallowed:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. 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 water and soap if available.

#### Inhaled:

Remove victim to fresh air. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - DO NOT USE DIRECT MOUTH - TO - MOUTH METHOD if victim ingested or inhaled substance; use alternative respiratory method or respiratory device

#### First Aid Facilities:

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

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

### Exposure Standards:

ISO AMYL ALCOHOL

(Worksafe Australia)

[TWA]100 ppm 361 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

[STEL]125 ppm 452 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Notices: H

(ACGIH)

[TWA]100 ppm 361 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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### Engineering Controls:

Use only in a well ventilated area

### Personal Protection:

CLOTHING: PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, Natural rubber or any other type of apron or splash suit as recommended by the manufacturer.

GLOVES: PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, Natural rubber or any other type of glove as recommended by the manufacturer.

EYES: Chemical goggles or faceshield to protect eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When the concentration of airborne contaminants reach the exposure standards then the use of a half-face respirator with acid vapour cartridge is recommended. For high concentration use an atmosphere-supplied, positive pressure demand self-contained or airline breathing apparatus supplied air respirator complying with the requirements of

AS/NZS 1715 is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

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. The use of fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits is also recommended.

**Flammability:**

Highly 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. Isolate for 800 m in all directions if tank, rail car or tanker truck is involved in fire. 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 SPILLS: Take up with sand, dirt or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust. Use non-sparking tools. Place into labelled drum(s) for later disposal. LARGE SPILLS: Notify Emergency Services (Police or Fire Brigade). Tell them location, nature and any 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:**

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be ineffecient. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. 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.

<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>
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**Incompatibilities**

Strong alkalis and oxidizing agents.

**(Materials to avoid)****Animal Toxicity Data:**


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