



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CALBOL FUCHSIN-ZIEHL-NEELEN

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	: Carbol Fuchsin - Ziehl-Neelsen	LABORT FINE CHEM PVT LTD.
CAS	: Mixture.	Office: 703-704 Icon Business Centre, Opp. Central Mall, Nr. Valentine Cinema, Dumas Road, Surat - 395007, (GUJARAT), INDIA.
Synonym	: Carbol Fuchsin Solution, Ziehl-Neelsen	Ph: 0091-261-2725761; 2725388 Fax: 0091-261-2725388
Chemical Name	: Carbol Fuchsin - Ziehl-Neelsen	E Mail: info@laboratorychemical.net Website: www.laboratorychemical.net
Chemical formula	: Not applicable.	Factory: Plot No. 320, G.I.D.C. Ichhapore Industrial Estate, Opp-ONGC, Taluka- Choryasi, District Surat, Gujarat., PIN 394510, India
Molecular weight	: Not applicable.	

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition:

Chemical Name	CAS #	% weight
Water	7732-18-5	86.5
Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof	64-17-5	8.64
Phenol	108-95-2	4.55
Basic fuchsin	569-61-9	0.27

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [Rat]. 3450 mg/kg [Mouse]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 20000 ppm 8 hours [Rat]. 39000 mg/m 4 hours [Mouse]. Phenol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 317 mg/kg [Rat]. 270 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 630 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 669 mg/kg [Rat]. Basic fuchsin: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Mouse].

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Acute Health Effects: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN by State of California Proposition 65 [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Phenol]. Classified + (Proven.) by OSHA [Basic fuchsin]. Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC [Basic fuchsin]. Classified 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP [Basic fuchsin]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Phenol]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Phenol]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Basic fuchsin]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast.

[Basic fuchsin]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. The substance is toxic to blood, the reproductive system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS). The substance may be toxic to kidneys, spleen, thyroid. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: The lowest known value is 363°C (685.4°F) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof).

Flash Points:

The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 12.78°C (55°F). OPEN CUP: 12.78°C (55°F). (Cleveland). (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Flammable Limits: The greatest known range is LOWER: 3.3% UPPER: 19% (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂...), halogenated compounds.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Non-flammable in presence of shocks, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Non-explosive in presence of shocks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Containers should be grounded. CAUTION: MAY BURN WITH NEAR INVISIBLE FLAME Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. May form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with Bromine pentafluoride is likely to cause fire or explosion. Ethanol ignites on contact with chromyl chloride. Ethanol ignites on contact with iodine heptafluoride gas. It ignites than explodes upon contact with nitrosyl perchlorate. Addition of platinum black catalyst caused ignition. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Ethanol has an explosive reaction with the oxidized coating around potassium metal. Ethanol ignites and then explodes on contact with acetic anhydride + sodium hydrosulfate (ignites and may explode), disulfuric acid + nitric acid, phosphorous(III) oxide platinum, potassium-tert-butoxide+ acids. Ethanol forms explosive products in reaction with the following compound : ammonia + silver nitrate (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), iodine + phosphorus (forms ethane iodide), magnesium perchlorate (forms ethyl perchlorate), mercuric nitrate, nitric acid + silver (forms silver fulminate) silver nitrate (forms ethyl nitrate) silver(I) oxide + ammonia or hydrazine (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), sodium (evolves hydrogen gas). Sodium Hydrazide + alcohol can produce an explosion. Alcohols should not be mixed with mercuric nitrate, as explosive mercuric fulminate may be formed. May form explosive mixture with manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxypropane. Addition of alcohols to highly concentrate hydrogen peroxide forms powerful explosives. Explodes on contact with calcium hypochlorite Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Containers may explode when heated or involved in a fire. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASES MEASURE

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions:

Keep container dry. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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). Sensitive to light. Store in light-resistant containers.

SECTION 8: PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Color: Purple. (Dark.)

pH (1% soln/water): Neutral.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 78.5°C (173.3°F) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof). Weighted average: 98.05°C (208.5°F)

Melting Point: May start to solidify at -114.1°C (-173.4°F) based on data for: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof.

Critical Temperature: The lowest known value is 243°C (469.4°F) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof).

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 0.98 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 5.7 kPa (@ 20°C) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof). Weighted average: 2.61 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: The highest known value is 1.59 (Air = 1) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof). Weighted average: 0.71 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: The highest known value is 100 ppm (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility:

Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, methanol, diethyl ether. Soluble in acetone.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Slightly reactive to reactive with oxidizing agents, metals, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Not available

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Ethanol rapidly absorbs moisture from the air. Can react vigorously with oxidizers. The following oxidants have been demonstrated to undergo vigorous/explosive reaction with ethanol: barium perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, calcium hypochlorite, chloryl perchlorate, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dioxygen difluoride, disulfuryl difluoride, fluorine nitrate, hydrogen peroxide, iodine heptafluoride, nitric acid nitrosyl perchlorate, perchloric acid permanganic acid, peroxodisulfuric acid, potassium dioxide, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, ruthenium(VIII) oxide, silver perchlorate, silver peroxide, uranium hexafluoride, uranyl perchlorate. Ethanol reacts violently/expodes with the following compounds: acetyl bromide (evolves hydrogen bromide) acetyl chloride, aluminum, sesquibromide ethylate, ammonium hydroxide & silver oxide, chlorate, chromic anhydride, cyanuric acid + water, dichloromethane + sulfuric acid + nitrate (or) nitrite, hydrogen peroxide + sulfuric acid, iodine + methanol + mercuric oxide, manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxy propane, perchlorates, permanganates + sulfuric acid, potassium superoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, silver & nitric acid, silver perchlorate, sodium hydrazide, sulfuric acid + sodium dichromate, tetrachlorosilane + water. Ethanol is also incompatible with platinum, and sodium. No really safe conditions exist under which ethyl alcohol and chlorine oxides can be handled. Reacts vigorously with acetyl chloride (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof) Air and light sensitive. Prone to redden on exposure to light and air. Incompatible with aluminum chloride, peroxydisulfuric acid, acetaldehyde, sodium nitrite, boron trifluoride diethyl ether + 1,3-butadiene, isocyanates, nitrides, mineral oxidizing acids, calcium hypochlorite, halogens, formaldehyde, metals and alloys, lead, zinc, magnesium and their alloys, plastics, rubber, coatings, sodium nitrate + trifluoroacetic acid. Phenol + isocyanates results in heat generation, and violent polymerization. Phenol + 1,3-butadiene and boron trifluoride diethyl ether complex results in intense exothermic reaction. Phenol + acetaldehyde results in violent condensation. (Phenol)

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 270 mg/kg [Mouse]. (Phenol). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 630 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Phenol).

Chronic Effects on Humans:

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Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LDL [Human] - Route: Oral; Dose: 140 mg/kg LDL [Infant] - Route: Oral; Dose: 10,000 mg/kg (Phenol)

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May affect genetic material (mutagenic) Causes adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic) , based on moderate to heavy consumption. May cause cancer based on animal data. Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof) Animal: passes through the placental barrier. May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic) Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal. May affect genetic material (mutagenic). (Phenol)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are as toxic as the product itself.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

SECTION 15: OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):

CLASS B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).

DSCL (EEC):

R10- Flammable.

R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact.

R45- May cause cancer.

S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/ face protection.

S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 2

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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

Health: 3

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Disclaimer:

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