

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 0004209
Product Name: Giemsa (Malaria) Stain
Company Name: Alpha-Tec Systems, Inc. **Phone Number:** 1 (360)260-2779
 1311 SE Cardinal Ct Suite 170
 Vancouver, WA 98683
Web site address: Alphatecsystems.com
Email address: Regulatory@Alphatecsystems.com
Emergency Contact: INFOTRAC
 International 00-1- (352)323-3500
 North America 1 (800)535-5053
Information:
Intended Use: For Laboratory Use Only
Product List N/A Single Product Code.

2. Hazards Identification

Flammable Liquids, Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1



GHS Signal Word: **Danger**

GHS Hazard Phrases: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H370 - Causes damage to organs

GHS Precaution Phrases: P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../ equipment.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

GHS Response Phrases: P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases: P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.
P405 - Store locked up.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic): Though a single exposure may cause no effect, daily exposures may result in the accumulation of a harmful amount.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Methanol has produced fetotoxicity in rats and teratogenicity in mice exposed by inhalation to high concentrations that did not produce significant maternal toxicity.

Chronic: Chronic exposure may cause effects similar to those of acute exposure. Methanol is only very slowly eliminated from the body. Because of this slow elimination, methanol should be regarded as a cumulative poison.

Inhalation:	Methanol is toxic and can very readily form extremely high vapor concentrations at room temperature. Inhalation is the most common route of occupational exposure. At first, methanol causes CNS depression with nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness and incoordination. A time period with no obvious symptoms follows (typically 8-24 hrs). This latent period is followed by metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects which may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness. Depending on the severity of exposure and the promptness of treatment, survivors may recover completely or may have permanent blindness, vision disturbances and/or nervous system effects.
Skin Contact:	Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis. Methanol can be absorbed through the skin, producing systemic effects that include visual disturbances.
Eye Contact:	May cause painful sensitization to light. Methanol is a mild to moderate eye irritant. Inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption of methanol can cause significant disturbances in vision, including blindness.
Ingestion:	May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Aspiration hazard. Cannot be made non-poisonous. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause cardiopulmonary system effects.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration	RTECS #
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	10.0 -50.0 %	PC1400000

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:	
In Case of Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. If breathing becomes difficult, call a physician.
In Case of Skin Contact:	Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and copious amounts of water.
In Case of Eye Contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician.
In Case of Ingestion:	Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward. Wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious.
Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure:	To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
Note to Physician:	Effects may be delayed. Antidote: Ethanol may inhibit methanol metabolism.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt:	No data.	
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data.	UEL: No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data.	
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Water may be ineffective. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Do NOT use straight streams of water. Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, or appropriate foam.	
Fire Fighting Instructions:	Ethanol may inhibit methanol metabolism. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Protective Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Specific Hazard(s): Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.	
Flammable Properties and Hazards:	No data available.	
Hazardous Combustion Products:	No data available.	

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:	Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8. Spills/Leaks: Use water spray to disperse the gas/vapor. Remove all sources of ignition. Absorb spill using an absorbent, non-combustible material such as earth, sand, or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. PROCEDURE(S) OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION(S) Wear respirator, chemical safety goggles, rubber boots, and heavy rubber gloves. Methods for cleaning up. Absorb on sand or vermiculite and place in closed containers for disposal. Ventilate area and wash spill site after material pickup is complete.
---	---

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:	Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Do not ingest or inhale. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid use in confined spaces. User Exposure: Avoid inhalation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:	Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep tightly closed. Store at 2-8°C.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	No data.
Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):	Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). (EU). Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator.			
Eye Protection:	Wear chemical splash goggles. Chemical safety goggles. Skin-Specific: Chemical resistant apron.			
Protective Gloves:	Wear butyl rubber gloves, apron, and/or clothing.			
Other Protective Clothing:	Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.			
Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.):	Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Safety shower and eye bath. Mechanical exhaust required.			
Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:	Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.			

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[] Gas [X] Liquid [] Solid	
Appearance and Odor:	Blue. Ethanol odor.	
pH:	No data.	
Melting Point:	No data.	
Boiling Point:	No data.	
Flash Pt:	No data.	
Evaporation Rate:	No data.	
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available.	
Explosive Limits:	LEL: No data.	UEL: No data.
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.	
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	No data.	
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	~ 0.7910	
Density:	~ 0.7910 G/CM3	
Solubility in Water:	No data.	

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data.
Autoignition Pt: No data.
Decomposition Temperature: No data.
Viscosity: No data.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Instability: High temperatures, ignition sources, confined spaces.
Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid: Reducing agents, acids, Alkali metals, Potassium, Sodium, metals as powders (e.g. hafnium, raneey nickel), Acid anhydrides, Acid chlorides, powdered aluminum, powdered magnesium. Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [] Will not occur [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions: No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information: Epidemiology: Teratogenicity: There is no human information available. Methanol is considered to be a potential developmental hazard based on animal data. In animal experiments, methanol has caused fetotoxic or teratogenic effects without maternal toxicity.
Reproductive Effects: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.
Mutagenicity: Neurotoxicity: ACGIH cites neuropathy, vision and CNS under TLV basis.
Other Studies: ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:
Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.
Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.
Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.
Inhalation: Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May be harmful if inhaled.
Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.

Sensitization: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause allergic reactions in certain sensitive individuals.

TARGET ORGAN(S) OR SYSTEM(S)
Kidneys.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information: CAS# 67-56-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information: Environmental: Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Aquatic toxicity rating: TLm 961000 ppm. It may be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Methyl alcohol is expected to biodegrade in soil and water very rapidly. This product will show high soil mobility and will be degraded from the ambient atmosphere by the reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half-life of 17.8 days. Bioconcentration factor for fish (golden ide) < 10. Based on a log Kow of -0.77, the BCF value for methanol can be estimated to be 0.
Physical: No information available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series:
CAS# 67-56-1: waste number U154 (Ignitable waste). APPROPRIATE METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF SUBSTANCE OR PREPARATION.
Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.
Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

14. Transport Information

GHS Classification: Flammable Liquids, Category 2 - Danger! Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1 - Danger! Causes damage to organs {<target organs>}

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Alcohols, n.o.s. METHANOL.
DOT Hazard Class: 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID
UN/NA Number: UN1987 **Packing Group:** III



LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):

TDG Shipping Name: Alcohols, n.o.s. METHANOL.
UN Number: 1987 **Packing Group:** III
Hazard Class: 3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID **TDG Classification:**

LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

ADR/RID Shipping Name: Alcohols, n.o.s. METHANOL.
UN Number: 1987 **Packing Group:** III
Hazard Class: 3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Alcohols, n.o.s. METHANOL.

15. Regulatory Information

EPA SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	S. 302 (EHS)	S. 304 RQ	S. 313 (TRI)
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Fire Hazard
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Reactive Hazard

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Other US EPA or State Lists
67-56-1	Methanol {Methyl alcohol; Carbinol; Wood alcohol}	CA PROP.65: Yes; MA Oil/HazMat: Yes; NJ EHS: Yes - 1222; PA HSL: Yes - E

16. Other Information

Revision Date: 12/27/2016

Preparer Name: Tim Meehan

Additional Information About This Product: No data available.

Document & Change Control Number: SDS0146.B CC16-312.

Company Policy or Disclaimer: Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.