



**ALDON CORPORATION**

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1533 W. Henrietta Rd.  
Avon, New York 14414  
(716) 226-6177

MSDS No. WW 60  
Effective Date June 2, 1999

## SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

WW 60

### Threshold Limited Value

For Methyl Alcohol: OSHA TWA 200 ppm, 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (ACGIH 1992-93).  
ACGIH TWA: (SKIN) 200 ppm, 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, STEL 250 ppm, 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

### Effects of Overexposure

**TARGET ORGANS AFFECTED:** Eyes, liver, central nervous system, kidneys, heart. **INGESTION:** May be fatal if swallowed. Cannot be made non-poisonous. Swallowing the liquid causes inebriation, headache, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, blindness and perhaps death. **EYES:** Liquid causes eye irritation. **INHALATION:** Breathing vapors may cause drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. **SKIN:** Repeated contact may irritate skin.

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, if conscious, give one or two glasses of water to drink, induce vomiting and call physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. Call a physician. **EYES:** Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get immediate medical attention. **SKIN:** Flush with water, then wash with mild soap and water.  
\* **For all routes,** keep patient warm and cover eyes to exclude light.

## SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid	Sparks, excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame, static charge.
	Stable	X		

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Strong oxidizing agents. Particularly perchloric acid and lead perchlorate, Sulfuric and Nitric acid, Chromic Anhydride.
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Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition or burning will produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.
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Hazardous Polymerization		Conditions to Avoid	Not applicable.
May Occur	Will Not Occur		
	X		

## SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled	Eliminate all ignition sources. Use absorbent materials to soak up spills (sand, earth or vermiculite). Carefully sweep up and remove. Spills in critical areas can be diluted with water to reduce fire hazard during clean-up. Do NOT flush to sewer, drain or waterways.
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Waste Disposal Method	Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to Federal, State or Local laws. These disposal guidelines are intended for the disposal of catalog-size quantities only.
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Dispose of in an approved incinerator or contract with a licensed waste disposal service.

## SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiration Protection (Specify Type)	None needed in normal laboratory handling. If misty conditions prevail, work in ventilation hood or wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator air-supplied or self-contained breathing apparatus.
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Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Recommended.	Special	No.
	Mechanical (General)	Yes.	Other	Adequate to maintain below exposure limit.

Protective Gloves	Rubber.	Eye Protection	Chemical safety glasses.
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Other Protective Equipment	Goggles, smock, apron, eye wash station, safety shower, proper gloves, ventilation hood, fire extinguisher.
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## SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storing	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from strong oxidizers and fire hazards. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Keep container tightly closed when not in use.	

Other Precautions	Read label on container before using. Do not wear contact lenses when working with chemicals.
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Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing.

For laboratory use only. Not for drug, food or household use. Keep out of reach of children.

Revision	No. 6	Date	6/2/99	Approved	Michael Raszeja	Chemical Safety Coordinator	MR
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The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. \* Hazardous Materials Industrial Standards. Printed on recycled paper.

## SECTION I NAME 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Product	WRIGHT'S BLOOD STAIN SOLUTION
Chemical Synonyms	Wright's Blood Staining Solution
Formula	Mixture. See Section II.
Unit Size	up to 3.785 Lt.
C.A.S. No.	Mixture. See Section II.

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NFPA  
HAZARD RATING  
LEAST SLIGHT MODERATE HIGH EXTREME  
0 1 2 3 4

Health 3  
Fire 3  
Reactivity 1

HMIS \*  
3 4

## SECTION II INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES

Principal Component(s)	%	TLV Units
Wright's Stain: (CAS No. 68988-92-1)	.1743%	None established.
Glycerin: (CAS No. 56-81-5)	4.99%	None established.
Methyl Alcohol: (CAS No. 67-56-1)	95%	See Section V.

**DANGER! FLAMMABLE! POISON** **VAPOR HARMFUL. MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE**

**BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAN NOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS.**

## SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

Melting Point (°F)	-97.8°C (-144°F)	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	0.7913 (20/4°C)
Boiling Point (°F)	64.7°C (148.5°F)	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	95%
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	96 mm at 20°C	Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate =1)	> 4.6
Vapor Density (Air=1)	1.11		
Solubility in Water	Complete.		
Appearance & Odor	Clear, colorless liquid; alcohol odor.		

## SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used)	52°F (11°C) TCC	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume	Lower	Upper
			7.3%	36%
Extinguisher Media	Water spray; carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ); dry chemical (ABC); alcohol type foam.			

### SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

In fire conditions, wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Water may be ineffective. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers. Use alcohol resistant foam to extinguish large fires or to blanket spill to reduce vapors.

Autoignition Temperature: 463°C (867°F).

(1996 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.7, GUIDE PAGE NO. 131)

### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Burns with a clear, almost invisible flame, especially hard to see in strong sunlight. Methanol-water mixtures with 25% or more methanol are flammable. Avoid water streams which may splash and spread flaming liquid. Vapors are heavier than air and may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back.

D.O.T.	METHYL ALCOHOL, (SOLUTION), 3, UN 1230, PG II
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Approved by U.S. Department of Labor "essentially similar" to form OSHA-20