# Vickers Laboratories Ltd - Safety Data Sheet

1627

(in accordance with regulation (EU) 2015/830 and regulation (EC) 1272/2008)

Revision: 1.1 Revision date: 16 April 2021
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### **Section 1. Identification**

1.1 Product Identifier 1627

Product Name PHENOLPHTHALEIN SOLUTION (for milk testing)

CAS Number Mixture

REACH Registration No A registration number is not available as the substance or its uses are exempt, the

annual tonnage does not require a registration or the registration is envisaged for a

later date.

#### 1.2 Relevent identified uses of the substance or mixure & uses advised against

Uses of Material Chemical for industrial and laboratory use. Not suitable for domestic use.

### 1.3 Supplier Vickers Laboratories Ltd



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(Have this document to hand)

### Section 2. Hazards Identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification according to regulation 1272/2008/EC

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Serious eye damage/irritation, category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Spec target organ tox - single, category 2

H371: May cause damage to organs.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling according to regulation 1272/2008/EC

Signal word Danger

Hazard Pictograms







Hazard Statements Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause damage to organs.

Precautionary Statements Keep away from heat / sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Store in a well ventilated place. Keep

container tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do and continue rinsing. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing.

### **Section 3. Composition**

### 3.2 Mixtures

Component	CAS No.	EEC No.	REACH No.	Conc w/w	CLP Classification (1272/2008/CE)
Ethanol	64-17-5	200-578-6	01-2119457610-43-XXXX	47.5%	Flam. Liq. 2,Eye Irrit. 2
Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	01-2119433307-44-XXXX	2.5%	Flam. Liq. 2,Acute Tox. 3 (O),Acute Tox. 3 (D),Acute Tox. 3 (I),STOT SE 1
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	201-004-7		0.5%	Muta. 2,Carc. 1B,Repr. 2

# Section 4. First Aid

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eyes Irrigate thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eye open. OBTAIN MEDICAL

ATTENTION URGENTLY.

Skin Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before re-use.

Inhalation Remove from exposure. Keep warm and at rest. If there is difficulty in breathing give oxygen if available. If

breathing stops or shows signs of failing, apply artificial resuscitation. If unconscious place in the recovery

position. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION URGENTLY.

Ingestion If conscious give plenty of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. If there is difficulty in breathing give oxygen

if available. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing, apply artificial resuscitation. If unconscious place in the

recovery position. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION URGENTLY.

Personal protection for first Wear protective gloves / eye protection.

aiders

# 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute & delayed.

No further relevant information available.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

No further relevant information available.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing Media Water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide. Use water spray to keep fire exposed

containers cool.

Unsuitable Media Do not use water jet.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards Vapour-air mixtures are explosive.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Advice for firefighters Evacuate area immediately. Keep up wind. Avoid exposure to toxic vapours and fumes. Fire-fighters should wear

protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

### Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

# 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Protection Ensure no sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapour. Use approved personal protective equipment. Evacuate

area immediately. Do not allow general use of area until it is safe to do so. Beware: vapour is heavier than air and

will tend to accumulate at low spots.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental Keep material out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters and soil. Notify the Environmental Agency and local

Environmental Health Officer if major spillage occurs.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Major Spillage Contain and absorb on inert material. Transfer absorbent to salvage container for removal. Wash area down with

copious amounts of water.

Minor Spillage Contain and absorb on inert material. Transfer absorbent to container for removal. Allow solvent to evaporate in

remote area, then dispose of absorbent as solid chemical waste. Wash area down with copious amounts of water.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See section 8.2 for information on protective equipment and section 13 for information on disposal.

### Section 7. Storage & Handling

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

All transfer systems should be earthed to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breath vapours. Do not allow to contaminate clothing.

Ensure Local Exhaust Ventilation maintains vapour concentrations below the recommended limits.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Well ventilated, cool, dry storage. Protect from direct sun and store away from sources of ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep well separated from oxidising agents.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2.

# Section 8. Workplace Exposure & Personal Protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Component	CAS No	Concentration	Workplace Exposure Limits				
			Long Term (8h	r TWA)	Short Term 15min period)		
Ethanol	64-17-5	47.5%	1000.0 ppm	1920.0 mg/m-3	-	-	
Methanol	67-56-1	2.5%	200.0 ppm	266.0 mg/m-3	250.0 ppm	333.0 mg/m-3	
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	0.5%	-	-	=	-	

Exposure data source(s) IOELV: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Respiratory Protection Use L.E.V. or natural ventilation to maintain vapour concentrations below exposure limits. If not, use a well

maintained chemical cartridge organic vapour respirator, or use self contained breathing apparatus.

Hand Protection Use solvent resistant gloves.

Skin Protection Avoid contact with skin. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing must be worn.

Special Hazards No special precautions required.

## Section 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear colourless liquid.
Odour Fresh and characteristic.

pH 7 @ 20°C Boiling Point 81°C Melting Point -37°C

Flash Point 23°C (Closed cup)

Upper Flammable Limit 19% Lower Flammable Limit 3.3% Auto Ignition 363°C

Explosive Properties Moderate/severe in confined spaces.

Oxidising Properties No.

Vapour Pressure 59mmHg @ 20°C

Relative Density 0.9310

Water Solubility Completely miscible in water.

#### 9.2 Other information

No data available.

### Section 10. Stability & Reactivity

**10.1** Reactivity No data available.

**10.2** Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions

**10.3** Possibility of hazardous

reactions

No data available.

**10.4** Conditions to Avoid

Hot surfaces, naked flames or other sources of ignition.

**10.5** Incompatable Materials Strong oxidising

Strong oxidising agents. Nitric acid. Silver nitrate, potassium perchlorate, chromyl chloride, chromium trioxide and permanganic acid. Peroxides, potassium permanganate, sodium, potassium, platinum, potassium tertiary

outoxide.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition

Products

None unusual. Burning will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

### Section 11. Toxicological Information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Eyes The liquid will cause conjunctival irritation and corneal damage. High concentrations of vapour may be irritating

to the eyes.

Skin Repeated or prolonged contact may defat the skin producing irritation and dermatitis. Unlikely to be absorbed

across the skin in harmful amounts.

LD50 Skin 20000mg/kg Rabbit

Ingestion Low order of acute toxicity. Fatal dose in man 300-400ml. Ingestion of large amounts will produce central

nervous system depression. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting muscular incoordination and loss of

consciousness. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may injure lungs.

LD50 Oral 21000mg/kg Rat

Inhalation Exposure to vapour concentrations above the occupational exposure limits may produce irritation of the eyes and

respiratory tract. High concentrations of vapour may produce central nervous system depression and

unconsciousness. Symptoms will be similar to those following ingestion.

LD50 Inhalation Not available
TCLo Not available

Carcinogenicity Not considered to be a carcinogen.

Mutagenicity Not considered to be a mutagen.

Reproductive Effects Some evidence for foetoxicity and tetragenecity has been observed in experimental animals treated with high

doses of ethanol during gestation.

Other Information Contains methanol. This will not constitute a special problem since ethanol is preferentially metabolised. Chronic

intoxication may however produce damage to the optic nerve.

## Section 12. Ecological

12.1 Toxicity Ethanol is readily biodegradable after 15 days in non-acclimated fresh water. 75% biodegradability occurs after

20 days in salt water.

LC50 Algal Not available
LC50 Crustacea Not available
LC50 Fish Not available

**12.2** Persistence and degradability

No data available.

**12.3** Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

Results of PBT & vPvB

assessment

Assessment not required.

**12.6** Other adverse effects

None known at present.

### **Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal Methods Dispose of in a licensed incinerator for organic solvents. Do not dispose of as domestic waste. Never dispose of

into water courses or sewerage systems due to high risk of explosion.

Use a licensed waste disposer. Do not attempt to burn any residual liquids due to risk of explosion. Contaminated Packaging

### **Section 14. Transport Information**

14.1 UN Number 1170

14.2 Proper Shipping Name Ethanol solution

14.3 Transport classes

UN classification 3 Subsidiary hazard(s) None Transport category 3 ADR Hazard ID 30 **Tunnel Restriction Code** D/E Ш

14.4 Packing Group

14.5 Environment hazards See section 12.

14.6 Special precautions for

14.7 Transport in bulk

user

No special precautions required.

Not transported in bulk.

# Section 15. Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environment regulations specific for subtance/mixture.

### Classification, Labeling & Packaging of Substances & Mixtures Regulations (1272/2008/CE)

Classification Flammable liquid, category 2; Serious eye damage/irritation, category 2; Spec target organ tox - single, category 2

Signal word Danger

Hazard Pictograms







Hazard Statements H225, H319, H371

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause damage to organs.

**Precautionary Statements** P210, P403+P233, P243, P280, P305+P351+P338, P304+P340

> Keep away from heat / sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do and continue rinsing. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

# Section 16. Other Information

The information contained in this document only covers the hazards presented by this material, it DOES NOT constitute a workplace risk assessment. See sections 11 for toxicological information and section 12 for ecological information.

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