UN GHS REVISION 7

Safety Data Sheet
Millers Elastic Stain

Version 1.0, Date of issue: 2026-08-17

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Millers Elastic Stain
Product number	MES-100M
Brand	Hurstchem

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Laboratory Reagent

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Hurst Scientific
Address	2 Transit Place, 6112 Forrestdale WA, Australia
Telephone	1300 778 068
email	sales@hurstscientific.com.au

1.5 Emergency phone number

Australian Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Australian Emergency Services 000

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Classified as a Hazardous substance according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia criteria.

Classified as Dangerous goods according to the ADG Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th Edition).

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 1
- Flammable Liquid, Cat. 3
- Corrosive to Metals, Cat. 1
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

1. Flame; 2. Corrosion

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
P321	Specific treatment (see supplemental first-aid instructions on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate extinguishing media for the surrounding fire.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information available on PBT / vPvB status or endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Iron (III) chloride hexahydrate (CAS: 10025-77-1)	**3.5%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 1B. **HAZARDS:** H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
Resorcinol (CAS: 108-46-3)	**0.9%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 4; STOT – Single Exposure, Cat. 1; Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation, Cat. 2A; Skin Sensitisation, Cat. 1B; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute), Cat. 1. **HAZARDS:** H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H370 - Causes damage to organs; H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.	
Victoria Blue B (CAS: 2580-56-5)	**0.25%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 3; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 1. **HAZARDS:** H301 - Toxic if swallowed; H351 - Suspected of causing cancer; H318 - Causes serious eye damage.	
New Fuchsin (CAS: 3248-91-7)	**0.25%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 1; STOT – Single Exposure (respiratory irritation), Cat. 3; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2; STOT – Repeated Exposure, Cat. 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic), Cat. 1. **HAZARDS:** H315 - Causes skin irritation; H318 - Causes serious eye damage; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation; H351 - Suspected of causing cancer; H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life; H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Crystal violet (CAS: 548-62-9)	**0.25%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 4; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 1; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic), Cat. 1. **HAZARDS:** H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H318 - Causes serious eye damage; H351 - Suspected of causing cancer; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life; H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5)	**40%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable Liquid, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 2A. **HAZARDS:** H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.	
Hydrochloric acid (CAS: 7647-01-0)	**0.5%**

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

Eye contact

Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water thoroughly. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation

Evacuate to fresh air immediately. If unconscious, place in recovery position and provide artificial respiration if breathing ceases. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with copious amounts of water and seek medical attention.

First-aid facilities

Eye wash station, safety shower and First Aid kit.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important symptoms and effects are described in Section 2 (hazard statements) and Section 11 (toxicological information).

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. For advice, contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or water spray. Do not use water jets. Keep containers cool with water spray.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground to distant ignition sources and flash back. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Combustion may produce toxic and irritating gases, including oxides of carbon.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive-pressure mode and full protective clothing. Fight the fire from a safe location. Use of water spray may be inefficient. If safe to do so, move containers from the fire area and cool them with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Prevent firefighting runoff from entering waterways, drains and sewers. Contain and collect fire-control water for later disposal.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective equipment (see Section 8). Evacuate non-essential personnel from the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Vapours may accumulate in low-lying areas and form explosive concentrations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the spill from entering drains, sewers and waterways. In the event of a major spill, contain the material and notify the relevant authorities.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain the spill and prevent entry into drains, sewers and waterways. Absorb with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, vermiculite or earth) and transfer to a suitable, labelled container for disposal. Rinse the affected area with water. Dispose of in accordance with Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources — No smoking. Use flameproof electrical equipment and non-sparking tools. Bond and ground containers during transfer to prevent static discharge. Empty containers retain flammable residue — do not cut, weld or drill.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Inspect containers regularly for damage or leaks. Store in an area approved for flammable liquids (cabinet or purpose-built store), away from heat, ignition sources and direct sunlight; storage areas must be No Smoking. Vapour is heavier than air — beware accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Iron (III) chloride hexahydrate (CAS: 10025-77-1)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 1 mg/m³ (as Fe)

Resorcinol (CAS: 108-46-3)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 10 ppm (45 mg/m³); STEL: 20 ppm (90 mg/m³)

Victoria Blue B (CAS: 2580-56-5)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

New Fuchsin (CAS: 3248-91-7)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Crystal violet (CAS: 548-62-9)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 1000 ppm (1880 mg/m³)

Hydrochloric acid (CAS: 7647-01-0)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 5 ppm (7.5 mg/m³)

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure an adequate ventilation or exhaust system is in place.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standard AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hand protection

Use occupational protective gloves complying with AS 2161 (Selection, Use and Maintenance).

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Dark blue to black liquid
Colour	No data available
Odour	Alcohol like
Odour threshold	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flammability	No data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available
Flash point	Approx. 26°C
Explosive properties	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available
pH	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	No data available
Solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Density and/or relative density	No data available
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	No data available
Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes	No data available
Further safety characteristics (supplemental)	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Reacts violently with oxidisers

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous Polymerisation: Will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame. Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, oxidisers.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents, acids, alkali metals, ammonia, hydrazine, peroxides, sodium, acid anhydrides, calcium hypochlorite, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, perchloric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate, potassium-tert-butoxide, magnesium perchlorate, acid chlorides, platinum, uranium hexafluoride, silver oxide, iodine heptafluoride, acetyl bromide, disulfuryl difluoride, tetrachlorosilane + water, acetyl chloride, permanganic acid, ruthenium (VIII) oxide, uranyl perchlorate, potassium dioxide, most common metals, strong bases, metail oxides, amines, and carbonates.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Oral LD_{50}: 301 mg/kg; Dermal LD_{50}: 3360 mg/kg (rabbit, LD50 skin) (Resorcinol); Inhalation LC_{50}: 3124 ppm/1H

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

The product is not classified as a carcinogen. It contains Victoria Blue B, New Fuchsin, Crystal violet (classified for carcinogenicity) at a concentration below the GHS classification cut-off.

Reproductive toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ through repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow); Concentration: 88.6 mg/L for 24 hr; LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow); Concentration: 72.6 mg/L for 48 hr; LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow); Concentration: 53.4 mg/L for 96 hr (Resorcinol)

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Resorcinol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 100% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1,-3). Complete degradation of resorcinol occurred in 8 days (as determined by a 100% UV absorbancy loss) in a mineral salts medium using a silt loam soil inocula. A 5-day 61% theoretical BOD was measured using a sewage inocula. A 95% degradation was observed over a 0.4-day incubation period using a Warburg respirometer and an acclimated activated sludge inocula. A 6-day 21% theoretical BOD was observed using a Warburg respirometer and an activated sludge acclimated to aniline. A 12-hr theoretical BOD of 33-39% was observed using a Warburg respirometer and activated sludge acclimated to either phenol, catechol, or benzoic acid. A 5-day COD removal of 90% was measured in an activated sludge system. The half-life of resorcinol in an aerobic screening test ranged from 0.16 to 0.24 days using activated sludge acclimated to cresols. Half-lives of 0.5 and 4.5 hours were determined for initial concentrations of 20 and 120 ppm resorcinol, respectively, in a treatment plant simulation study over a 1-hr incubation period using inoculum from a coke wastewater treatment plant. Degradation of 95% in 1 day and 90% in 8 days was observed in a biological treatment simulation using activated sludge and initial concns of 138 and 500 ppm, respectively. Using a Warburg respirometer and a mixed-culture of bacteria adapted to phenol, 95% of initial resorcinol was degraded in 1 to 2 days. Resorcinol, present at 2 mg/L, reached 68.6% of its theoretical BOD in 5 days, using 150 mL of river water in the river die-away test. The source of river water inoculum was the Songhua River, Jilan Province, China, which is contaminated with substituted benzenes

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for resorcinol, using a log Kow of 0.80 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low

Mobility in soil

No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Product disposal

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Packaging disposal

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines. Empty containers may retain product residue and vapour. Do not cut, weld, braze, solder, drill or reuse containers.

Waste treatment

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Sewage disposal

Do not contaminate drains and waterways.

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers. Empty containers retain liquid and/or vapour residue and are not to be pressure cut, welded, brazed, soldered, drilled or exposed to heat, flame, sparks, electricity or any other source of ignition. Rinse containers thoroughly with cold water when empty.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods Code, 7th Edition)

UN Number	UN2924
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class	3
Packing group	III
Subsidiary risk	8
Special provisions	223, 274
Hazchem code	●3W
Environmental hazards	Not classified

IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code)

UN Number	UN2924
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No

IATA (International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations)

UN Number	UN2924
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class	3
Packing group	III

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Iron (III) chloride hexahydrate (CAS: 10025-77-1)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Resorcinol (CAS: 108-46-3)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Schedule 6

Victoria Blue B (CAS: 2580-56-5)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Schedule 6

New Fuchsin (CAS: 3248-91-7)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Crystal violet (CAS: 548-62-9)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Schedule 6

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Hydrochloric acid (CAS: 7647-01-0)
Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

References

1. Safe Work Australia, Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, (June 2023).
2. Safe Work Australia, National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2015).
3. Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (2013).
4. National Transport Commission Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), Volume 1, Edition 7.9 (2023).
5. Standards Australia, Dangerous Goods Initial Emergency Response Guide: Australian Handbook (SAA/SNZ HB76); Homebush (2004).

16.2 Preparation information

This SDS is prepared in accordance with the Safe Work Australia, Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, (June 2023). The information contained within is believed to be accurate at the date of preparation/review. Hurst Scientific makes no claims of the accuracy or completeness of the information and excludes all liability for any loss or damage related to the supply or use of the information in this safety data sheet. It is recommended the user make their own determinations as to the suitability of the information provided to the application in which the product is to be used. Copyright © 2026 Hurst Scientific