UN GHS REVISION 7

Safety Data Sheet
Lillie Mayer's Haematoxylin

Version 1.0, Date of issue: 2026-10-27

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Lillie Mayer's Haematoxylin
Product number	LMH-500M, 1L, 2.5L, 5L
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 NON-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

- Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2
- Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 2A

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

1. Exclamation mark

Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment (see supplemental first-aid instructions on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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
Haematoxylin (CAS: 517-28-2)	**0.44%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 2A; STOT – Single Exposure (respiratory irritation), Cat. 3. **HAZARDS:** H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.	
Glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5)	**32.45%**
Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5)	**0.35%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable Liquid, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 2A. **HAZARDS:** H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.	
Acetic acid (CAS: 64-19-7)	**1.76%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable Liquid, Cat. 3; Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 1A. **HAZARDS:** H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
Sodium iodate (CAS: 7681-55-2)	**0.09%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute Toxicity (Oral), Cat. 4; STOT – Single Exposure, Cat. 2. **HAZARDS:** H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H371 - May cause damage to organs.	
Water (CAS: 7732-18-5)	**Remainder**
Aluminium ammonium sulfate dodecahydrate (CAS: 7784-26-1)	**4.33%**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Cat. 2; Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Cat. 2A; STOT – Single Exposure (respiratory irritation), Cat. 3. **HAZARDS:** H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.	

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. If irritation develops or persists, seek 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

Use an extinguishing medium suitable for the surrounding fire and other material involved. Water spray, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or foam.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustion may produce toxic and irritating gases.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Haematoxylin (CAS: 517-28-2)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 10 mg/m³; Notes: (a)

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

Acetic acid (CAS: 64-19-7)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 10 ppm (25 mg/m³); STEL: 15 ppm (37 mg/m³)

Sodium iodate (CAS: 7681-55-2)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5)
AU/SWA (AU): No occupational exposure limit established.

Aluminium ammonium sulfate dodecahydrate (CAS: 7784-26-1)
AU/SWA (AU): TWA: 2 mg/m³ (as Al)

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 purple/red liquid
Colour	No data available
Odour	Mild vinegar odour
Odour threshold	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	< 0 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	> 100 °C
Flammability	Non-flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available
Flash point	No data available
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	Water soluble
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.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerisation will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

High temperatures, direct sunlight and incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents and strong alkalis.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic gases may evolve on decomposition.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

12600 mg/kg (rat, LD50 oral) (Glycerol); Dermal LD_{50}: >10 g/kg (rabbit, LD50 skin) (Glycerol); >570 mg/m3/1H (rat, LC50 inhalation) (Glycerol)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

No indication of carcinogenicity to humans (not listed by IARC).

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

Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test) Algae (Microcystis aeruginosa) 2900 mg/l; Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test) Protozoa (Entosiphon sulcatum) 3200 mg/l; LC50; Species: Goldfish; Concentration: >5000 mg/L for 24 hr - modified ASTM D 1345 (Glycerol)

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Glycerin, present at 100 mg/L, reached 63% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test. Biodegradation rate constants of 0.258/day and 0.200/day in respirometric test systems employing activated sludge have also been reported, corresponding to 68% and 78% degradation, respectively

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for glycerin, using a log Kow of -1.76 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

Miscible with water

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.

Waste treatment

Dispose of in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Sewage disposal

Do not contaminate drains and waterways.

Other disposal recommendations

Nil.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Australian Dangerous Goods Code, 7th Edition)

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the ADG Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th Edition).

IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code)

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the IMDG Code.

IATA (International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations)

Not classified as dangerous goods according to the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Haematoxylin (CAS: 517-28-2)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Acetic acid (CAS: 64-19-7)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Sodium iodate (CAS: 7681-55-2)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5)

Australia SUSMP — Poison Schedule: Not Scheduled (NS)

Aluminium ammonium sulfate dodecahydrate (CAS: 7784-26-1)

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