



# Australian Specialty Inks Pty Ltd

ABN 71 002 591 620

17 Reaghs Farm Rd, Minto NSW 2566

Telephone: (02) 9603-3399 Fax: (02) 9603-7761

Website: [www.austspecialtyinks.com.au](http://www.austspecialtyinks.com.au)

PLASTIVAC RETARDER F70-182

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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

Date of issue: March 2009

### COMPANY DETAILS

AUSTRALIAN SPECIALTY INKS PTY LTD  
A.B.N. 71 002 591 620  
17 REAGHS FARM ROAD MINTO NSW  
2566 (02) 9603-3399  
A/H (02) 979-27790 or mobile 0414 616247

### IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: PLASTIVAC RETARDER F70-182  
U.N. Number: 1993  
Trade Name:  
Other Names: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
Dangerous Goods Class/and Subsidiary Risk: 3  
Hazchem Code: 2[Y]  
Manufacturers Code: F70-182  
Poisons Schedule: S5  
Pack Group: III  
Use: Product is for use as a solvent

<b>Flammability</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Toxicity</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Body Contact</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Reactivity</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Scale:</b> <b>0 = Minimum to Nil</b> <b>1 = Low</b> <b>2 = Moderate</b> <b>3 = High</b> <b>4 = Extreme</b>	

### Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: Colourless liquid, slight aromatic, camphor odour.  
Density: 0.92 @ 20°C  
Boiling Point/Range: 166°C to 216°C @ 100KpA  
Vapour Pressure: 1.1 kPa @ 20°C  
Percent Volatiles: 100  
Flash Point: 47°C (ASTM D-56)  
Flammability Limits(%): LEL:0.8 UEL:7.0  
Solubility in water: Moderate

### Ingredients

Chemical entity	CAS No.
Proportion	
Ketone	MED(10-60%)
Aromatic hydrocarbon	MED(10-60%)
Ketone alcohol	MED(10-60%)



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## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### HEALTH EFFECTS

**Swallowed:** Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion is likely to produce significant gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting. Large amounts may also cause central nervous system depression, leading to drowsiness and loss of consciousness. Damage to liver and kidney. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting will injure the lungs.

**Eye:** Severe eye irritant. May cause serious damage to the eye.

**Skin:** May cause irritation. Harmful effects or illness can result from absorption through skin.

**Inhaled:** High concentrations may cause irritation to mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. Central nervous system depression resulting in drowsiness or loss of consciousness, symptoms may also include headache, dizziness and nausea.

**Chronic:** Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis.

### FIRST AID

**Swallowed:** Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Keep warm and at rest. Obtain medical advice urgently.

**Eye:** Immediately flood the eye with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open. Obtain medical advice urgently.

**Skin:** Immediately flood the skin with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes, preferably under a shower. Remove contaminated clothing as washing proceeds. Continue washing for at least 10 minutes. Obtain medical attention urgently. Contaminated clothing should be washed or dry-cleaned before re-use.

**Inhaled:** Remove from exposure. Keep warm and at rest. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing give artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Obtain medical attention.

**Advice to Doctor:** Because of risk of aspiration, gastric lavage should only be undertaken after endotracheal intubation. Material if aspirated into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.



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### PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits: 5ppm ceiling limit.

**Engineering Controls:** Exposure to this material may be controlled in a number of ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how the material is used and on the potential for exposure. Engineering methods to prevent or control exposure are preferred. Methods include process or personnel enclosure, mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), and control of process conditions. Ventilation must be explosion proof. If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in preventing or controlling exposure, then suitable personal protective equipment, which is known to perform satisfactorily, should be used.

**Personal Protection:** Avoid contact with skin, eyes and breathing vapor. Observe good personal hygiene. Wear eye protection (face visor or goggles). Wear chemical resistant gloves. Wear protective clothing as necessary to avoid skin contact. Wear respiratory protection if there is a risk of exposure to high vapor concentrations which meet the requirements of AS/NZS1715 and AS/NZ1716. Wear supplied air breathing apparatus in confined spaces.

**Flammability:** Avoid heat and sources of ignition. Prevent build-up of flammable vapours. Hoses should be electrically continuous and containers bonded to avoid static charge build-up.

### SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

**Storage and Transport:** Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents. Store in cool well ventilated area away from heat and ignition sources. Containers should always be kept closed in storage and properly labelled. Do not store in low or enclosed areas where vapours may become trapped. Store only in original or approved containers. Mild steel, carbon steel and polypropylene are suitable storage materials, as are lined steel and stainless steel where trace iron or slight discolouration are critical. Galvanised iron, aluminium and copper and its alloys are unsuitable. The product is a scheduled Poison (S5) and must therefore be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant State Poisons Act.

**Spills and Disposal:** Keep public away. Extinguish all ignition sources. For major spills, dam and recover. Prevent entry into drainage systems, rivers etc. Collect with absorbent material such as sand, earth or saw dust. Warn occupants downwind. Advise authorities. Ensure waste disposal conforms with local waste disposal regulations. After recovery and evaporation remaining soil may be disposed of to approved landfill, or if approved, allowed to degrade insitu.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard:** Combustion products include oxides of carbon. Use water sprays to cool fire exposed surfaces and any adjacent storage vessels. Shut off source of product if safe to do so. Remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along vapour trail may occur. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong caustics. Use foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical and water fog. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.



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Other Information:

### Toxicology

Oral LD50 (rat): 1870mg/kg. Harmful. Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 1300mg/kg. Harmful.

Inhalation Toxicity (rat): Toxic - based on testing of similar products and/or the components.

**ADVICE TO DOCTORS:** Major effects of acute over-exposure will be local irritation and CNS depression. Pulmonary irritation may be severe and the possibility of pulmonary eodema developing should be considered. Animal studies suggest that repeated exposure to high levels may produce liver and kidney damage. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

**ODOUR THRESHOLD:** Minimum concentration detectable by smell, 18.0 ppm - not detectable; 21.5 ppm - very faint; 32.5 ppm faint; 306 ppm - strong. However, most subjects, on continued exposure will cease to be aware of the odour at a concentration of about 25 ppm. Adequate warning by odour or by irritation of the eyes and nose will, however, be given at concentrations known to cause no harmful effects on animals after 24 hours continuous exposure.

**MUTAGENICITY;** Solvent has been tested in a number of systems for gene mutation and chromosome damage. A weak positive result was obtained in a mouse lymphoma test without metabolic activation, all other tests were negative.

**LONG TERM TOXICITY:** Small increases in the number of liver and mesenchymal tumours in male mice and renal and preputial gland tumours in male rats were reported following oral administration of solvent in corn oil 5 days/week for 103 weeks. Although these data suggest that solvent may have some carcinogenic activity in animals, the absence of an increase in tumour incidence among female and the weak mutagenic activity cast doubt on the relevance of these findings for man.

Contact Point: Technical Director (02) 9787-3399	Date: March 2009
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