



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

CORROGLOSS INKS

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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

Telephone: (02) 9603-3399
Fax: (02) 9603 7761
After Hours phone: (02) 9792 7790
After Hours Mobile: 0414 616247

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: CORROGLOSS INKS
U.N. Number: Not applicable
Trade Name:
Other Names:
Dangerous Goods Class/and Subsidiary Risk: C1
Hazchem Code: Not applicable
Pack Group: Not applicable
Manufacturers Code: FCO
Poisons Schedule: S6

Use: Product is for use as a screen printing ink.

Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: Variously coloured pastes, mild odour.
Density: Varies depending on pigment used.
Boiling Point/Range: 138^o C - 209^o C
Vapour Pressure: 0.49 kPa @ 20^o C
Percent Volatiles: 20% to 50% depending on colour.
Flash Point : 54^o C (PMCC ASTM D93)
Flammability Limits (%): LEL: 1.1 UEL: 10.6
Solubility in water: Moderately
Viscosity: > 65 seconds through an ISO Standard Cup with a 6mm jet.

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



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Ingredients Chemical entity	CAS No.	Proportion
Pigments		2-22%
Acrylic Resins		24-44%
Aromatic hydrocarbon		26-44%
Glycol Ether		.8-10%
Adhesion Promoter		3- 5%
Surfactants		1- 3%
Silicone		1%

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute Ingestion: A large dose may have the following effects:- gastrointestinal irritation. Central nervous system depression, drowsiness, liver damage, kidney damage, loss of consciousness. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may severely damage the lungs.

Eye: Paste or vapor will cause conjunctival irritation and possibly corneal damage.

Skin: Harmful in contact with skin. Readily absorbed across the skin in harmful amounts. Unlikely to cause irritation on brief or occasional contact.

Inhaled: Exposure to vapour may have the following effects:- Irritation of nose, throat and respiratory tract. Headache. Exposure to high concentrations of vapour may have the following effects:- Severe irritation of nose, throat and respiratory tract. Loss of consciousness. Kidney damage. Liver damage.
Chronic: Repeated or prolonged skin exposures may produce pronounced irritation and dermatitis.

FIRST AID

Swallowed: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Keep warm and at rest. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Eye: Irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Skin: Immediately flood the skin with large amounts of water, 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 to fresh air. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing, give artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Seek immediate medical advice.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. If poisoning occurs, contact Poisons Information Centre.



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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits: 25 ppm

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. 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: Wear chemical 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.

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 oxidizing 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.

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. Use alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, dry chemical and water fog. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other Information: The above information refers to the solvent phase of the products. The following additional information refers to the glycol ether proportion of the solvent phase.

Toxicology

Oral LD₅₀ (rat) 560mg/kg. Oral LD₅₀ (mouse) 1200mg/kg. Oral LD₅₀ (rabbit) 320mg/kg. Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat) 2400mg/litre/4h. Inhalation LC₅₀ (mouse) 3360mg/litre/4h. Material may be harmful by skin absorption. Dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit) 1800mg/kg. SUB-ACUTE/SUB-CHRONIC TOXICITY: Results of repeated inhalation or dermal exposures carried out on a range of laboratory animal species have shown that the solvent does not damage the bone marrow or testes. The major effect of this solvent in experimental animals is damage to circulating red blood cells (to produce haemolysis); kidney damage and increased liver weight have also been reported at higher exposure levels. In rats the lowest



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atmospheric exposure level at which red blood cell fragility has been reported is 62 ppm. A number of studies have shown that rat red blood cells are particularly susceptible to the haemolytic effects of the solvent and it is therefore unlikely that the effects seen in rats will occur in humans at similar exposure levels. No evidence of increased red blood cell fragility was found in humans exposed to atmospheric concentrations up to 200 ppm; concentrations of 100 and 200 ppm were irritant to the eyes and nose. Studies have shown that the solvent readily penetrates the skin and that skin contact can result in significant absorption and systemic toxicity. Recent studies on the effects of the solvent on pregnant animals have indicated that this solvent is not teratogenic. MUTAGENICITY: The solvent has been subjected to a battery of mutagenicity tests. No significant mutagenic response was observed and the mutagenic and carcinogenic potential of the solvent is therefore considered to be low.

PIGMENTS

Pigments used may in some cases be LEAD based compounds. Code number of ink usually ended with L and the label on can gave information that ink contained lead. Always consult ink manufacturer for more specific information regarding end use requirements.

Contact Point: Technical Director (02) 9603-3399

Date: March 2009