



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

DECAL LAQUER RETARDER FDL182

Page 1 of 4

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) 9792-7790 or mobile 0414 616247

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: DECAL LAQUER RETARDER FDL182

U.N. Number: Not applicable

Trade Name:

Other Names:

Dangerous Goods Class/and Subsidiary Risk: C1

Hazchem Code: Not applicable

Manufacturers Code: FDL182

Poisons Schedule: S6

Use: Product is for use as a solvent.

Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: Colourless, clear liquid, mild odour.

Density: 0.90

Boiling Point/Range: 171°C

Vapour Pressure: Below 0.13kPa @ 20°C

Percent Volatiles: 100

Flash Point: 69°C (Open-cup method)

Flammability Limits (%): LEL:1.1 UEL:10.6

Solubility in water: Miscible

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

Ingredients

Chemical entity

CAS No.

Proportion

Glycol ether

99-100%



HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed: A large dose may have the following effects:- gastrointestinal irritation. Central nervous system depression. Kidney damage, liver damage. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may severely damage the lungs.

Eye: Liquid or vapour may cause eye irritation.

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 vapour at high concentrations 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. 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. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing give artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Obtain medical attention.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits: 25 ppm 8 hour time weighted average.

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.



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Page 3 of 4

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: 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 (S6) 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, CO₂, dry chemical and water fog. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other Information:

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 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



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Page 4 of 4

significant mutagenic response was observed and the mutagenic and carcinogenic potential of the solvent is therefore considered to be low.

Contact Point: Technical Director (02) 9603-3399

Date: March 2009