



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

STENCIL & HAZE REMOVER FSU1000

Page 1 of 3

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

Date of issue: March 2014

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: STENCIL & HAZE REMOVER FSU1000

U.N. Number: 1993

Trade Name:

Other Names: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Dangerous Goods Class/and Subsidiary Risk: 3

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]

Manufacturers Code: FSU1000

Pack Group: III

Poisons Schedule: S5

Use: Product is for use as a solvent

Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: Colourless liquid with acetone-peppermint odour.

Density: 0.9332

Boiling Point/Range: 116°C - 209°C

Vapour Pressure: .52 @ 20°C

Percent Volatiles: 100

Flash Point: 43°C (Closed Cup)

Flammability Limits (%): LEL:Not Available UEL:Not Available

Solubility in water: Slightly miscible in water

Ingredients

Chemical entity	CAS No.	Proportion
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	50-60%
Aromatic hydrocarbon		15-25%
Glycol Ether		15-25%
Surfactant		3-5%



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

STENCIL & HAZE REMOVER FSU1000

Page 2 of 3

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed: May cause irritation to mouth, throat and digestive tract. Significant ingestion may give rise to gastrointestinal disturbances and systemic effects (see "Inhaled").

Eye: Severe eye irritant.

Skin: Irritant. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact as may cause dermatitis. Can be absorbed through skin.

Inhaled: Vapour is irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Vapours can affect the central nervous system and result in headaches and dizziness. High concentrations of vapours, if exposure is prolonged, may cause unconsciousness.

FIRST AID

Swallowed: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If any suspicion of aspiration into the lungs (e.g. during vomiting) obtain medical advice immediately.

Eye: Irrigate with copious quantities of water. If soreness or redness persists, seek medical attention immediately.

Skin: If skin contact occurs, remove and launder contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

Inhaled: Move to fresh air, keep warm and at rest. Seek medical attention. Remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits: 25ppm 8 hour time weighted average. Skin notation.

Ventilation: Avoid breathing vapour. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards.

Personal Protection: Avoid eye and skin contact. Wear chemical goggles. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Wear protective clothing as necessary to avoid skin contact. Wear supplied air breathing apparatus in confined areas. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

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.



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

STENCIL & HAZE REMOVER FSU1000

Page 3 of 3

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. Avoid contact with nitric acid and sulphuric acids as well as alkalis. 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: Flammable liquid. Combustion products include oxides of carbon. Breathing apparatus required for fire fighting. 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 foam, CO₂, dry chemical and water fog.

Other Information: This section applicable to glycol ether content.

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 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 2014