

Hurst No.108 Enviro - Non Red

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 51779

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Hurst No.108 Enviro - Non Red

SYNONYMS

"blanket wash"

PRODUCT USE

For the cleaning blankets and rollers on offset lithographic presses.
Printing industry use only.

SUPPLIER

Company: Hurst Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

10 Bellona Avenue

Regents Park

NSW, 2143

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9644 6888

Emergency Tel:+61 2 9644 6888

Fax: +61 2 9644 6534

Email: info@hurst.com.au

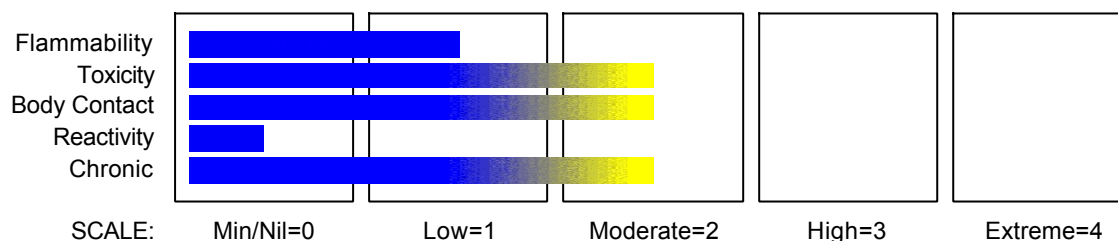
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
liquid hydrocarbons	Various	> 90
emulsifiers, unspecified		< 10
No other ingredient information provided.		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
 - Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
 - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 - A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 - Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
 - Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing mist.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA

HURST NO.108 ENVIRO - NON RED:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
TWA TLV: 300 ppm occupational exposure level [Manufacturer]

LIQUID HYDROCARBONS:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.

A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).

Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.

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- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream.
- Nitrile gloves or • Polyethylene gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
 - Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A- AUS / Class1 P	-
up to 50	1000	-	A- AUS / Class 1 P
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A- 2 P
up to 100	10000	-	A- 3 P
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC).

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless combustible liquid with a characteristic odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	170 - 225
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	63 (PMCC)
pH (1% solution)	Not applicable	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.04 @ 20 deg C	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0
Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.840	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	> 1	Volatile Component (%vol)	98
Evaporation Rate	0.07 BuAc=1		

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The liquid is highly discomforting and toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

■ The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ulceration.

The vapour is discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

■ The liquid is discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

■ The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

[PATTYS].

Vapours have low to moderate toxicity. The irritating properties give warning as anaesthetic concentrations are approached. (CCINFO).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

HURST NO.108 ENVIRO - NON RED:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

LIQUID HYDROCARBONS:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ These materials do not react with the eye or skin, if exposed for short periods.

However, prolonged exposure of the skin for many hours may cause skin reaction. Similar effects may be seen with long term exposure by inhaling, swallowing or contact with skin. There may be reversible changes in body weight, composition of salt levels and blood cells and damage to liver and kidney. There is no evidence of damage to the nerves and reproductive system. It is not suspected to be able to cause cancer though no research has been carried out to that effect.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LIQUID HYDROCARBONS:

■ For Petroleum Derivatives:

Environmental Fate: Chemical analysis for all individual compounds in a petroleum bulk product released to the environment is generally unrealistic due to the complexity of these mixtures and the laboratory expense. This is further complicated by differences in behavior of the substances in water, and biological/non-biological processes.

Atmospheric Fate: Petroleum derivatives with high vapor pressures are expected to evaporate and become a vapor. The exact composition of these vapors depends on the composition of the original product. Compounds such as butane, propane, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene are preferentially evaporated from gasoline.

Terrestrial Fate: Petroleum products migrate through soil as bulk flow or by the separation of individual compounds from the bulk flow. Bulk flow results in rapid soil infiltration. Factors affecting the rate of bulk oil infiltration include soil moisture content, vegetation, terrain, climate, rate of release, soil particle size, (e.g., sand versus clay), and oil viscosity, (e.g., gasoline versus motor oil). These substances can persist in soil for years, which can lead to contamination of groundwater. As the bulk product migrates through the soil column, individual compounds may separate from the mixture and migrate independently. Light-fraction hydrocarbons tend to migrate readily through soil and heavier weight petroleum is generally more persistent in soil. The presence of oil should increase soil temperature, particularly at the surface.

Aquatic Fate: Almost all motor and heating oils are less dense than water. Solubility of these substances generally decreases with increasing molecular weight. Many compounds that are insoluble/immobile in water are soluble in bulk oil and will migrate along with the bulk oil flow.

Biodegradation: Microbes found in many natural settings have been shown to degrade organic compounds; however, low rates of breakdown are expected and are limited by environmental factors and chemical composition of the product released. The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil.

Petroleum hydrocarbons in low oxygen environments have extremely low rates of degradation. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral, (6-8). Soil moisture content will affect biodegradation of oils. Biodegradation rates in soils are also affected by the volume of product released to the environment.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs. The optimal temperature for biodegradation to occur ranges from 18 C to 30C.

Ecotoxicity: Large amounts of petroleum derivatives that enter the environment are expected to cause serious long-term damage. Each oil spill will have a different impact on wildlife and the surrounding environment, depending on type of substance released, location, species affected, weather, etc. These substances can coat the bodies of wildlife with a thick layer which inhibits their activities. Ingestion of these substances by wildlife will lead to movement up the food chain.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
liquid hydrocarbons	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

No data for Hurst No.108 Enviro - Non Red (CW: 51779)
No data for liquid hydrocarbons (CAS: , Various)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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This is the end of the MSDS.