

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011
 X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 50878
 Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Hurst 312 Electrostatic Fountain Concentrate

SYNONYMS

"fountain solution", "conversion solution for plates", "Multilith multipurpose"

PRODUCT USE

Multipurpose fountain solution for Multilith printing processes.

SUPPLIER

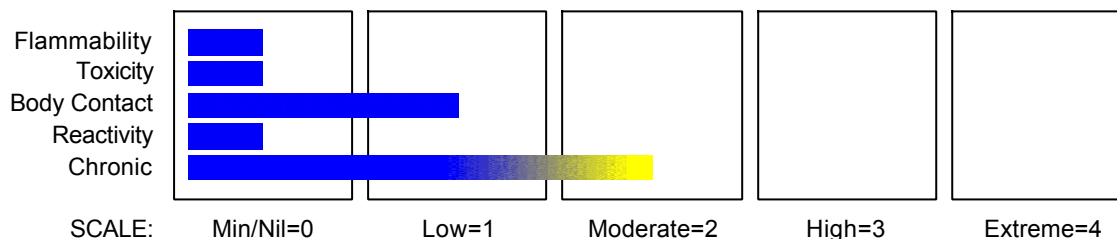
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
 - May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.
 - Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium ferrocyanide	13601-19-9	< 10
gum arabic	9000-01-5	< 10
glycerol	56-81-5	< 10
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	7558-80-7	< 10
No other ingredient information supplied.		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For cyanide intoxication (and for certain nitriles which produce cyanide ion)
- Signs symptoms of acute cyanide poisoning reflect cellular hypoxia and are often non-specific.
- Cyanosis may be a late finding.
- A bradycardic, hypertensive and tachypneic patient suggests poisoning especially if CNS and cardiovascular depression subsequently occurs.
- Immediate attention should be directed towards assisted ventilation, administration of 100% oxygen, insertion of intravenous lines and institution of cardiac monitoring.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

Other decomposition products include: cyanides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents and strong acids.
- Avoid mixing with "solid chlorine".

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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.
- Avoid any spillage which may contaminate electrical components.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Segregate from strong oxidisers and strong acids.
Contact with acids liberates very toxic gases, particularly hydrogen cyanide.
Avoid contact with chlorine bleach.
Tends to crystallize when left standing. Processing containers should be cleaned daily.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium ferrocyanide (Cyanides (as CN))		5						Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10						(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- gum arabic: CAS:9000- 01- 5
- sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous: CAS:7558- 80- 7 CAS:1333- 80- 8 CAS:89140- 32- 9

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

- Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, yellow-green odourless liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not available	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.15	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available		

glycerol

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 1.76

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 material is moderately discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

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

EYE

■ The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

SKIN

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

- The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption inhalation of vapour. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SKIN

sodium ferrocyanide	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium ferrocyanide	No Data Available	No Data Available		
gum arabic	No Data Available	No Data Available		
glycerol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- DO NOT rinse or re-use container.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

sodium ferrocyanide (CAS: 13601-19-9,14434-22-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

gum arabic (CAS: 9000-01-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous (CAS: 7558-80-7,1333-80-8,89140-32-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

No data for Hurst 312 Electrostatic Fountain Concentrate (CW: 50878)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium ferrocyanide	13601-19-9, 14434-22-1
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	7558-80-7, 1333-80-8, 89140-32-9

■ 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.