

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **Apparent Red Vegetable Marker Dye**

Other Names: Diazo dye preparation.
Use: Intended for use in dyeing of paper and cellulosic products.
Company: Apparent Pty Ltd
Address: Suite G.08, 762 Toorak Road, Hawthorn East, Vic. 3123.
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SECTION 2

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.
Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code.**

GHS Classification:

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2.

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2B.

Signal Word: WARNING.

Hazard Statements:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P264 Wash face, arms and hands thoroughly after handling.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P321 Specific treatment (see Safety Directions on product label)

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and Wash before reuse.

SECTION 3

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

CHEMICAL	CAS NUMBER	PROPORTION
Colour Indicator Direct Red 254	64683-40-5	20%
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	15-20%
Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

SECTION 4**FIRST AID MEASURES****FIRST AID**

Ingestion: If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126.

Eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids open and wash with copious amounts of water until the chemical is removed. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use. Wash skin with soap and water. If skin irritated persists, re-wash area and seek medical advice.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If effects develop or persist, seek medical advice.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Specific Hazard: Generally considered a low risk due to the water content, however, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

Extinguishing media: Choose extinguishing media to suit the burning material.

Hazards from combustion products: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if involved in a fire. Product is unlikely to decompose until heated to dryness. On further heating will emit toxic fumes.

Precautions for fire-fighters and special protective equipment: Isolate fire area. Evacuate downwind residents. Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus. Do not breathe smoke or vapours generated.

SECTION 6**ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Emergency procedures / Material and methods for containment and cleanup procedures:

Accidental release: Slippery when spilt. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear rubber gloves, overalls and goggles or face shield.

In the case of spillage, stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb spilled material with absorbent material such as sand, clay or cat litter. Vacuum, shovel or pump spilled material into an approved container and dispose of waste as indicated in section 13 or according to the Australian Standard 2507 - Storage and Handling of Pesticides.

After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use.

SECTION 7**HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Precautions for Safe Handling: No smoking, eating or drinking should be allowed where material is used or stored. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear rubber gloves and goggles or face shield. Wash hands with soap and water after use. Red Vegetable dye is coloured and will strongly stain skin and clothing. If skin has been exposed to the product, thorough washing with soap and water will remove any excess product.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Not classified as a Dangerous Good. Store in a cool, dry place away from strong oxidants. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

SECTION 8**EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Exposure Guidelines:**

No exposure standards have been established for this material by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC), however the following exposure standard has been established for constituent Triethanolamine.

Atmospheric Contaminant	Exposure Standard (TWA)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Triethanolamine (Sen*)	5 mg/m ³ (23 ppm)	-

TWA = Time-weight Average STEL = Short term Exposure Limit

* Sensitised workers may also react to levels of the substance below the exposure standard and should not be exposed further to the substance.

Biological Limit Values:

No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls:

Keep containers closed when not in use. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Personal Protective equipment (PPE):

Wear rubber gloves and goggles or face shield. Wash hands with soap and water after use.

Personal Hygiene: Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination. Wash skin before eating, drinking or smoking. Shower at the end of the workday.

SECTION 9**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance:	Deep red liquid.
Odour:	No data.
Boiling point:	No data available.
Freezing point:	No data available.
Specific Gravity:	Approximately 0.95
Solubility in Water:	No data.
pH:	7 – 8 (1% solution).
Flammability:	Not flammable.
Flashpoint (°C):	Not applicable.
Poisons Schedule:	Not a scheduled poison.

SECTION 10**STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Chemical Stability: Product is considered stable in ambient conditions for a period of at least 2 years after manufacture.

Conditions to avoid: Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidants and reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition may produce oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur. Compounds of halogens may also be evolved.

Hazardous reactions: Polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No specific data is available for this product as no toxicity tests have been conducted on this product. Information presented is our best judgement based on similar products and/or individual components. As with all products for which limited data is available, caution must be exercised through the use of protective equipment and handling procedures to minimise exposure.

Potential Health Effects:**ACUTE EFFECTS**

Swallowed: Expected to have low acute oral toxicity. Acute Oral LD₅₀ (rat) > 6400 mg/kg for Triethanolamine.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

- Eye:** This product may cause slight irritation to the eyes. Corneal injury is unlikely.
- Skin:** Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn. Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
- Inhaled:** At room temperature, exposure to vapour is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed. No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Long Term Exposure:

Triethanolamine: Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects. *Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity:* Findings from a chronic skin painting study by NPT include liver tumors in mice. Mechanistic studies indicate that tumor formation is of questionable relevance to humans. Is not classified as a human carcinogen. *Developmental Toxicity:* Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels from exposure due to use. *Genetic Toxicology:* In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Toxicology: There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms.

Triethanolamine:

Species	Toxicity
Fish - Zebra Fish (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i>)	LC ₅₀ (96 h) > 1,000 mg/L
Invertebrates - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	EC ₅₀ (48 h) > 100 mg/L
Aquatic plants - <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	EC ₅₀ (72 h) > 100 mg/L
Microorganisms/Effect on activated sludge - <i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	EC ₅₀ (3 H) > 400 mg/L

Environmental Fate: No data available concerning bioaccumulation. Triethanolamine has low persistence in water and has a low bioaccumulation potential.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Spills and Disposal: Persons involved in cleanup require adequate skin and eye protection - see section 8. Keep material out of streams and sewers. Vacuum, shovel or pump waste into an approved drum. To decontaminate spill area, tools and equipment, wash with detergent and water and add the solution to the drums of wastes already collected and label contents. Dispose of drummed wastes, including decontamination solution in accordance with the requirements of Local or State Waste Management Authorities.

Disposal of empty containers: Triple, or preferably, pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory regulations. Empty containers and product should not be burnt

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Product is not classified as a Dangerous Good according to International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code and the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

SECTION 15**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Under the Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), this product is a schedule 5 poison.

This product is classified as a Hazardous Substance under the criteria of Safe Work Australia. Xi, Irritant, Xi: Irritant.

This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code (7th Ed).

This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good according to International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code and the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

SECTION 16**OTHER INFORMATION**

Issue Date: 19 March 2015. Valid for 5 years. (First issue).

Key to abbreviations and acronyms used in this MSDS:

ADG Code:	Australian Dangerous Goods Code (for the transport of dangerous goods by Road and Rail).
Carcinogen:	An agent which is responsible for the formation of a cancer.
Combustible Liquid:	Liquids that ignite with a flash point greater than 60°C.
Flammable Liquid:	Liquids that ignite with a flash point less than 60°C.
Genotoxic:	Capable of causing damage to genetic material, such as DNA.
HSIS:	Hazardous Substances information System.
Lacrimation:	The production, secretion, and shedding of tears.
Lavage:	A general term referring to cleaning or rinsing.
Mutagen:	An agent capable of producing a mutation.
NOHSC:	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
OCS:	Office of Chemical Safety.
Pneumonitis:	A general term that refers to inflammation of lung tissue.
PPE:	Personal protective equipment.
Teratogen:	An agent capable of causing abnormalities in a developing foetus.
TWA:	The Time Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life.
Safe Work Australia:	Formally known as Australian Safety & Compensation Council (ASCC) which was formally known as the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC).

References

1. "Search Hazardous Substances". HSIS. Safe Work Australia website. (2015).
2. "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances" 3rd Ed. NOHSC Australia. [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]. October 2004.
3. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). United Nations, 2009.

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

End SDS