Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
AUTOMATE DYE RED

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains white spirit)

PRODUCT USE
Used as an oil soluble (solvent borne) colorant.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	• Flammable.
R38	• Irritating to skin.
R62(3)	• Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R65	• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07	• Keep container tightly closed.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
white spirit	8052-41-3.	>60
C.I. Solvent Red 164	71819-51-7	<10
naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)	64742-53-6.	<10

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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.

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 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.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are flammable.
• Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx).

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FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM
•3Y

Personal Protective Equipment
Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).
Breathing apparatus.

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.

MAJOR SPILLS
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
• Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
• Use in a well-ventilated area.
• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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 in approved flammable liquid storage area.
• Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
• DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
• No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)	790	(see Chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• C.I. Solvent Red 164: CAS:71819- 51- 7 CAS:92257- 31- 3

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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].

HANDS/FEET
■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Use in a well-ventilated area.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Dark red flammable liquid with aromatic solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not available.
Melting Range (℃)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	137	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (℃)	31 white spirit	pH (1% solution)	Not applica ble.
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not a pplicable
Autoignition Temp (℃)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.7 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	~1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.47	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>4.6
Volatile Component (%vol)	>80	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

■ Irritating to skin.
■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
■ Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
■ Possible risk of impaired fertility.

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

AUTOMATE DYE RED:
■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WHITE SPIRIT:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m³/8h	Nil Reported
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate
white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3	

C.I. SOLVENT RED 164:
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE):

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg * * [MORTON]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2200 mg/m³/4h *	

■ The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
●3Y (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	Packing Group:	III

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Special Provision:	223, 274	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1, TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	None	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P001, IBC03, LP01

Name and Description: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS WHITE SPIRIT)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E , S- E	Special provisions:	223 274 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3,8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

C.I. Solvent Red 164 (CAS: 71819-51-7,92257-31-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) (CAS: 64742-53-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Automate Dye Red (CW: 26-0815)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
white spirit	8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5
C.I. Solvent Red 164	71819- 51- 7, 92257- 31- 3

■ 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

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the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.