



Page: 1 of 5

Infosafe No™ 3CHJD Issue Date: November 2019 RE-ISSUED by ABS

Product Name: TRICAL DECAL FLUID

Classified as hazardous

CHEMCALL (24 hours): 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

1. Identification

GHS Product

TRICAL DECAL FLUID

Identifier

ADTC Product Code

Company Name

AUSTRALIAN BIOSTAIN Pty Ltd

Address

24 - 28 Stratton Drive.

Traralgon, Victoria, Australia, 3844 www.australianbiostain.com.au

Telephone/Fax

Number

Tel: (03) 5176 2855

Emergency phone

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Other Information

Laboratory reagent

Australian Biostain Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Biostain Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Biostain Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification

of the

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

substance/mixture

DANGER Signal Word (s)

Hazard Statement

H290 May be corrosive to metals. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Pictogram (s) Corrosion,

Precautionary

P234 Keep only in original container.

statement -

P260 Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Prevention

P264 Washthoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary statement -Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse

skin with water/shower.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for

breathing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,

if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary

P405 Store locked up.

statement - Storage P406 Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary statement -Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations.





Page: 2 of 5

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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical

Liquid

Characterization

Ingredients Name CAS **Proportion Hazard Symbol Risk Phrase**

Formic Acid 64-18-6 8 % 1.8 % Hydrochloric acid 7647-01-0 Water to make a total of 100% 7732-18-5

4. First-aid measures

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make Inhalation

patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Immediately

medical attention is required.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin with soap and water. If rapid recovery does not

occur, obtain medical attention

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all Eye contact

cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. **Advice to Doctor**

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Other Information

Australia.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from

The product will support combustion of oxidisable materials. Vapour may travel to source of ignition and

Combustion

On burning, will emit toxic fumes, including oxides of carbon. The packaging material may burn to emit **Products**

noxious fumes

Specific Methods Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam - Do NOT use water jets.

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities

of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.

Specific hazards arising from the

May burn but do not ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways.

Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.

chemical

Hazchem Code 2X

Precautions in

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum

connection with Fire protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

Accidental release measures

Eliminate all ignition sources. Do NOT touch or walk through spilled product. Do NOT touch damaged **Spills & Disposal**

containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so.

Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas.

Personal

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Precautions

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods -**Small Spillages**

Absorb with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Neutralise with lime or soda ash. Use clean nonsparking tools to collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal in an area approved

by local authority bylaws. Wash area down with excess water to remove residual material.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handle and open containers with care. When opening containers, avoid inhalation of headspace gases. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent formation of aerosols. Handling



infosafe CS: 1.7.2

Page: 3 of 5

Infosafe No™ 3CHJD Issue Date: November 2019 RE-ISSUED by ABS

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Conditions for safe storage, including

Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store away from combustible materials. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage.

STEL

TWA

any

incompatabilities

Metal containers. Corrosiveness

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 3780 - 1994 'The Storage and Handling of Corrosive Substances'.

8. Exposure	controls/personal protection
Occupational	Name

exposure limit values							
		<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m3</u>	ppm	<u>Footnote</u>	
	Formic Acid	19	10	9.4	5		
	Hydrochloric acid			5	7.5	Hydrogen chloride Peak Limiation	

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous

concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.

The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when

calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

'Peak Limitation' - a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

Appropriate

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by engineering controls process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other

methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory **Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection,

Eye Protection

fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection. The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves -

Hand Protection

Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Hygiene Measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Liquid

Appearance Colourless liquid. Odour Strong acrid.

Solubility in Water Miscible in all proportions.

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Page: 4 of 5

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10. Stability and reactivity

Reacts with alkalis and amines. Exothermic reaction. Reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditons.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid exposure to heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

Incompatible

Oxidisers, metals.

Materials Hazardous

Will not occur.

Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral Formic acid: LD50 730 mg/kg body weight.

Acute Toxicity -

Formic acid: LC50 7.4 mg/kg body weight.

Inhalation

Ingestion Cause severe burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Inhalation Inhalation of vapours can cause severe irritation of nose, throat, and upper repiratory tract. Inhalation of

higher concentrations may cause central nervous system effects and respiratory/lung damage.

Skin Causes severe burns. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and swelling of skin, burns, and other

skin damage.

Causes severe burns and eye damage. Risk of blindness. Eye

Not listed in the IARC Monographs. Carcinogenicity Reproductive No evidence of reproductive effects.

Toxicity

Chronic Effects Prolonged or repeated exposure to low concentrations may cause skin irritation and burns. Prolonged or

repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

12. Ecological information

Ecological

No ecology data available for this product.

Information **Ecotoxicity**

Harmful effect due to pH shift. **Environmental** Do not discharge to the environment.

Protection

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local,

state and federal government regulations. Considerations

14. Transport information

Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: **Transport** Information

Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

U.N. Number 1760

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. - (Contains Formic acid 8%, Hydrochloric acid 2%) **UN proper shipping**

name

Transport hazard 8

class(es)

Hazchem Code

2X **Packaging Method** 3.8.8 **Packing Group** Ш

EPG Number 8A1 **IERG Number** 37

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and Information

restricted hazardous chemicals.





Page: 5 of 5

Infosafe No™ 3CHJD Issue Date : November 2019 RE-ISSUED by ABS

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Poisons Schedule S5
Hazard Category Corrosive

16. Other Information

Literature References

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Worksafe Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]', AusInfo, Canberra 1995.

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