



Colorall Tinters Pty Ltd

ABN: 99 058 832 125

Issue Date: 8/10/2020

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COLORALL WR-304 BLACK AQUEOUS COLORANT

SDS # 0304 Version 2.0

1. IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIERS

PRODUCT NAME : COLORALL AQUEOUS COLORANT
AVAILABLE COLOURS : WR-304 Black
OTHER NAMES : Not Applicable
U.N. NUMBER : Not Applicable
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS : Not Applicable
SUBSIDIARY RISK : Nil
PACKAGING GROUP : Not Applicable
HAZCHEM CODE : Not Applicable
POISONS SCHEDULE : Not Applicable
EPG : Not Applicable
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION : Viscous, black coloured liquid
USE : Colouring of printing inks, paints, and coatings in water borne systems.
ODOUR : Characteristic odour

For industrial use ONLY in areas complying with relevant regulations.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of potential and the most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Always read the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for any products you use at work. Safety Data Sheets are current for a maximum of five years but may be updated more frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

The information given in this bulletin and by the company's technical staff is provided as a general guide only to facilitate the adoption of appropriate measures in relation to handling, storage and disposal of the product.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

COMPANY NAME : Colorall Tinters Pty. Ltd.
ADDRESS : Unit 3 / 481 - 483 Victoria Street, Wetherill Park, NSW, 2164
TELEPHONE : +61 2 9756 4771

The following personnel should be contacted depending on the nature of the inquiry.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : Mr. Hector Almazan

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE : 13 11 26

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE : 000 (exchange) : 1100

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE No. : 0414 466 180 / +61 414 466 180



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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA (Safe Work Australia)

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG) for transport by Road and Rail.
Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) : None allocated.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin Contact : Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Skin Absorption : Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Eye Contact : May cause eye irritation.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

Inhalation : Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death.
Vapour may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

GHS Signal Word : **WARNING**



RISK PHRASES

R22 : Harmful if swallowed.

R36 : Irritating to eyes

R38 : Irritating to the skin.

R51/53 : Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R67 : Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R65 : Harmful : May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY ADVICE

S02 : Keep out of the reach of children

S3/7/9 : Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well ventilated place

S20/21 : When using, do not eat, drink or smoke

S23 : Do not breathe fumes/vapour/spray

S24/25 : Avoid contact with skin and eyes

S26 : In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S29 : Do not empty into drains

S36/37/39 : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S45 : In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label when possible).

S46 : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

S51 : Use only in well ventilated areas

S61 : Avoid release into the environment



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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - continued

INHALATION

Short Term Exposure

High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SKIN CONTACT

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

Short Term Exposure

Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available.

In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

EYE CONTACT

Short Term Exposure

This product is an eye irritant.

Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious.

Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased.

However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

Long Term Exposure

No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

INGESTION

Short Term Exposure

Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely.

Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available.

However, this product is an oral irritant.

Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat.

Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

Long Term Exposure

No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

CARCINOGEN STATUS

SWA : No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

NTP : No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC : No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.



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3. COMPOSITION

<u>CHEMICAL ENTITY</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>EINECS No.</u>	<u>INDEX No.</u>	<u>PROPORTION (% w/w)</u>
Pigment Black 7 - C.I. 77266 Carbon Black Amorphous	1333-86-4	215-609-9	Not Classified	43 - 45
Di-Ethylene Glycol	111-46-6	203-872-2	603-140-00-6	8 - 10
Other Ingredients not considered to be hazardous or below reportable levels	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	5 - 7
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Not Available	To 100
			<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100.0</u>

All components in this preparation are listed or registered in accordance with Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

INHALATION

If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Rescuers to take care not to become affected themselves. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc.). If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. Do NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. Seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT

Quickly and gently blot away excess liquid. Wash gently and thoroughly with lukewarm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If exposure has been prolonged or severe or if swelling, redness or irritation occurs seek medical advice.

EYE CONTACT

Quickly and gently blot material from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

INGESTION

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting due to the hazard of aspiration into the lungs which may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. Should vomiting occur, place patient's head downwards, head lower than hips, to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Principal routes of exposure are skin contact/absorption and inhalation of the vapour/spray mist. Skin sensitisation may result from a single acute exposure. Sensitisation may cause difficulty in breathing similar to asthma. Onset of symptoms may be delayed several hours after exposure.



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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

NOT considered to be a significant fire risk because of its high water content.

Non-combustible.

The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both) fire gases.

Even though this product is **NOT** classified as flammable, firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions.

Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials.

Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion.

Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled.

Take appropriate protective measures.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

FIRE FIGHTING

If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Even though the product is not classified as flammable, it may give off toxic fumes if involved in a large fire.

Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Cool closed, undamaged containers exposed to fire with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

Wear protective clothing including eye/face protection.

Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles.

All skin areas should be covered.

See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment.

Suitable materials for protective clothing include Viton, Nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL.

If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator.

It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours.

Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill.

Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material.

If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways.

Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded.

Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly.

Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning.

After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains.

If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal.

Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use.



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7. HANDLING and STORAGE

HANDLING

Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas.

Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed.

The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace.

Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10

STORAGE

As this product contains water do not allow it to freeze.

Do not store below 5 °C or above 50 °C.

Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

Store in a cool dry area.

Store out of direct sunlight.

Check containers periodically for leaks.

Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation.

Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.

Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat, or weld containers.

Empty product containers may contain product residue.

Do NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS

ENGINEERING CONTROLS :

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities
The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release.
Isolating operations can also reduce exposure.
Keep containers closed when not in use.

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment : **AS/NZS 1715**
Protective Gloves : **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008,
Industrial Eye Protection : **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**
Occupational Protective Footwear : **AS/NZS2210**.

Refer also to protective measures for the other components used with this product.

The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

VENTILATION

This product should only be used in a well ventilated area.
Ensure sufficient ventilation to maintain concentration below exposure standard in warehouse or closed storage areas.
If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

EYE PROTECTION

Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used.
Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm.
Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

SKIN PROTECTION

Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron.
Make sure that all skin areas are covered.

Protective Material Types

We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: Viton, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL

RESPIRATOR

Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product.
However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

NOTE : Vapour is heavier than air and may collect in hollows, pits storage tanks or sumps.

Do **NOT** enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected without using an approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716) and an observer present for assistance.

FLAMMABILITY :

Not classified as flammable.
Avoid direct sources of heat, naked lights, sparks, all ignition sources and oxidising materials.



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - continued

EXPOSURE LIMITS : No value has been assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission.

However, the Threshold Limit Value (TLV-TWA), for some of the individual constituents is listed below.

NOTE

The following TLV's are issued as guidelines only in the control of occupational health hazards.

The above exposure limits are for air levels only.

When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin.

Follow applicable regulations. (refer SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA Exposure Standards)

All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is practically possible.

If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognise occupational diseases.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL (CAS No. 111-46-6)

TWA : 101 mg/m³ (23 ppm) (vapour - 8 hour)

CARBON BLACK (CAS No. 1333-86-4)

TLV : 3.5 mg/m³ as TWA(inhalable fraction)

; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004) 4/ Carcinogen category: 3B

IDLH : 1,750 mg/m³ based on being 500 times the NIOSH REL and OSHA PEL of 3.5 mg/m³

(500 is an assigned protection factor for respirators and was used arbitrarily during the Standards Completion Program for deciding when the "most protective" respirators should be used for particulates).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

However, for some jobs personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use.

In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract and skin (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis and chronic skin complaint) it is inadvisable to work with the product.

Skin contact should be avoided by wearing chemically resistant work clothing, boots and gloves.

Observe good personal hygiene.

Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco.

Keep working clothes separate.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

ALWAYS wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, before breaks and at end of work.

Do not eat, smoke, or drink where this product is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed.

Personal protective equipment in should not be worn in lunch areas to prevent migration of this product to an area where other employees may be unknowingly exposed.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Adviser.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following Australian Standards :-

HB 9 (Handbook 9)	Manual of industrial personal protection.
AS1336 & AS/NZS 1377	Industrial Eye Protection.
AS/NZS 1715	Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
AS 2161	Protective Gloves
AS/NZS 4501 set 2008	Occupational Protective Clothing
AS/NZS2210	Occupational Protective Footwear.

When exposure is likely, personal protective equipment in combination appropriate to the degree and nature of exposure, should be selected from the following lists :-



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - continued

SKIN PROTECTION

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin by wearing impervious, chemically resistant work clothing (PVC apron and sleeves or full PVC covering or other work clothing), safety boots and barrier cream with chemical protective gloves.

Make sure that all skin areas are covered.

All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Do NOT use solvent to clean the skin but use skin cleansing cream.

Ensure that there is ready access to an emergency shower.

If contamination occurs, immediately remove all contaminated clothing, wash or shower to remove the chemical and change into clean clothing.

Launder contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using, and discard internally contaminated gloves and footwear.

Remove contaminated shoes, thoroughly dry before re-use.

At the end of the work shift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted this product, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.

Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to this product.

PROTECTIVE MATERIAL TYPES

We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: Viton, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL.

Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing for your operation.

These recommendations are advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

RESPIRATOR

Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product.

However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Avoid breathing vapours.

Enclose operations and use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements.

If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.

Respiratory protection required if airborne concentration exceeds TLV.

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying.

If the possibility of exposures the recommended limits exists, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716) with a full facepiece operated in continuous flow or other positive pressure mode.

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Correct respirator fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

If while wearing a filter, cartridge or canister respirator, you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect this product, or in the case of a full facepiece respirator you experience eye irritation, leave the area immediately.

Check to make sure the respirator to face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter, cartridge, or canister.

If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.

EYE PROTECTION

Eyes should be protected by chemical splash goggles, safety glasses fitted with side shields or full face shield when this product is being used.

Contact lenses should NOT be worn where eye contact with this product can occur.

Soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate irritants.

Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm.

If vapour causes eye irritation or if an inhalation risk exists a full-face, organic vapour respirator (meeting the requirements of AS1715 & AS1716) should be used.

Eye wash fountains (capable of maintaining an appropriate water pressure for an appropriate length of time to remove the product from the eyes) and safety showers should be available for emergency use in an area close to where this product is being used.



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9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE		: Viscous, liquid. Mixes with water.
ODOUR		: Characteristic odour.
pH VALUE		: 8.5 - 9.5
VAPOUR PRESSURE	(20°C)	: < 23mm Hg
VAPOUR DENSITY		: Not Available (Air =1)
BOILING POINT	(°C)	: > 100°C
MELTING POINT		: Not Applicable
FREEZING POINT	(°C)	: No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	(% Weight)	: Miscible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	(@ 25°C)	: 1.200 ± 0.005 (Water =1)
% NVM	(w/w)	: 59.0 ± 0.5 %
FLASH POINT	(°C)	: Not Applicable
EXPLOSIVE LIMITS	(% Volume)	: Not Applicable
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C)		: Not Available
VOC CONTENT		: Negligible at normal temperatures
EVAPORATION RATE		: > 1 (Butyl Acetate =1)
% VOLATILES	(w/w)	: 41.0 ± 0.5 %
VISCOSITY	(@ 20°C)	: Viscous Paste
OTHER PROPERTIES		: Contact with strong oxidisers may cause fire and explosion.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY / COMPATIBILITY

REACTIVITY

This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.

However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

STABILITY

Stable under normal conditions

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Since this product contains water, do not allow it to freeze.

This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably above 5 °C and below 50 °C.

Keep containers tightly closed.

Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated.

Handle and open containers carefully.

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid for purpose of transport, handling & storage only)
Avoid contact with strong alkalis, mineral acids, halogens, strong oxidisers.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide, metal oxides and possibly smoke.
Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.



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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

No adverse effects expected if swallowed.

However swallowing large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Do NOT induce vomiting if swallowed

Prolonged, repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

May be an eye irritant.

Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation.

Limits shown for guidance only.

Follow applicable regulations (refer WORKSAFE Australia Exposure Standards).

No LD₅₀ data available for this specific product. Data for principal ingredients only.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL (CAS No. 111-46-6)

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD ₅₀ (Rat, male)	: > 19,600 mg/kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: LD ₅₀ (Rabbit)	: 13,330 mg/kg
Inhalation	: LC ₅₀ (Mouse)	: > 1,070 ppm
Inhalation	: LD ₅₀ (Rat)	: > 130 mg/m ³ - 24 hour
Inhalation (Aerosol)	: LC ₅₀ (Rat)	: > 4.6 mg/L - 4 hour

The LC₅₀ value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to diethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity.

Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

May cause nausea and vomiting.

May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhoea.

Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.

Eye Damage / Eye Irritation	: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	: Prolonged contact is essentially non-irritating to skin.
Sensitisation	: Not a sensitiser in humans or animals.
Carcinogen /Tumorigen	: Not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals.
Reproductive Effect	: No known effect in humans or animals
Mutagenicity	: No known effect on humans or animals.
Synergistic	: With consumption of ethyl alcohol.

CARBON BLACK (CAS No. 1333-86-4)

Acute Oral Toxicity	: Low toxicity	: LD ₅₀ : > 8,000 mg/Kg , Rat	(Equivalent to OECD TG 401).
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: Low toxicity	: No data available	
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: No data available		
Eye Irritation	: Not irritating (Rabbit) (OECD TG 405)		
Skin /irritation	: Not irritating (Rabbit) (Equivalent to OECD TG 404).		
Reactivity	: May react exothermically upon contact with strong oxidisers.		

SPECIAL PROPERTIES / EFFECTS

Over-exposure, especially during spraying operations without the necessary precautions entails the risk of concentration-dependent irritating effects on eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory tract.

Delayed appearance of the complaints and development of hyper-sensitivity (difficult breathing, coughing, asthma) are possible.



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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product may enter the environment from industrial discharges, municipal waste treatment plant discharges, or spills.

It is a liquid at room temperature and is flammable.

Do not discharge product into the environment without control.

Do not allow to escape into waters, waste water or soil.

Product is miscible with water. May spread in water systems.

Make sure that water used in extinguishing any fires involving this product is disposed according to local regulations.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL (CAS No. 111-46-6)

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms ($LC_{50}/EC_{50}/IC_{50}/LL_{50}/EL_{50} > 100$ mg/L in most sensitive species).

Acute toxicity to fish

: LC_{50} (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow))	: 75,200 mg/L - flow-through test - 96 hours
: LC_{50} (Gambusia affinis)	: >32,000 mg/L - 96 hours
: LC_{50} (Leuciscus idus)	: >10,000 mg/L - 48 hours
: LC_{50} (Carassius auratus)	: > 5,000 mg/L - 24 hours

Acute toxicity Crustacea

: EC_{50} (Daphnia magna (water flea))	: >10,000 mg/L - static test, immobilization - 24 hours
: LC_{50} (Daphnia magna (water flea))	: >10,000 mg/L - 24 hours
: LC_{50} (Artemia salina)	: >10,000 mg/L - 24 hours

Acute toxicity Algae

: EC_0 (Microcystis aeruginosa)	: 1,700 mg/L - this is an EC_0 , not an EC_{50} - no effect at this dose
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Acute toxicity Bacteria

: EC_{50} (Photobacterium phosphoreum)	: 29,228 mg/L - 15 minutes
: EC_{50} (mixed bacterial culture)	: 40,000 mg/L - 15 minutes

Acute toxicity micro-organisms

: EC_{50} (activated sludge)	: > 1,000 mg/L - Respiration inhibition - 3 hours
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Persistence/Degradability : Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$)

Mobility in soil : Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50)

CARBON BLACK) (CAS No. 1333-86-4)

Aquatic Toxicity - Fish	: LC_{50} (Brachydanio rerio)	> 1,000 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Aquatic Toxicity - Invertebrates	: EC_{50} (Daphnia magna)	> 5,600 mg/L - 24 hour (Method: OECD 202)
- Algae	: EC_{50} (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L - 72 hour
- Algae	: NOEC (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	$\geq 10,000$ mg/L (Method: OECD 201).
- Activated sludge: EC_0		≥ 800 mg/L - 3hour (Method: DEV L3 TTC test).



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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration or some other means. This product is NOT suitable for disposal by either landfill or via municipal sewers, drains, natural streams or rivers. Consult an expert on disposal of any recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority for specific recommendations. Advise of chemical nature. Do NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning. Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat, or weld empty containers as they may contain product residue.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code for Transport by Road & Rail. for the purpose of transport. Refer to relevant regulations for storage and transport requirements. This material is non-hazardous according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC)

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

UN No:	: None Allocated	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	: Not Applicable
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS	: None Allocated	SUBSIDIARY RISK CLASS	: None Allocated
HAZCHEM CODE	: None Allocated	POISON SCHEDULE	: None Allocated
PACKAGING GROUP	: None Allocated	EPG	: None Allocated
STORAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	: Ambient	TRANSPORT TEMPERATURE(°C)	: Ambient
LOADING / UNLOADING TEMPERATURE (°C)	: Ambient		
STORAGE / TRANSPORTATION PRESSURE (kPa)	: Atmospheric		
ELECTROSTATIC ACCUMULATION HAZARD ?	: Use proper grounding procedure.		

Do NOT be load in the same vehicle with :- Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as HAZARDOUS according to the criteria of SWA.

Not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria of the ADG Code

GHS Signal Word : **WARNING**



NOTIFICATION STATUS

AICC : All components on the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
This product is compliant with AICIS regulations



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16. OTHER INFORMATION

TLV-TWA is the time weighted average concentration of the workplace atmosphere for a normal 8 hour work day and a 40 hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect. These TLV's are issued as guidelines only and should not be interpreted as the fine line between safe and dangerous conditions.

STEL's are expressed as airborne concentrations of substances, averaged over a period of 30 minutes. This short term TWA concentration should not be exceeded at any time during a normal 8 hour working day. Workers should not be exposed at the STEL concentration continuously for longer than 15 minutes, or for more than four such periods per working day.

Sk NOTICE - absorption through the skin, mucous membranes and eye may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

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.

ODOUR THRESHOLD

When considering the odour threshold of a substance, one finds that reported values are widely divergent. Two major factors which influence odour detection are differences between individuals in the ability to perceive a particular odour and the methodology employed in conducting the odour threshold determination.

LD₅₀ (Lethal Dose, 50 %)

LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50 % (one half) of a group of test animals. The LD₅₀ is one way to measure the short-term poisoning potential (acute toxicity) of a material. The LD₅₀ can be found for any route of entry or administration but dermal (applied to the skin) and oral (given by mouth) administration methods are the most common.

LC₅₀ (Lethal Concentration, 50 %)

LC values usually refer to the concentration of a chemical in air but in environmental studies it can also mean the concentration of a chemical in water. For inhalation experiments, the concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50 % of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours) is the LC₅₀ value.

EC₅₀ (half maximal effective concentration)

refers to the concentration of a drug, antibody or toxicant which induces a response halfway between the baseline and maximum after some specified exposure time. It is commonly used as a measure of drug's potency.

IC₅₀ (half maximal inhibitory concentration)

is a measure of the effectiveness of a compound in inhibiting biological or biochemical function.

This quantitative measure indicates how much of a particular drug or other substance (inhibitor) is needed to inhibit a given biological process (or component of a process, i.e. an enzyme, cell, cell receptor or micro-organism) by half.

TL_M (Median Tolerance Limit)

the concentration of toxicant or substance at which 50% of the test organisms survive over the test period.

log Pow / log P(o/w)

in chemistry and the pharmaceutical sciences, a partition- (P) or distribution coefficient (D) is the ratio of concentrations of a compound in the two phases of a mixture of two immiscible solvents at equilibrium. Hence these coefficients are a measure of differential solubility of the compound between these two solvents. The phrase "Partition Coefficient" is now considered obsolete by IUPAC, and the appropriate alternative ("partition constant", "partition ratio" or "distribution ratio") should be used as appropriate.

Normally one of the solvents chosen is water while the second is hydrophobic such as octanol. Hence both the partition and distribution coefficient are measures of how hydrophilic ("water loving") or hydrophobic ("water fearing") a chemical substance is. A partition coefficient can also be used when one or both solvents is a solid.

NOEC

No Observed Effect Concentration



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16. OTHER INFORMATION - continued

NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level) / NOEL (No Observed Effect Level)

The highest tested dose of a substance that has been reported to have no harmful (adverse) health effects on people or animals. Can apply to a particular study, species (e.g. rat, dog), or all studies on a particular substance.

The difference between NOAEL and NOEL rests on the definition of adverse effect only, that is, an experimental study that produced a NOAEL will have stated the adverse effect to be observed before initiation.

AOX stands for "Adsorbable organically bound halogens" expressed as chloride, and determined according to the relevant European Standard method.

The parameter AOX only exists as a combined analytical measurement of organically bound halogens for the monitoring and control of pollutants in effluents treated using chlorine (or more rarely) bromine and in effluents which still contain chlorine-containing products or intermediates.

THEORETICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (ThOD)

is the calculated amount of oxygen required to oxidize a compound to its final oxidation products.

or

the amount of oxygen that theoretically can be consumed if the test substance is completely oxidized by micro-organisms.

Calculated from the test substance's chemical structure; units mg O₂ per mg of test substance.

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD) test is commonly used to indirectly measure the amount of organic compounds in water. Most applications of COD determine the amount of organic pollutants found in surface water (e.g. lakes and rivers), making COD a useful measure of water quality.

It is expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/L), which indicates the mass of oxygen consumed per litre of solution.

Older references may express the units as parts per million (ppm).

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) is a chemical procedure for determining the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms in a body of water to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.

It is not a precise quantitative test, although it is widely used as an indication of the organic quality of water.

It is most commonly expressed in milligrams of oxygen consumed per litre of sample during 5 days of incubation at 20 °C and is often used as a robust surrogate of the degree of organic pollution of water.

BOD can be used as a gauge of the effectiveness of wastewater treatment plants.

ADG Code : Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)

AICS : Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

SWA : Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC

CAS Number : Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

Hazchem : Code Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services

IARC : especially firefighters
N.O.S. : International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP : Not otherwise specified
SUSMP : National Toxicology Program (USA)
UN Number : Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
: United Nations Number

PRINCIPAL REFERENCES

Supplier's Safety Data Sheet

In "Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances 1995" (Ed. D. Sweet),
(US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati 1995)

All components are listed or registered in accordance with Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

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END OF SDS