

## Safety Data Sheet **DECAL FLUID RAPID**

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### GHS Product identifier

Product name DECAL FLUID RAPID

Product number ADFR

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Laboratory reagent.

#### Supplier's details

Name ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd  
Address 38-50 Bedford Street  
5013 Gillman South Australia  
Australia

Telephone 08 8440 2000  
email [www.chemsupply.com.au](http://www.chemsupply.com.au)

#### National contact

Name Australian Biostain Pty Ltd  
Address 16 Shipwright Road  
5016 Largs North SA  
Australia

#### Emergency phone number

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

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### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A
- Corrosive to metals, Cat. 1

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

# Safety Data Sheet

## DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

### Pictograms



### Signal word

**Danger**

### Hazard statement(s)

H314  
H290

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

### Precautionary statement(s)

P260  
P280  
P301+P330+P331  
P303+P361+P353  
  
P304+P340  
P305+P351+P338  
  
P363  
P390  
P406  
P501

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.  
Store in a corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.  
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

Component	Identification	Weight %
Water	CAS no.: 7732-18-5 EC no.: 231-791-2	>= 85 % (volume)
Nitric acid (40% to 70%)	CAS no.: 7697-37-2 EC no.: 231-714-2 Index no.: 007-030-00-3	< 10 % (volume)
Urea	CAS no.: 57-13-6 EC no.: 200-315-5	< 5 %

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.

If inhaled

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

In case of eye contact

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

## Safety Data Sheet

### DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

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

If swallowed

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

**WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment, use the 'buddy' system).

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### Suitable extinguishing media

When material is not involved in fire: Do not use water on material itself.

Small fire: Use CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, dry sand or flooding quantities of water. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area.

Large fire: Flood fire with large quantities of water while knocking down vapours with water fog - If insufficient water supply, knock down vapours only.

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 chemical

Hazards from Combustion Products: Corrosive, irritating and highly toxic gases of nitrogen oxides. (May react with many metals, particularly in powdered form, to form extremely flammable hydrogen gas.)

Does not burn but may produce poisonous and/or corrosive fumes upon heating. Heat of reaction may be enough to ignite combustible materials. Will react with water possibly violently releasing flammable, poisonous and/or corrosive gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways. Containers may explode when heated or contaminated with water.

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear SCBA and acid-resistant chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. For personal protection see section 8.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, clothing and other combustible materials. Keep container tightly closed and locked up. Work under fume extractor. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Immediately change contaminated clothing and wash promptly. Keep away from incompatibles such as metals, alkalis. May corrode metallic surfaces. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.

# Safety Data Sheet

## DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Corrosive materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Corrosive to metals.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### CAS: 7697-37-2

Nitric acid (40% to 70%)

AU/SWA (Australia): 4 ppm; 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL inhalation [Nitric acid]; 2 ppm; 5.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA inhalation [Nitric acid]

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

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.

#### Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

#### Body protection

Footwear: Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection: Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

#### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/ NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	liquid.
Color	Clear, colourless to slightly yellowish
Odor	Nil
Odor threshold	
Melting point/freezing point	n/d

# Safety Data Sheet

## DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	n/d
Flammability	Not combustible. Can react with most metals to liberate flammable hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air.
Lower and upper explosion limit/ flammability limit	n/a
Flash point	n/a
Auto-ignition temperature	n/a
Decomposition temperature	n/d
Oxidizing properties	Will cause a moderate increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact.
pH	Strongly acidic
Kinematic viscosity	n/d
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Miscible (soluble) in all proportions.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water (log value)	n/d
Vapor pressure	n/d
Density and/or relative density	Approx 1
Relative vapor density	n/d
Particle characteristics	n/a

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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

#### Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will corrode metals. Will produce toxic gases on contact with cyanides, sulphides etc.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

#### Conditions to avoid

Heat and high temperatures and incompatible materials.

#### Incompatible materials

Metals.

#### Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic nitrogen oxides fumes.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

# Safety Data Sheet

## DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Ingestion: Swallowing can cause pain and irritation to the lips, mouth, tongue, teeth, throat, oesophagus and digestive system. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

Inhalation: May produce irritation to the respiratory tract and the digestive system.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes sever skin burns. Symptoms may include severe irritation, itching, pain, reddening, blistering of the skin.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes severe eye damage. Symptoms may include inflammation, redness, watering, and itching.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Based on available data, classification data are not met

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, classification data are not met

#### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, classification data are not met

#### Additional information

Chronic Effects: Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation, skin burns and ulcerations. Repeated skin contact with low concentrations of acid solutions, mists or vapour can cause skin irritation, redness, swelling and pain (dermatitis). Repeated exposure to nitric acid vapours, mists or aerosols may cause discolouration and/or erosion of teeth (dental enamel).

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### Toxicity

Harmful effect due to pH shift. Forms corrosive mixtures with water even if diluted. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Hazard for drinking water supplies. The following applies to nitrates in general: may contribute to the eutrophication of water supplies. Hazard for drinking water.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

No bioaccumulation is to be expected ( $\log P(o/w) < 1$ ).

#### Other adverse effects

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial: During transport through the soil, nitric acid will dissolve some of the soil material, in particular, the carbonate based materials. The acid will be neutralized to some degree with adsorption of the proton also occurring on clay materials. However, significant amounts of acid are expected to remain for transport down toward the ground water table. Upon reaching the ground water table, the acid will continue to move, now in the direction of the ground water flow.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

# Safety Data Sheet

## DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

### Disposal methods

#### Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

#### Waste treatment

Small quantities may be diluted & carefully neutralised with soda ash or slaked lime. After dilution and neutralisation, disposal may be possible through the sewer system after consultation with your local authority.

#### Sewage disposal

No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1).

#### Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 1760

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains 10% Nitric Acid)

Environmental Hazards: Toxic for aquatic organisms. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Forms corrosive mixtures with water even if diluted. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Hazard for drinking water supplies.

### Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

2X

### IMDG

UN Number: 1760

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains 10% Nitric Acid)

### IATA

UN Number: 1760

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains 10% Nitric Acid)

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: S6

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Further information/disclaimer

ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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

# Safety Data Sheet

## DECAL FLUID RAPID

SDS no. 1GQJE71L • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-03-28

description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia 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.

### Preparation information

All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.

Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2019

Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), [hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au](http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au)

IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)

IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)