

RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 1.6

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 18/06/2014

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | rev 9304 |
| Proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are, by volume, the most important group of synthetic anionic surfactant today. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA |
| Address | 7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia |
| Telephone | +61 7 55126600 |
| Fax | +61 7 55126697 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 131126 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 131126 |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132 | Not Available |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| GHS Classification ^[1] | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Continued...

RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H401 | Toxic to aquatic life |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking |

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
|------|---|

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider |
|-----------|---|

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
|-----------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 64742-95-6. | 30-40 | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent |
| 1119-40-0 | 10-20 | dimethyl glutarate |
| 111-76-2 | 1-10 | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether |
| 25265-77-4 | 1-10 | 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate |
| Not avail. | 1-10 | mineral turpentine |
| 108-88-3 | 1-10 | toluene |
| 21564-17-0 | <=1 | 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole |
| 6317-18-6 | <=1 | methylene bithiocyanate |
| 55406-53-6 | <=1 | 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. |

Continued...

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- ▶ Seek medical advice.
- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For poisonings due to methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano -diethyl ether (Lethane 384) and beta-thiocyanodiethyl esters of C10-C18 fatty acids (Lethane 60)

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O.]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: *Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 1996; 53, 595-600

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- ▶ Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- ▶ Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comment |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Methanol in urine | 15 mg/l | End of shift | B, NS |
| 2. Formic acid in urine | 80 mg/gm creatinine | Before the shift at end of workweek | B, NS |

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

Continued...

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NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
|----------------------|---|

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Minor Spills | ▶ Remove all ignition sources. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Major Spills | ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |
|---------------------|--|

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Safe handling | ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. |
|----------------------|---|

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Other information | ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. |
|--------------------------|---|

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. |
|---------------------------|--|

Storage incompatibility

Dibasic esters:

- ▶ react with strong oxidisers with risk of fire and/ or explosion
- ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, nitrates

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate:

- ▶ May form unstable peroxides in storage
- ▶ is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid

Xylenes:

- ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
- ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 96.9 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm | 242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm | Not Available | Sk |
| Australia Exposure Standards | toluene | Toluene | 191 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm | 574 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | Sk |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; (High flash naphtha distillates; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic) | 3.1 ppm | 34 ppm | 410 ppm |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB) | 20 ppm | 20 ppm | 700 ppm |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol) | 20 mg/m ³ | 220 mg/m ³ | 1300 mg/m ³ |
| toluene | Toluene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate | 3.3 mg/m ³ | 36 mg/m ³ | 220 mg/m ³ |


| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
|------------|---------------|--------------|

Continued...

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| | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available |
| dimethyl glutarate | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm | 700 [Unch] ppm |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| mineral turpentine | Not Available | Not Available |
| toluene | 2,000 ppm | 500 ppm |
| 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole | Not Available | Not Available |
| methylene bithiocyanate | Not Available | Not Available |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | ▶ Overalls. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| BUTYL | C |
| CPE | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line* | - | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AK-3 P2 | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available |
|-------------------|---------------|

Continued...

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| | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.94 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 393 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 168 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 59 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | 0.4 | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 6.7 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 0.6 | Volatile Component (%vol) | 83 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 1.11 | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution(1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 4.0 | VOC g/L | 770 |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | ► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. |
| Ingestion | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. |

| RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|--|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h * | Nil reported |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg * | |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| dimethyl glutarate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (mouse) LD50: 2227 mg/kg | [Manuf.] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/mg | Eye (rabbit): Irritant Skin (human): Irritant |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (Guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ** | * [Union Carbide] |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2210 mg/m3 ** | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm * | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 300 mg/kg ** | |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (g.pig) LD50: >16 ml/kg *** | Eyes - Moderate irritant * |
| | Dermal (None) Guinea: pig LD50>20 ml/kg | Skin - Slight irritant * |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16 ml/kg * | Skin (rabbit): mild *** |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.55 mg/l/6h | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 mg/kg *** | |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg *** | |
| Not Available | Not Available | |
| mineral turpentine | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| toluene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg | Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h | Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg | Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate | |
| Not Available | Not Available | |
| 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/g | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg moderate |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 200 mg/kg | Nil reported |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 642 mg/kg | Nil Reported |
| | Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg moderate |
| | Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 73 mg/kg | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1590 mg/kg | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2538 mg/kg | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 679 mg/kg | |
| Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 205 mg/kg | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | |
| methylene bithiocyanate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4220 mg | Eye: Corrosive |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 7.7 mg/m3/4h | Skin Sensitisation: Positive |
| | Inhalation (rat) LD50: 32 mg/M3/hr | Skin: irritating |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 29 mg/kg female | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 34 mg/kg male | |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 55 mg/kg | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * | * [Yoshitomi and Troy Chem.WPL] |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h * | Eye: Irritating |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg * | Skin: Slight irritant |
| Not Available | Not Available | |

RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN

| | |
|---|---|
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Inhalation (rat) TCl ₀ : 1320 ppm/6h/90D-1 * [Devoe] |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS |
| 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop] |
| MINERAL TURPENTINE | for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. |
| 2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHAZOLE | 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 30% RTECS XK8150950 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 60% RTECS XK8151000 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 80% RTECS XK8151500 |
| METHYLENE BISTHIOCYANATE | Toxicity studies of methylene bis(thiocyanate) (approximately 98% pure) were conducted with male and female F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice; the compound was administered to the animals by gavage in an aqueous methyl cellulose vehicle for 2 weeks or 13 weeks. NTP Technical Report |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity studies with IPBC show low toxicity except severe eye irritation. |
| RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN, 2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHAZOLE, METHYLENE BISTHIOCYANATE | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. |
| DIMETHYL GLUTARATE, TOLUENE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ☹ | Carcinogenicity | ☹ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✔ | Reproductivity | ✔ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✔ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✔ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✔ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✔ |
| Mutagenicity | ☹ | Aspiration Hazard | ✔ |

Legend:
✔ – Data required to make classification available
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

| | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------------------|----|
| REPROTOXIN | toluene ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction | | |
| SKIN | dimethyl glutarate | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin | Sk |
| | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin | Sk |
| | toluene | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin | Sk |

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| dimethyl glutarate | LOW | LOW |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW | LOW |
| toluene | LOW (Half-life = 28 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days) |
| methylene bithiocyanate | HIGH | HIGH |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| dimethyl glutarate | LOW (LogKOW = 0.62) |

Continued...

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| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (BCF = 2.51) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966) |
| toluene | LOW (BCF = 90) |
| 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole | LOW (BCF = 268) |
| methylene bithiocyanate | LOW (LogKOW = 0.6191) |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|-------------------|
| dimethyl glutarate | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | LOW (KOC = 22.28) |
| toluene | LOW (KOC = 268) |
| methylene bithiocyanate | LOW (KOC = 52.08) |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate | LOW (KOC = 365.3) |



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 1263 |
| Packing group | III |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : 163 223 * Limited quantity : 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1263 |
| Packing group | III |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 220 L |

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| | |
|---|------|
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 1263 |
| Packing group | III |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 163 223 955 Limited Quantities : 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|---|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Y |
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | dimethyl glutarate | Y |
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | Y |
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | toluene | Y |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

| | |
|--|--|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| dimethyl glutarate(1119-40-0) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether(111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate(25265-77-4) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)" |
| mineral turpentine(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Not Applicable" |
| toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole(21564-17-0) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| methylene bithiocyanate(6317-18-6) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate(55406-53-6) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---|--------------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | 25550-14-5., 64742-95-6. |
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate | 25265-77-4, 77-68-9 |

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

Continued...

RESENE WOODSMAN WOOD OIL STAIN

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 the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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