

DAMAR LOSP 1.2

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 26-Aug-2009
XC9477TC

CHEMWATCH 22-0148
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Collect spillage.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1.	>60
propiconazole	60207-90-1	<1
tebuconazole	107534-96-3	<1
permethrin	52645-53-1	<1
additives		10-30

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
- 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (Petrol (Gasoline))	300	890	500	1,480	A3 CARCINOGEN
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (Rubber solvent (Naphtha))	400	1,600			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy,	100	525			Stoddard solvent

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
(WES)	hydrodesulfurised (White spirits)					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- propiconazole: CAS:60207- 90- 1 CAS:75881- 82- 2
- tebuconazole: CAS:107534- 96- 3
- permethrin: CAS:52645- 53- 1 CAS:54774- 45- 7 CAS:57608- 04- 5 CAS:93388- 66- 0
CAS:63364- 00- 1 CAS:60018- 94- 2 CAS:75497- 64- 2

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Flammable thin slightly hazy light brown liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not
Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):
0.795
pH (1% solution): Not
Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not
Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not
Available

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L):
Immiscible
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not
Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):
Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not
Available
State: Liquid

Melting Range (°C): Not
Available
pH (as supplied): Not
Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not
Available
Flash Point (°C): 40 (TCC)
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not
Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Material
PROPICONAZOLE:
log Kow 3.72 (pH 6.6, 25 C)
PERMETHRIN:

Value

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

log Kow

3.48- 6.5

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases

Flammable liquid and vapour
May be harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
May cause damage to organs by skin contact.
Very toxic to aquatic life
Ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

PROPICONAZOLE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1517 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5800 mg/m³/4h *
Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (non-irritating) *
Eye (non-irritating) *

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].

No sensitisation in guinea pigs *

ADI 0.04 mg/kg b.w. *

Toxicity Class WHO III

NOEL for dogs 50 ppm (1.9 mg/kg b.w. daily) *

TEBUCONAZOLE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg Non-irritating to
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800 mg/m³/4h
Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg
Oral (mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg
Oral (chicken) LD50: 4488 mg/kg
Oral (bird) LD50: >1000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

eyes, skin. *

■ [* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].
(aerosol)

NOEL (2 y) * for rats, 300 mg/kg diet
for dogs, 100 mg/kg "
for mice, 20 mg/kg "

ADI 0.03 mg/kg b.w. *

Toxicity Class WHO III; EPA III *

PERMETHRIN:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 485 mg/m³
Dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg
Dermal (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg
Oral (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (g.pig) LD50: 4000 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 430- 4000 mg/kg *
Oral (mouse) LD50: 540- 2960 mg/kg *
Oral (rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg *
cis/trans (ratio) 25: 75: in corn oil

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].

cis/trans ratio: 40:60

cis/trans ratio: 20:80

ADI: 0.05 mg/kg for nominal cis-trans 40:60 and 25:75 isomers only

CARCINOGEN

Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Crude oil	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Non- arsenical insecticides (occupational exposures in spraying and application of)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A
Permethrin	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

permethrin 96 hr LC50 (0.0085) mg/L Bass Fish Source: Experimental

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

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Damar LOSP 1.2		No data		
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised		No data		
propiconazole		No data		
tebuconazole	HIGH	No data	LOW	LOW
permethrin	HIGH	No data	HIGH	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

• DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

• It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

• Recycle wherever possible.

• Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: *3Y Use alcohol resistant foam

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name: PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 944 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (CAS: 64742-82-1,8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propiconazole (CAS: 60207-90-1,75881-82-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

tebuconazole (CAS: 107534-96-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

permethrin (CAS: 52645-53-1,54774-45-7,57608-04-5,93388-66-0,63364-00-1,60018-94-2,75497-64-2)

is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OSPAR Substances removed from the List of Substances of Possible Concern", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

No data for Damar LOSP 1.2 (CW: 22-0148)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
propiconazole	60207- 90- 1	Xn; R22

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742- 82- 1, 8052- 41- 3
propiconazole	60207- 90- 1, 75881- 82- 2
permethrin	52645- 53- 1, 54774- 45- 7, 57608- 04- 5, 93388- 66- 0, 63364- 00- 1, 60018- 94- 2, 75497- 64- 2

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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