

ANDREW REVAMP WOOD OIL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 For Domestic Use Only.
 Issue Date: 29-Aug-2008
 XC9477SD

CHEMWATCH 16-3652
 Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANDREW REVAMP WOOD OIL

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

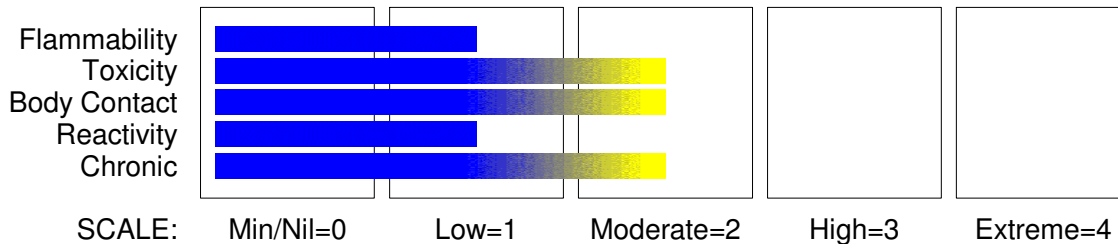
» The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Spray on wood oil.

SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Limited
 Address:
 Eastgate Business Park
 800 Te Ngae Road
 Rotorua
 Telephone: +64 7 345 6007
 Emergency Tel: 0800 2436 2255
 Emergency Tel: 0800 CHEMCALL
 Fax: +64 7 345 6019

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
 Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
 Eye Irritation Category 2A
 Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)
 Organ Damage Category 2
 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:
6.1D 6.3A 6.4A 6.8B 6.9B 9.1B
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Harmful if swallowed
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of damaging the unborn child
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alkyd resins		10-30
mineral turpentine	Not avail.	30-60
octhilinone		<0.2
methanol	67-56-1	<0.2
other ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	68476-85-7.	30-60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

SWALLOWED

» Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.
Not considered a normal route of entry.
• If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

» If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
• Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

- » If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

INHALED

- » If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.
- 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.
- Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
 - Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
 - Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.
- LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.
- SMALL FIRE:
- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂
- LARGE FIRE:
- Water spray or fog.

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 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- » WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.
 - Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- 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.
 - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
 - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Natural gases contain a contaminant, radon-222, a naturally occurring radioactive gas. During subsequent processing, radon tends to concentrate in liquefied petroleum streams and in product streams having similar boiling points.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
 - DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
 - Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
 - Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
 - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methanol (Methyl alcohol)	200	262	250	328
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas))	1, 000	1, 800		

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
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PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:

OTHER

» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.
Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Yellow to pale amber liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.728
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
 - Presence of open flame.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Harmful if swallowed.
- » Irritating to eyes and skin.

- » Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- » Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- » May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- » Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.
- » * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- » Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- » Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

- » Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

- » * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- » 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.
- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
- 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 the epidermis.

SKIN

methanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	Skin
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS
HAZCHEM: None

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.2	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

continued...

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A98 A145 A153		
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Wood Reviver Aerosol (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Biological Exposure Indices
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for mineral turpentine as CAS: Not avail.
Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

» 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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