



Restoring and New Timber Polish

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Identification of the Preparation and the Company

Product Name: **Restoring and New Timber Polish**

Other Names: None

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Uses: A penetrating polish designed for use on raw timber.

Gilly Stephenson's Waxes & Polishes

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Poisons Information Centre

Poisons Information Centre. Phone (e.g. Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

WARNING



Harmful, acute



Health hazard, chronic



Environment

Hazard Statements

Acute Toxicity (ingestion) Category 4

Acute Toxicity (inhalation) Category 4

Eye Irritant Category 2

Skin Irritant Category 2

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 2

H302 / 312 / 332: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or in contact with the skin

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling

P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P261: Avoid breathing vapours

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

Response

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P305 + P313 + P351 + P337 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

P308 + P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P331 Do not induce vomiting

Storage

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

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to approved landfill.



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Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient(s)	CAS-number	%wt
Distillates of petroleum, hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8	30 - 60%
Petroleum jelly		30 - 60%
Beeswax		10 - 30%
Paraffin wax		<10%
Carnauba wax	8015-86-9	<10%

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Ingestion:

NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre. (Phone e.g. Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

First aid is unlikely to be required as a result of exposures during normal use. However, if necessary, remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Hold eyelids open and rinse the eye continuously with a gentle stream of clean running water for at least fifteen minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Apply a moisturising hand cream, if available. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

Additional Information:

First Aid Facilities: Eye wash facilities are recommended if large quantities of the product are being handled

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. Because of the small risk of aspiration, gastric lavage should only be undertaken after endotracheal intubation.

Entry Route(s): Inhalation or ingestion.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Product contains a flammable liquid, petroleum distillate, in a waxy base. It will not ignite readily but if heated strongly, may evolve flammable vapour. May evolve carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and traces of completely burned carbon products

In case of fire, evacuate personnel to safe areas. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers as cool as possible by spraying with water from a protected position

Extinguish using foam, dry chemical powder (bicarbonate or ammonium phosphate based) or carbon dioxide.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective equipment as specified for handling Cover with an absorbent such as earth, sand or a commercial oil absorber. Sweep or scrape up and collect in sealable containers. Dispose to approved landfill.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Storage:

No special storage precautions required but product life will be maximised if it is stored out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated area. The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.



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Handling:

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.
For Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), see Section 8.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure standards: Exposure standards have not been allocated to this product or its ingredients.

Exposure standards represent airborne concentrations of individual chemical substances, which according to current knowledge, should neither impair the health nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. Exposure standard may be a time-weighted average (TWA), a short-term exposure limit (STEL) or a peak level.

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application. If using more than minor quantities, work area should have good, mechanical ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is unlikely to be required for foreseeable uses of this product.

Personal Protection:

Requirements are dependent on working conditions, method of application and quantity of product in use. For minor use, nitrile, neoprene, PVC or natural rubber gloves may be sufficient. Safety glasses should be worn if there is any potential for eye contact. Respiratory protection is unlikely to be required for foreseeable uses of this product.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Semi-solid wax
Boiling Point: Typical 149 - 213 °C (Based on petroleum distillates)
Melting Point: -50 - -60°C (Based on petroleum distillates)
Vapour Pressure: 2.5mmHg
Vapour Density: 4.8 (Based on petroleum distillates)
Specific Gravity: 0.8 (approx.)
Solubility (Water): Negligible
Flash Point: >61°C
Explosion Limits: No data available
% Volatiles: <60%
Ph: Not relevant

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May evolve carbon dioxide and traces of incompletely burned carbon products if heated to decomposition or burned

Hazardous polymerisation: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid exposing sealed containers to heat as this may cause a vapour build up and possible explosion. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Symptoms of Exposure:

ACUTE - SWALLOWED: Irritating. May cause coughing, headache, dullness, abdominal spasm and diarrhoea. In serious cases, kidney damage may result. If vomiting occurs after ingestion, small droplets of the product may enter the lungs (aspiration) with the risk of chemical pneumonia being induced.

ACUTE – EYE: Irritating. Contact may cause redness, swelling and pain. Vapour is irritating.

ACUTE – SKIN: Causes skin irritation. May cause skin sensitization, or an allergic reaction is sensitive individuals.

ACUTE – INHALED: Vapours have anaesthetic properties and may cause headache, nausea and dizziness. Higher concentrations may cause unconsciousness and coma.



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Chronic Health Effects

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated over-exposure may result in kidney damage. The product defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: Petroleum distillate is not listed as carcinogenic by Safe Work Australia, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).

Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity Data:

Oral : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 oral, rat >2000 mg/kg

Dermal: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat

Inhalation: Low toxicity: LC50 inhalation, rat is greater than near-saturated vapour concentration. / 1 hour.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

No data available. The bulk of this product is composed of ingredients naturally occurring in the environment.

For petroleum distillate

Eco toxicity:

Fish : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000mg/l

Algae : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000mg/l

Mobility: Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.

Persistence/degradability: Readily biodegradable. Degrades rapidly in air by photo-chemical means.

Bioaccumulation: Has the potential to bio accumulate.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Rinsed containers may be disposed in general waste.

Section 14 – Transport Information

This product is not a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number:	None allocated
Proper shipping name:	None allocated
DG Class:	None allocated
HazChem code:	None allocated
Packing group:	None allocated

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Product is a schedule 5 Poison according to the requirements of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).



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Section 16 – Other Information

REFERENCES

1. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
2. Safe Work Australia Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, 2016
3. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
4. AS/NZS 1715 - Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
5. AS/NZS 1716 - Respiratory protective devices.
6. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), Edition, 7.4.
7. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and current amendments
8. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) No. 15, November 2016

ABBREVIATIONS

LC50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by inhalation.
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by ingestion or skin contact
TDLo	Lowest published toxic dose

User should verify applicability of this data sheet if more than 5 years old.

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