Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
TWA NO ROT GEL (INJECTOR GRADE)

PRODUCT USE
A wood preservative to protect timber structures from wood decay.

SUPPLIER
Company: ITLS- TWA Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
250 Princes Highway
Dandenong
VIC, 3175
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9791 8211
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9791 8211
Fax: +61 3 9791 8644

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK
Risk Codes  Risk Phrases
R22  • Harmful if swallowed.
R36/38  • Irritating to eyes and skin.
R60(2)  • May impair fertility.
R61(2)  • May cause harm to the unborn child.

SAFETY
Safety Codes  Safety Phrases
S01  • Keep locked up.
S23  • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24  • Avoid contact with skin.
S25  • Avoid contact with eyes.
S36  • Wear suitable protective clothing.
S38  • In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S37  • Wear suitable gloves.
S39  • Wear eye/face protection.
S53  • Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S40  • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S35  • This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13  • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26  • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

continued...
Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disodium octaborate</td>
<td>12008-41-2</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylene glycol</td>
<td>107-21-1</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzalkonium chloride</td>
<td>8001-54-5</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ - IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

EYE
■ - If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- 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.

SKIN
■ - If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

INHALED
■ - If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ - To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):
- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ - Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
■ - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
■ - Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

continued...
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Slippery when spilt.
  - Remove all ignition sources.
  - Clean up all spills immediately.
  - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
  - Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Slippery when spilt.
  Moderate hazard.
  - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Alcohols
  - are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
  - react, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen
  - react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium
  - should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

continued...
**TWA NO ROT GEL (INJECTOR GRADE)**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>ethylene glycol (Ethylene glycol (vapour))</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Sk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>ethylene glycol (Ethylene glycol (particulate))</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The following materials had no OELs on our records:
- disodium octaborate: CAS:12008-41-2
- benzalkonium chloride: CAS:8001-54-5

**MATERIAL DATA**

**BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE:**
- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers’ responses to various airborne concentrations.

**DISODIUM OCTABORATE:**
- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
- At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).
  - NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

**TWA NO ROT GEL (INJECTOR GRADE):**
- Not available

**DISODIUM OCTABORATE:**
- For inorganic borates and tetraborates:
  - No data are currently available to establish a causal link between inhalation exposures to sodium tetraborates and chronic respiratory and/or systemic effects.
  - An occupationally important toxic effect of the sodium tetraborates is their acute irritant effect when in contact with skin and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and other sites of the respiratory tract.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
  - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**HANDS/FEET**
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.

**OTHER**
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

continued...
ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

APPEARANCE

Clear/opaque, viscous liquid with mild odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
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<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;197</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
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<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ethyleneglycol
log Kow (Prager 1995): -1.36
log Kow (Sangster 1997): -1.36

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

- There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

SKIN

- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Open cuts, abrased or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SENSITISER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers</th>
<th>Recommended for Hazard Classification (R43)</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benzalkonium chloride</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylene glycol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SKIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Australia Exposure Standards - Skin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Sk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benzalkonium chloride</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disodium octaborate</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylene glycol</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzalkonium chloride</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
  - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

disodium octaborate (CAS: 12008-41-2, 12280-03-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
"Australia Hazardous Substances," "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)," "Australia National Pollutant Inventory," "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4," "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

ethylene glycol (CAS: 107-21-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

benzalkonium chloride (CAS: 8001-54-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

No data for TWA No Rot Gel (Injector Grade) (CW: 31-0534)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disodium octaborate</td>
<td>12008-41-2, 12280-03-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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This is the end of the MSDS.