

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890
Version No:3
CD 2012/1 Page 1 of 7

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

PRODUCT USE

Brush on timber treatment to protect against exterior timber 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.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.



RISK

Risk Codes

R38

R52/53

R65

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to skin.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S24

S36

S37

S401

Safety Phrases

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

S13

S46

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
copper naphthenate	1338-02-9	2-5
copper salt of aliphatic acid		2.5-5
paraffin oils	8012-95-1.	90-95

Note: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient

continued...

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890

Version No:3

CD 2012/1 Page 2 of 7

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- 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 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.
 - 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

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
- for copper intoxication:
- Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
 - Administer egg white and other demulcents.
 - Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
 - Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
 - Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
 - In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
 - High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
- NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - 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.

continued...

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890

Version No:3

CD 2012/1 Page 3 of 7

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

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

- - Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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 HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890

Version No:3

CD 2012/1 Page 4 of 7

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	copper naphthenate (Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu))	1
Australia Exposure Standards	copper naphthenate (Copper (fume))	0.2
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin oils (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5

MATERIAL DATA

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE:

Not available

PARAFFIN OILS:

- 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.

for mineral oils (excluding metal working fluids), pure, highly and severely refined:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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 lens 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.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Green liquid with kerosene like odour; does not mix with water.

continued...

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890

Version No:3

CD 2012/1 Page 5 of 7

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	150- 280	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>64	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	<0.1 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.93 @ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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

- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Open cuts, abraded 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.

INHALED

- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Copper has fairly low toxicity. Some rare hereditary conditions (Wilson disease or hepatolenticular degeneration) can lead to accumulation of copper on exposure, causing irreversible damage to a variety of organs (liver, kidney, CNS, bone, vision) and lead to death. There may be anaemia and cirrhosis of the liver.

Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

continued...

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890
Version No:3
CD 2012/1 Page 6 of 7

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
copper naphthenate	No Data Available	No Data Available		
paraffin oils	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- 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.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

copper naphthenate (CAS: 1338-02-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

paraffin oils (CAS: 8012-95-1,8043-78-5,37231-69-9,37232-05-6,188832-17-9,79956-36-8,172307-10-7,58615-80-8,187112-19-2,219686-29-0,261380-10-3,74870-90-9,97048-20-9,58391-38-1,331464-54-1,99551-14-1,8039-75-6,8039-14-3,8038-04-8,8033-89-4,60327-80-2,39464-77-2,39290-23-8,83046-05-3,51004-58-1,39296-25-8,50935-95-0,122176-99-2,39464-78-3,51109-96-7,39355-35-6,39355-09-4,39355-08-3,106803-31-0,115251-26-8,116357-36-9,50935-85-8,37232-07-8,146908-77-2,37232-06-7,53028-74-3,52012-28-9,52012-27-8,8015-59-6,102819-98-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons"

continued...

TWA HEAVY OIL PRESERVATIVE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-1890

Version No:3

CD 2012/1 Page 7 of 7

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

(SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for TWA Heavy Oil Preservative (CW: 22-1890)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
paraffin oils	8012- 95- 1, 8043- 78- 5, 37231- 69- 9, 37232- 05- 6, 188832- 17- 9, 79956- 36- 8, 172307- 10- 7, 58615- 80- 8, 187112- 19- 2, 219686- 29- 0, 261380- 10- 3, 74870- 90- 9, 97048- 20- 9, 58391- 38- 1, 331464- 54- 1, 99551- 14- 1, 8039- 75- 6, 8039- 14- 3, 8038- 04- 8, 8033- 89- 4, 60327- 80- 2, 39464- 77- 2, 39290- 23- 8, 83046- 05- 3, 51004- 58- 1, 39296- 25- 8, 50935- 95- 0, 122176- 99- 2, 39464- 78- 3, 51109- 96- 7, 39355- 35- 6, 39355- 09- 4, 39355- 08- 3, 106803- 31- 0, 115251- 26- 8, 116357- 36- 9, 50935- 85- 8, 37232- 07- 8, 146908- 77- 2, 37232- 06- 7, 53028- 74- 3, 52012- 28- 9, 52012- 27- 8, 8015- 59- 6, 102819- 98- 7

■ 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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 10-Oct-2011

Print Date: 3-Apr-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.