

	Cabinet Makers Wax	Revision:003
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Material Safety Data Sheet

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA (NOHSC)

1. Identification of the Material and Supplier

PRODUCT NAME: Cabinet Makers Wax
PRODUCT CODE: None
RECOMMENDED USE: Wax.

MANUFACTURER

NAME: Gilly Stephenson's Waxes & Polishes
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 279
Mundaring, Western Australia, 6073
TELEPHONE: (08) 9295 6973
FACSIMILE: (08) 9295 1973
EMAIL: info@gillystephenson.com
WEB SITE: www.gillystephenson.com
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: Poisons Information Centre. Phone (eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 03 4747000).

2. Hazard Identification

Xn - Harmful

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA.
NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD.

RISK PHRASE(S): R20/21/22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
SAFETY PHRASE(S): None

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS Number	Concentration
Gum turpentine	8006-64-2	>60%
Beeswax		10 – 30%
Paraffin wax		<10%
Carnauba wax	8015-86-9	<10%

4. First-aid Measures

EYES: 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: 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.

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 eg Australia 131126; New Zealand 03 4747 000) or a doctor.

INHALATION: First aid is unlikely to be required as a result of exposure 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.

Additional Information:

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

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

Entry Route(s): Inhalation and ingestion. Harmful in contact with skin or eyes.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using foam, dry chemical powder (bicarbonate or ammonium phosphate based) or carbon dioxide or whatever is suitable for the primary cause of the fire.

HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: May evolve carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and traces of completely burned carbon products.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental Release Measures

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Wear protective equipment as specified for handling

SPILLS: Scrape up and place in sealable containers. Dispose to an approved land-fill.

7. Handling and Storage

SAFE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact with the skin or eyes.

SAFE STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Stored out of direct sunlight in a cool well ventilated area.

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

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Gum Turpentine (8006-64-2): **E.S. TWA:** 100ppm, 480mg/m³, sensitiser.

Exposure standard represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES: None allocated

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: General (mechanical) ventilation is adequate for all anticipated uses of this product.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles and nitrile, neoprene, PVC or natural rubber gloves.

Respiratory protection is unlikely to be required for normal use of the product in a well ventilated area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Semi-solid wax
Boiling Point	154 - 170°C (Based on gum turpentine)
Melting Point	-50 - -60°C (Based on gum turpentine)
Vapour Pressure	>4mmHg
Vapour Density	>1
Specific Gravity	0.8 (approx)
Solubility (Water)	Negligible
Flash Point	>61°C
Explosion Limits	No data available
% Volatiles	60% approx
Ph	Not pertinent

10. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage

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.

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

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May evolve carbon dioxide and traces of incompletely burned carbon products if heated to decomposition or burned

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Combustible

11. Toxicological Information

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, an allergic reaction.

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

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. Gum turpentine can cause skin sensitisation

Gum turpentine: (8006-64-2): Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 uL Severe; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 29 mg/m³/2H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 12 gm/m³/6H; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5760 mg/kg. TDLo (oral, woman): 560mg/Kg; TCLo (inhaled, human): 175ppm.

Carcinogenicity: Turpentine is not listed as carcinogenic by Worksafe 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).

12. Ecological Information

No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved land fill

14. Transport Information

Product is not classified as a Dangerous Good under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule: S5

16. Further information

Initial Date of Preparation: 13/01/1998

Revised: 01/08/2008

Prepared by: C M Ferrins, Consultant Industrial Hygienist

REFERENCES

1. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2011(2003)]
2. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
3. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 6th Edition, 1998

ABBREVIATIONS

LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population (ingestion or skin contact)
LC50	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population (inhalation)
TD	Toxic Dose

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