

**Product Name** OSMOSE PROTIM SOLIGNUM CN TIMBER OIL

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name** OSMOSE (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD  
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**Emergency** 1800 088 809  
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**Web Site** http://www.osmose.com.au/

**Synonym(s)** CN EMULSION • CN OIL • COPPER NAPHTHENATE EMULSION • OSMOSE PROTIM TIMBERCARE CN TIMBER OIL • PROTIM TIMBERCARE CN OIL • TIMBER PRESERVATIVE

**Use(s)** TIMBER PRESERVATIVE

**SDS Date** 04 Mar 2010

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

**RISK PHRASES**

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

**SAFETY PHRASES**

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

<b>UN No.</b>	None Allocated	<b>DG Class</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b>	None Allocated

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
COPPER NAPHTHENATE	Not Available	1338-02-9	10-30%
PARAFFIN OIL	Not Available	8012-95-1	>60%

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**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.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

**Skin** If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

**Advice to Doctor** Treat symptomatically

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
<b>Fire and Explosion</b>	Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
<b>Extinguishing</b>	Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spillage</b>	Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
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## 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

<b>Storage</b>	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems. Store as a Class C2 Combustible Liquid (AS1940).
<b>Handling</b>	Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Oil mist, refined mineral	ASCC (AUS)	--	5	--	--

COPPER NAPHTHENATE

ES-TWA: 1 mg/m3 - copper mists/dusts

<b>Biological Limits</b>	No biological limit allocated.
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.
<b>PPE</b>	Wear splash-proof goggles and rubber or PVC gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. With prolonged use, wear: nitrile or viton (R) gloves and coveralls.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	DARK GREEN LIQUID	<b>Solubility (Water)</b>	INSOLUBLE
<b>Odour</b>	OILY ODOUR	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.93
<b>pH</b>	7.5 - 8.5 (1 % solution)	<b>% Volatiles</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flammability</b>	CLASS C2 COMBUSTIBLE
<b>Vapour Density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flash Point</b>	180°C (cc)
<b>Boiling Point</b>	> 380°C	<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting Point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE		
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	200°C (Approximately)		

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Material to Avoid</b>	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
<b>Decomposition</b>	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
<b>Hazardous Reactions</b>	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Health Hazard Summary</b>	Low to moderate toxicity. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Solvent or highly refined mineral oils are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3).
<b>Eye</b>	Low to moderate irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Low irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing.
<b>Skin</b>	Low irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation, rash and dermatitis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	COPPER NAPHTHENATE (1338-02-9) LD50 (Ingestion): 1897 mg/kg (mouse) LDLo (Ingestion): 110 mg/kg (mouse) PARAFFIN OIL (8012-95-1) LD50 (Ingestion): 22 g/kg (mouse) TCLo (Inhalation): 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /5 years (human - tumours) TDLo (Intraperitoneal): 14 g/kg (mouse) TDLo (Skin): 332 g/kg/20 weeks (mouse - tumours)

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Environment</b>	Mineral oils biodegrade slowly and should not be released to waterways or soil. They can float on water, restricting oxygen exchange with possible asphyxiation of aquatic life.
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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Reuse where possible or return to manufacturer/supplier. May be recycled. Do not release to drains or waterways. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

<b>Shipping Name</b>	None Allocated				
<b>UN No.</b>	None Allocated	<b>DG Class</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b>	None Allocated

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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<b>Poison Schedule</b>	Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
<b>AICS</b>	All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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<b>Additional Information</b>	MINERAL OILS - SOLVENT REFINED; Animal experiments and human experience have not shown cancer risks when handling solvent refined mineral oils, unlike non refined mineral oils. CLEANING MINERAL OIL CONTAMINATED CLOTHING; Cleaners are advised that when cleaning oil contaminated clothing it is essential that freshly distilled solvent is used for each batch, including final rinse, as even filtered solvent will leave oil residues.
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MINERAL OILS - USED; Used mineral oils in engine crankcases and other high temperature/high stress environments may contain potentially harmful residues, some of which have been shown to cause irreversible skin effects, including cancer. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of mists associated with used mineral oils may result

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in pulmonary fibrosis.

MINERAL OILS - INJECTION; Where high pressure applications are used the risk of accidental injection under the skin exists and may result in an extremely painful and serious injury requiring immediate medical attention. Depending on the pressure used, mineral oils may be injected a considerable distance below the skin and may cause permanent tissue damage. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. EXERCISE EXTREME CARE WHEN USING HIGH PRESSURE EQUIPMENT.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.  
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)  
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.  
CNS - Central Nervous System.  
EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.  
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.  
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.  
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.  
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.  
NTP - National Toxicology Program.  
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.  
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).  
ppm - Parts Per Million.  
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.  
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**Report Status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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**End of Report**