Material Safety Data Sheet

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA

1. Identification of the Material and Supplier

PRODUCT NAME	Restoring Polish
PRODUCT CODE:	None
RECOMMENDED USE:	Polish for use on wood.

MANUFACTURER	
NAME	Gilly Stephenson's Waxes & Polishes
ADDRESS	P.O. Box 279 Mundaring, Western Australia, 6073
TELEPHONE	(08) 9295 1973
FACSIMILE	(08) 9295 6973
EMAIL	info@gillystephenson.com
WEB SITE	www.gillystephenson.com
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	Poisons Information Centre. Phone (e.g. Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

2. Hazard Identification

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA.
NOT CLASIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD.

DANGER

Health

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

Asp. Tox. 1	**H304**	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS(S):

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P261	Avoid breathing vapours
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS Number	Concentration
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	30 - 60%
Petroleum jelly		30 - 60%
Beeswax		<10%
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 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.

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 small risk of aspiration, gastric lavage should only be undertaken after endotracheal intubation.*
Entry Route(s): *Inhalation or ingestion*.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using whatever is suitable for the primary cause of the fire.
HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: May evolve carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and traces of incompletely burned carbon products if heated strongly in a fire situation.
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Information:
None

6. Accidental Release Measures

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Wear protective equipment as specified for handling
SPILLS: 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.

7. Handling and Storage

SAFE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.
SAFE STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: 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.
INCOMPATABILITIES: The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Solvent naphtha (64742-88-7): **E.S. TWA:** 480mg/m^3

Exposure standards represent 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: 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 dependant 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.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Semi-solid wax
Boiling Point	No data available
Melting Point	No data available
Vapour Pressure	Low
Vapour Density	>1
Specific Gravity	0.8 (approx)
Solubility (Water)	Negligible
Flash Point	$>61^{0}$C
Explosion Limits	No data available
% Volatiles	<50%
Ph	Not pertinent

9. 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

10. 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, 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.
CHRONIC: Prolonged or repeated over-exposure may result in liver and kidney damage. The product defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis.

Solvent naphtha: TCLo (inhaled, human): 600mg/m3/8H; LC50 (inhaled, rat): 3400ppm/4H; Eye (human): 880ppm/15min: irritant effect

Carcinogenicity: Solvent naphtha 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).

11. Ecological Information

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

12. Disposal Considerations

Rinsed containers may be disposed in general waste.

13. 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

14. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule: Not a scheduled poison

15. Further information

Revision Number: 004
Initial Date of Preparation: 14/01/1998
Revised: 28/06/2013

REFERENCES

1. National Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, 2011
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), 7th Edition, 2010
4. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 3 (2012) and subsequent amendments

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