ABODO

Rejuvenator Wood Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
43994	Rejuvenator Wood Cleaner	5L	Clear

Recommended use	Cleaning liquid.		
Supplier details	Abodo Wood Ltd 62 Ascot Rd Mangere Auckland 2022 New Zealand	Phone: +64 9 249 0100 Fax: +64 9 249 0101	Email: info@abodo.co.nz www.abodo.co.nz
Manufacturer details	Holdfast NZ Ltd 14 Avalon Drive Nawton Hamilton 3200 New Zealand	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80 Phone: +64 7 847 5540 Fax: +64 7 847 0324	Email: sales@holdfast.co.nz www.holdfast.co.nz
NZ Poison Centre number	0800 764 766 (24 hours).		

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Statement of hazardous nature

This product is classified as:
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of HSNO.
REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification

Classification	Hazard statements
6.8C	May cause harm to breast-fed children
6.9	May cause respiratory irritation
8.1A	May be corrosive to metal
8.2C/8.3A	Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage
9.3B	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Globally Harmonised System (GHS) classification

Classification	Category
Metal corrosion	1
Skin corrosion	1B
Eye damage	1
Lactation effects	3
Vertebrate hazard	3

HSNO Signal Word

DANGER

Precautionary statements

Read label before use.
Keep out of reach of children.
Do not breathe fumes/mists/vapours.
Avoid contact during pregnancy/ while nursing
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product.
Keep only in original containers.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO Classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Oxlic acid	144-62-7	6.1D oral/derm/inh 6.8C 6.9B 8.1A 8.2C 8.3A 9.3B	< 10

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredient are also possible.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ Emergency Services 111

Skin or hair contact

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye contact

If this product comes into contact with eye, immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay the patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (eg: lung oedema – fluid in the lung)). As this reaction may be delayed up to 4 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in a semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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, ie: becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

General advice and advice for physicians	Effective therapy against burns from oxalic acid involves replacement of calcium. Intravenous oxalic acid is substantially excreted (88-90%) in the urine within 36 hours. For acute of short term repeated exposure to strong acids: airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially. Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling. Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise. Strong acids produces a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues. INGESTION: Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended. Do NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury. Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult. Charcoal has no place in acid management. Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion. SKIN: Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping. Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadizine. EYES: Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. Do NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required. Cycloplegic drops (1% cyclopentolate for short-term or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vascoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury. Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist. *(Ellenorn and Barceloux: medical Toxicology).* You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media	Foam; water spray; carbon dioxide.
Special hazards due to combustion	Extremely flammable. Vapour accumulations may fl sh and/or explode if ignited. Keep ignition sources, open flames, etc, away from those fumes. Pressurised cylinders.
Advice for fire-fighters	When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, fire-fighters must a gas tight chemical resistant suit, and limit exposure duration to 1BA set 30 minutes. Take account of environmentally hazardous fire-fighting water.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	Remove all ignition sources. Liquid isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self-contained breathing apparatus – SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur. Clear are of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapour.
Environmental precautions	Dam up the liquid spill. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Methods for cleaning up	Take up liquid spill into absorbent material e.g. sand/earth Shovel absorbed substance in closing drums. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water Take collected spill to manufacturer/ competent authority Wash clothing and equipment after handling.
Disposal	Collect treated spillage. Contact local and regional authorities for further directions.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling	Observe normal hygiene standards. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before re-use. Use only in well ventilated areas.
Storage	Store in original containers. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits

CAS No.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
144-62-7	Oxalic acid	1 mg/m^3	2 mg/ m^3

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that ma be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term “peak “is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering controls	Use spark/explosion proof appliances and lighting system. Keep away from naked flames and heat. Keep away from ignition sources and sparks. Measure concentration of the product in the air regularly. This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan. Eyewash unit.

Exposure controls

Control	Protective measure
Eye wear	Safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material. (AS 2919)
Respiratory	Type AX organic vapour mask
	Butyl/natural rubber/neoprene/nitrile/viton gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161]. Wear protective clothing

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties

Property	Details
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	1
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	No data
Specific gravity/density	No data
Flash point	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – no data, upper – no data
Corrosiveness	No data

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid Reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, furfuryl alcohol, hydrogen peroxide (50%), phosphorus trichloride, silver powders. Reacts explosively with chlorites and hypochlorites.

Incompatible materials to avoid Avoid oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and other toxic or corrosive vapours.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity This product is considered a reproductive & organ toxin.

Acute toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion
Dermal	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with skin
Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact

Chronic toxicity	Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
	Sensitisation	Final product is not considered to be either a respiratory or a skin sensitiser. Contains no constituents that are considered to be respiratory and a skin sensitiser
	Mutagenicity	Final product not considered mutagenic. No constituent is considered mutagenic
	Carcinogenicity	Final product considered carcinogenic. Contains a constituent that is considered to be a carcinogen
	Reproductive/developmental	Final product is considered a suspected reproductive/developmental toxicant via lactation. Contains a constituent that are considered suspected reproductive/ developmental toxicants by lactation
	Systemic/targeted organs	Final product is considered to be a suspected target organ toxicant. Contains a constituent that can be considered as a target organ toxicity

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecological properties	Ecology	Ecological data
	Aquatic ecotoxicity	Final product is not considered an aquatic toxicant. Contains a constituent that is considered an aquatic toxicant
	Soil ecotoxicity	Final product not considered a soil toxicant. No constituent is considered a soil toxicant
	Terrestrial vertebrate	Final product is considered a vertebrate toxicant. Contains constituents that are considered as terrestrial vertebrates toxicant
	Terrestrial invertebrate	Final product not considered a terrestrial invertebrate toxicant. No constituent is considered a terrestrial invertebrate toxicant
	Bioaccumulation	No data
	Mobility	No data
	Degradability	No data

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods

This product may be disposed of in a landfill provided this product will be kept separated from contact with explosives, oxidisers and ignition sources at all times. This product may be disposed of by burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Disposal restrictions

The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation that described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Special precautions for disposal

No data.

Section 14 – Transport Information

HAZCHEM **2X**

Land Transport UNDG	Class or division Subsidiary Risk	8
	UN Number	1760
	UN Packing Group	III
	Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, NOS (contains oxalic acid)
	Special Provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantites	5L
Air Transport IATA	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO/IATA Subrisk	8
	UN/ID Number	1760
	Packing Group	III
	Special Provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo only Packing Instructions Maximum Qty/pack	 856 60L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions Maximum Qty/pack	 852 5L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Maximum Qty/pack	 Y841 1L
	Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, NOS (contains oxalic acid)

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class
IMDG Subrisk
UN Number
UN Packing Group
EmS Number
Special provisions
Limited quantities
Marine pollutant
Shipping Name

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number HSR002526.
Group Standard Cleaning Products (Corrosive).

Group Standard conditions and other regulations

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes
Emergency plan	Required when present in quantities >10000L
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Bunding is dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantity >1000L
Test certificate	Not applicable
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not applicable

Oxalic acid (CAS 144-62-7) Found on the following regulatory lists:

- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) – High production Volume List.
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) – Substance Index.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC).
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of chemicals – classification data.
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English).
- OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals.
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES).
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals.
- New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard – Schedule 5 – table 1: Components. Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down.
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – pesticides.
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New organisms (HSNO) Act – Chemicals (single components).

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of first preparation July 2014.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration 50% – concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
	Not applicable
LD_{50}	Lethal dose 50% – dose fatal to 50% of the tested population
NZS 5433	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SD	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)
UN number	United nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID) www.epa.govt.nz. Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. www.mbie.govt.nz.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises in accord with the EPA "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" (HSNOCOP 8-1 (2006)) www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 543 2428.

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

P +64 9 249 0100
E info@abodo.co.nz
W abodo.co.nz

