

Rejuvenator – Wood Cleaner

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
43993	Rejuvenator - Wood Cleaner	5L	Clear

Recommended use Cleaner.

HSNO group standard Not applicable.

UN number, shipping name and packaging group HSR002526.

Supplier details Abodo Wood Ltd
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www.abodo.co.nz

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www.soudal.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	Category	Code	Hazard statements
	Acute oral toxicity	4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
	Skin effects	1C	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
	Eye effects	1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
	Respiratory sensitisation	1	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
	Skin sensitisation	1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	Lactation effects		H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
	STOT-SE	2	H371	May cause damage to organs
	STOT-RE	2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	Chronic aquatic hazard	2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word

DANGER



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Precautionary statements

Code	Details	Code	Details
P260	Do not breathe mists/vapours/sprays	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing	P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection	P391	Clean up spillage
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection	P405	Store locked up
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace	P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO Classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Benzalknoim chloride	8001-54-5	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 3; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1C; Eye Effects Category 1- Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT - SE Category 2; STOT - RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	1-5%
Oxalic Acid	144-62-7	Metallic Corrosive Category 1; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1C; Eye Effects Category 1; Lactation Effects; STOT - SE Category 2; STOT - RE Category 2	1-5%
Ingredients not contributing to classification			100%

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

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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

Eye contact 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.

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.

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Inhalation	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. Transport to hospital, or doctor. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g., lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in 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; i.e. 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	Treat symptomatically. 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	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/explosion hazard	Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.
Advice for fire-fighters	Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Minor spills	Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for

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recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Storage

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Lined metal can, lined metal pail/can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

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	





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 may 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

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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Exposure controls	Control	Protective measure
	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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and absorption 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.
		
	Respiratory	Not generally required.
	Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
	  	

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties	Property	Details
	Appearance	Clear liquid
	Odour	Characteristic
	pH	1-3
	Vapour pressure	No data
	Vapour density	No data
	Viscosity	No data
	Boiling point	100 °C
	Volatile materials	No data
	Water solubility	Miscible
	Freezing/melting point	No data
	Specific gravity/density	1.02 -1.04 g/ml
	Flash point	NO applicable°C
	Auto-ignition temperature	No data
	Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower - no data%, upper - no data%
	Corrosiveness	No data

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Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, flames and any other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials to avoid	Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result.
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide [CO]; carbon dioxide [CO ₂], nitrogen oxides [NO _x] and other toxic vapours.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity	Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
	Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of oxalic acid dusts or vapours can cause ulceration of the linings of the nose and throat, nosebleed, headache and nervousness. The airborne dust behaves as a strong acid producing severe local burns of the linings of the nose and throat. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
	Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Oxalic acid is a minor, normal body constituent occurring in blood, kidney, muscle and liver at very low concentrations. Higher concentrations are toxic. Ingestion of 5 grams has caused death within hours. It is a poison which affects the central nervous system and kidney function. Low doses may cause low blood calcium concentration. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
	Dermal	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Solutions of 5% to 10% oxalic acid are irritating to the skin after prolonged contact; early gangrene may occur after hand immersion in oxalate solutions. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. 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.

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Acute toxicity	Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
	Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation). Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
	Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

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.

Ingredients	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Inhalation LC ₅₀ mg/L
Benzalkonium Chloride	240	1560	
Oxalic acid	375	2000	

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway.

Ingredients	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Benzalkonium Chloride		NOEC 48h 0.3	EC ₅₀ 96h <0.96
Oxalic acid		EC ₅₀ 48h 136.9	EC ₅₀ nh 18.39, EC ₁₀ nh 5.14

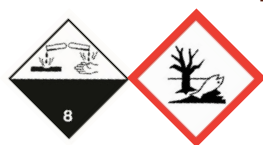
Ingredients	Persistence H ₂ O/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Oxalic acid	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 – Transport Information



HAZCHEM 2X

Land transport

UN number	3264
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, N.O.S. contains oxalic acid
Transport class	8
Packing group	111
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provisions	223 274
Limited quantities	5L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA)

UN number	3264
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, N.O.S. contains oxalic acid
Transport class	8
Packing group	111
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provisions	A3 A803
Cargo only packing instruction	856
Cargo only max qty/pack	60L
Passenger & cargo packing inst	852
Passenger & cargo max qty/pack	5L
Passenger & cargo LQ pack inst	Y841
Passenger & cargo LQ max qty	IL

Marine transport (IMDG)

UN number	3264
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, N.O.S. contains oxalic acid
Transport class	8
Packing group	111
Environmental hazard	Marine pollutant
EMS number	F-A S-B
Special provisions	223 274
Limited quantities	5L

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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 aggregated quantities exceed 250Lt
	Certified handler	Not required
	Tracking	Not applicable
	Bundling and secondary containment	Required dependent upon quantity and pack size
	Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250Lt
	Compliance certificate	Not applicable
	Hazardous atmosphere zone	Not applicable
	Fire extinguisher	Not applicable

National inventories	Country	Inventory	Y/N
	Australia	AICS	Y
	Canada	DSL	Y
	Canada	NDSL	N
	China	IECSC	Y
	Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	N
	Japan	ENCS	N
	Korea	KECI	Y
	New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
	Philippines	PICCS	Y
	USA	TSCA	N
	Taiwan	TCSI	Y
	Mexico	INSQ	Y
	Vietnam	NCI	Y
	Russia	FBEPH	Y

Section 16 - Other Information

Revision history June 2021, revised and updated.
 July 2014, initial preparation.

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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
	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)
	SDS	Safety data sheet
	STEL	Short term exposure
	TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured in 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 12-1th Edition (November 2020).

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.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 www.collievale.com / phone +64 7 543 2428.

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