Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Issue Date: 1/02/2024

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	**Allgon Timber Preserver**
Chemical Name	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**
Synonyms	
Chemical Formula	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**
Other Means of Identification	**Not Available**
Relevant Identified Uses	**INDUSTRIAL / AGRICULTURAL USAGE ONLY (VARIOUS)**

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered Company Name	**INDUSTRIAL CLEANSERS PTY LTD**
Address	**424 BILSEN RD GEEBUNG QUEENSLAND 4034**
Telephone	**+61 7 3265 6311**
FAX	**+61 7 3265 1330**
Website	
Email	

Emergency telephone number

Organisation	**Chemical Consulting Services Pty Ltd**
Emergency Contact Number	**0417720832**
Other Emergency Numbers	**13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre Hotline)**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

HAZARD RATING

Flammability	**0**	0 = Minimum
Toxicity	**1**	1 = Low
Body Contact	**1**	2 = Moderate
Reactivity	**0**	3 = High
Chronic	**0**	4 = Extreme

POISONS SCHEDULE	NOT SCHEDULED
CLASSIFICATION	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
	Eye Irritation Category 2A

Label elements

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS



SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS #	% w/w	NAME
68586-07-2	50	Boric acid ethanolamine complex
63449-41-2	<5	benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride
	To 100%	Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
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.

Skin Contact
If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
Combustion/decomposition may produce acrid/toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:, carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Minor Spills

Clean up all spills immediately.
No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result.
Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Neutralise/decontaminate area.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
No smoking, flames or ignition sources.
Increase ventilation.
Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials.
NEVER USE organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper or cloth.
Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling.
Avoid contamination with organic matter to prevent subsequent fire and explosion.
DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
Decontaminate equipment and launder protective clothing before storage and re-use.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
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.
Minimise airborne mist and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
Establish good housekeeping practices.
Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.
Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling.
In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
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.
For major quantities:
Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}.
Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Monoethanolamine borate	not available	not available	not available	not available

MATERIAL DATA

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.
NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.

Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.
Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

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.

Personal protection



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 adsorption 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber.butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

Other protection
Overalls.
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Clear yellow – tan LIQUID - amine odour

Physical state	Liquid	Relative Density (Water = 1)	1.23 @ 20°C
Odour	Amine	Partition co-efficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Autoignition Temperature	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not determined	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Melting Point / Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	20 cSt @ 20°C
Initial Boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100°C	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not Determined	Explosive Properties	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Flammable	Oxidizing Properties	Not Oxidising
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL %)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (mN/m)	Not Determined
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL %)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component	Approx. 50%
Vapour pressure (kPa)	As for water	Gas Group	Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Determined
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Determined	VOC g/L	Not determined

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity See section 7

Chemical stability Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions See section 7

Conditions to avoid See section 7

Incompatible materials See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract 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. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Ingestion 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.

Skin Contact

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.

Eye

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
Possible respiratory sensitizer*.
Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

MATERIAL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Monoethanolamine borate	not available	not available

Legend: *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
monoethanolamine borate	LC50	96	Fish	>=100mg/L	2
monoethanolamine borate	EC50	48	Crustacea	423mg/L	2
monoethanolamine borate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	13mg/L	2
monoethanolamine borate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	26mg/L	2
monoethanolamine borate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction
Reuse
Recycling
Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MONOETHANOLAMINE BORATE(10377-81-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations
PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

SDS VERSION TRACKING

Version	Modification
1.0.2	Date update
1.0.3	Date Update