

**PRODUCT NAME** **OSMOSE PROTIM OPTIMUM READY-TO-USE TIMBER PRESERVATIVE**

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name** OSMOSE (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD  
**Address** Cafpirco Road, Mount Gambier, SA, AUSTRALIA, 5290  
**Telephone** (08) 8723 1399  
**Fax** (08) 8732 0010  
**Emergency** 1800 088 809  
**Email** customerservices@osmose.com.au  
**Web Site** <http://www.osmose.com.au>

**Synonym(s)** PROTIM OPTIMUM LOSP WOOD PRESERVATIVE • OSMOSE PROTIM - OPTIMUM LOSP WOOD PRESERVATIVE • LOSP OPTIMUM RFU

**Use(s)** INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS • TIMBER PRESERVATIVE

**MSDS Date** 18 May 2007

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

##### RISK PHRASES

R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

##### SAFETY PHRASES

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

#### CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

<b>UN No.</b>	1306	<b>DG Class</b>	3	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Pkg Group</b>	III	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3Y	<b>EPG</b>	3A1

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
WHITE SPIRIT	Not Available	8052-41-3	>90%
PERMETHRIN	C21-H20-Cl2-O3	52645-53-1	<2%
PROPICONAZOLE	C15-H17-Cl-N3-O2	60207-90-1	<1%
ADDITIVES	Not Available	Not Available	<4%
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER	C7-H16-O3	34590-94-8	2-4%
TEBUCONAZOLE	C16-H23-Cl-N3-O	107534-96-3	<1%

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

<b>Eye</b>	Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Leave area of exposure. If symptoms develop, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a person exposed, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (or Air-line respirator in poorly ventilated areas). If person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention.
<b>Skin</b>	Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.
<b>Fire and Explosion</b>	Flammable - explosive vapour. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment (see spill above) 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. Absorb runoff with sand or similar.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3Y

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>Spillage</b>	If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services if appropriate. Wear splash-proof goggles, neoprene/nitrile gloves, a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (where inhalation risk exists), coveralls, an apron and boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Absorb spill with sand or similar and place in clean, sealed containers for disposal.
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**7. STORAGE AND HANDLING**

<b>Storage</b>	Store tightly sealed in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, 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 be banded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems.
<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 Standards	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	NOHSC (AUS)	50	308	--	--
	White spirits	NOHSC (AUS)	--	790	--	--

**Biological Limit Values** No biological limit allocated.

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**Engineering Controls** Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/ explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

**PPE** Wear splash-proof goggles and neoprene or nitrile gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	LIGHT YELLOW LIQUID	<b>Solubility (water)</b>	INSOLUBLE
<b>Odour</b>	SLIGHT SOLVENT ODOUR	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.8
<b>pH</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>% Volatiles</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flammability</b>	FLAMMABLE
<b>Vapour Density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flash Point</b>	38°C
<b>Boiling Point</b>	152°C to 198°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>	NOT AVAILABLE

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Material to Avoid** Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), strong alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.

**Decomposition** May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Health Hazard Summary** Low to moderate toxicity - irritant. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour generation or inhalation. Over exposure may result in adverse effects to the central nervous system.

**Eye** Irritant. Exposure may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain and redness.

**Inhalation** Irritant. Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing, and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

**Skin** Irritant. Prolonged and repeated contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin with rash and dermatitis.

**Ingestion** Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness with large doses. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

**Toxicity Data**

WHITE SPIRIT (8052-41-3)  
LD50 (Ingestion): > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

PERMETHRIN (52645-53-1)  
LC50 (Inhalation): 485 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (rat)  
LD50 (Ingestion): 383 mg/kg (rat)  
LD50 (Skin): 1750 mg/kg (rat)

PROPICONAZOLE (60207-90-1)  
LD50 (Ingestion): 1517 mg/kg (rat)  
LD50 (Skin): > 4000 mg/kg (rat)

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER (34590-94-8)  
LD50 (Skin): 10 mL/kg (mouse)

TEBUCONAZOLE (107534-96-3)  
LC50 (Inhalation): > 800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4hrs (rat)  
LD50 (Ingestion): 2000 mg/kg (mouse)  
LD50 (Skin): > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Environment** Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size. WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly. ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Waste Disposal** Dispose of by controlled incineration, by licensed or competent personnel. Contact the manufacturer for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

**Shipping Name** WOOD PRESERVATIVES, LIQUID

**UN No.** 1306      **DG Class** 3      **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated

**Pkg Group** III      **Hazchem Code** 3Y      **EPG** 3A1

#### IATA

**Shipping Name** WOOD PRESERVATIVES, LIQUID

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**Pkg Group** III

#### IMDG

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**Pkg Group** III

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Poison Schedule** A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

**AICS** All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Additional Information** WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

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**WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES:** Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

**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.

**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.

**Report Status**

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

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 MSDS, 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 MSDS.

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**MSDS Date:** 18 May 2007

**End of Report**