

# Safety data sheet

Allgon Safety data sheet

Issue Date: 1/07/2019

Version: 1.0

Product: Allgon Timber Treatment for Borers and Termites

## 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Allgon Timber Treatment for Borers and Termites
Other names	Allgon Timber Preservative
Use	Timber Treatment for Borers and Termites
Chemical Name	Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable
Synonyms	
Chemical Formula	Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable
Other Means of Identification	
Relevant Identified Uses	INDUSTRIAL / AGRICULTURAL USAGE ONLY (VARIOUS)

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered Company Name	ALLGON PEST CONTROL PTY LTD
Address	18 Sinnamon Rd, Seventeen Mile Rocks, QLD 4074
Telephone	1800 176 127
FAX	
Website	www.allgonpest.com.au
Email	admin@allgonpest.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Organisation	Chemical Consulting Services Pty Ltd
Emergency Contact Number	0417 720 832
Other Emergency Numbers	13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre Hotline)

## 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 CLASSIFICATION

Schedule 5  
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.

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## 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.

## 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

Component	CAS number	Conc.	Purpose
Boric acid 99% sufficient to give 87.5 g/L Boron	1043-35-3	510 g/L	Active
Monoethanolamine 99%	141-43-5	200 g/L	Neutraliser
Water	7732-18-5	496 g/L	Diluent

### Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

## 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.  
 Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**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 meantime, 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).

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## 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<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

## 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.

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## 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 banded 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

## 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

##### INGREDIENT

Monoethanolamine borate

##### MATERIAL NAME

not available

##### TEEL-1

not available

##### TEEL-2

not available

##### TEEL-3

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.

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## 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. fluorocautchouc. 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.

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## 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** Clear yellow – tan LIQUID - amine odour

<b>Physical state</b>	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)	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

## 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

## 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**  
Monoethanolamine borate

**TOXICITY**  
not available

**IRRITATION**  
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

## 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

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### 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.

### 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

### 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**MONOETHANOLAMINE BORATE (68130-12-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

**Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances**



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### 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.

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