



Date of issue: 31st January 2017

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and the company

Product name:	Dryden WoodMaster	Label ID :	
Supplier:	Dryden Distribution Ltd.		
Address:	15a Piermark Drive Albany Auckland, New Zealand		
Telephone:	(0064) (9) 447 3995 or 0800 379 336	Telefax:	(0064) (9) 447 3994
In case of Poisoning, telephone:	National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766 or doctor/physician.		
Uses:	Timber Protectant		

2. Hazards identification

Determined by using GHS/HSNO criteria

HSNO CLASSIFICATIONS: 3.1B, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B, 6.8B, 6.9, 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.2D.



**DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
READ SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE USE.
READ LABEL BEFORE USE.**

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Classification:	Classified as Hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001
Subclasses:	Subclass 3.1 Category B – Substances that are highly flammable liquid and vapour . Subclass 6.3 Category A – Substances that causes skin irritation . Subclass 6.4 Category A – Substances that causes eye irritation . Subclass 6.5 Category B – Substances that may cause an allergic skin reaction . Subclass 6.8 Category B – Substances that are suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child . Subclass 6.9 – Substances that may cause respiratory irritation . Subclass 6.9 Category B – Substances that may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure . Subclass 9.1 Category D – Substances that are toxic to aquatic life . Subclass 9.2 Category D – Substances that are toxic to the soil environment .

This Material Safety Data Sheet may not provide exhaustive guidance for all HSNO Controls assigned to this substance. The EPA Web Site should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
solvents		>60
resin		10-30
dichlofluanide	1085-98-9	0-1
tebuconazole	107534-96-3	0-1
cobalt(II) octoate	136-52-7	<0.1
methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	<0.1
permethrin	52645-53-1	<0.1

4. First-aid measures

- First Aid:** If exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- IF SWALLOWED:**
- 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.
 - Avoid giving milk or oils.
 - Avoid giving alcohol.
 - If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- IF IN EYES:**
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair):**
- 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.
- IF INHALED:**
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
 - Lay 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.
- Advice to Doctor:**
- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
 - In cases of recent sulfonamide overdose the stomach should be emptied by aspiration and lavage. If kidney function is adequate, a saline purgative, such as sodium sulfate, 30 g in 250 ml water, may be given to promote peristalsis and elimination of sulfonamide in the urine may be assisted by giving alkalis, such as sodium bicarbonate and increasing fluid intake.
 - Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene.
 - Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
 - Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
 - Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ <50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mmHg) should be intubated.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media:

- Use water spray or fog, Alcohol stable foam, Dry chemical powder, Carbon dioxide.

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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

Fire Incompatibility:

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

Personal Protective Equipment:

- Breathing apparatus, Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

6. Accidental release measures

Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Major Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- 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 plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance.
- Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- 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.

Suitable Container:

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

Storage Incompatibility:

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Storage Requirements:

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Dryden Dist WoodMaster (Pyrethrum)		5			sen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Dryden Dist WoodMaster (Petrol) (Gasoline)	300	890	500	1,480	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- cobalt(II) octoate: CAS:136- 52- 7 CAS:13586- 82- 8
- methyl ethyl ketoxime: CAS:96- 29- 7

Personal protection: **RESPIRATOR, Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity**

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 lens 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].**

HANDS/FEET: **Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber. 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity.**

OTHER: **Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.**

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: **CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. 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.**

Type of Contaminant: Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation).	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion).	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form:	Flammable liquid.		
Odour:	Solvent odour.		
Solubility in water:	Not miscible in water, does not mix, floats on water.		
State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	9- 12 F4 25C cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<23	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.81-0.83
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Material	Value		
PERMETHRIN:			
log Kow	3.48-6.5		

10. Stability and reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY:

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11. Toxicological information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

SWALLOWED: Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

EYE: Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN: Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

INHALED: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

DICHLORFLUANIDE:
 COBALT(II) OCTOATE:
 METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:
 PERMETHRIN:

Dryden WoodMaster:
 – Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

PERMETHRIN:
 TEBUCONAZOLE:
 – [*The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].

COBALT(II) OCTOATE:
 Dryden WoodMaster:
 – No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Dryden WoodMaster:
 for petroleum:
 This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene.
 This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
 Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
 The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
 The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
 This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

DICHLORFLUANIDE: TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LD50: 300 mg/m ³ /4h Dermal (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ADI: 0.03 mg/kg/day NOEL: 2.7 mg/kg/day	IRRITATION Nil Reported
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TEBUCONAZOLE: TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800 mg/m ³ /4h Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg Oral (mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg Oral (chicken) LD50: 4488 mg/kg Oral (bird) LD50: >1000 mg/kg	IRRITATION Non-irritating to eyes, skin.*
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NOEL (2 y)* for rats, 300 mg/kg diet for dogs, 100 mg/kg for mice, 20 mg/kg ADI 0.03 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III; EPA III *	(aerosol) " "
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COBALT(II) OCTOATE:
 – Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity. Their skin and eye irritation potential is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length - they are poorly absorbed through the skin nor are they skin sensitisers.

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME: TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l * Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg * Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg ** Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
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– For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)

Carcinogenicity: Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed in rat and mouse lifetime studies and there was also an increased incidence of mammary gland tumours in female rats, however, this was only seen at mid- and/or high concentrations of MEKO. Consideration of the available information regarding genotoxicity indicate that MEKO is not likely to be genotoxic.

The European Commission (2000) considered that a possible mechanism for the increased incidences of liver tumours in male rats and mice was the metabolism of MEKO to a carcinogenic agent, mediated by sulfotransferase.

Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen

*Huls Canada, ** Merck

PERMETHRIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kg
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 485 mg/m³
 Dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg
 Dermal (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg
 Oral (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg
 Oral (g.pig) LD50: 4000 mg/kg *
 Oral (rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg *

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

cis/trans (None) ratio: 25 75: in corn oil

– The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Oral (rat) LD50: 430-4000 mg/kg *

Oral (mouse) LD50: 540-2960 mg/kg *

cis/trans ratio: 40:60

cis/trans ratio: 20:80

ADI: 0.05 mg/kg for nominal cis-trans 40:60 and 25:75 isomers only.

12. Ecological information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Toxic to soil organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence:	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Water/Soil				
dichlofluanide	HIGH		LOW	MED
tebuconazole	HIGH		LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW		LOW	MED
permethrin	HIGH		HIGH	LOW

13. Disposal considerations

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.
- 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 add mixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

14. Transport information



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

*3YE Use alcohol resistant foam

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3
UN/ID Number:	1263
Subsidiary risk:	None
UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name:	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3
UN/ID Number:	1263
ICAO/IATA Subsidiary risk:	None
Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3
Shipping name:	PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3
UN/ID Number:	1263
IMDG Subsidiary risk:	None
Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	163
Marine Pollutant:	Yes
EMS Number:	F- E , S- E
Limited Quantities:	5 L
Shipping Name:	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

15. Other Information

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

dichlofluanide (CAS: 1085-98-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

tebuconazole (CAS: 107534-96-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

cobalt(II) octoate (CAS: 136-52-7,13586-82-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS: 96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

permethrin (CAS: 52645-53-1,54774-45-7,57608-04-5,93388-66-0,63364-00-1,60018-94-2,75497-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OSPAR Substances removed from the List of Substances of Possible Concern", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

No data for Dryden WoodMaster

16. Other Information

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
cobalt(II) octoate	136- 52- 7, 13586- 82- 8
permethrin	52645- 53- 1, 54774- 45- 7, 57608- 04- 5, 93388- 66- 0, 63364- 00- 1, 60018- 94- 2, 75497- 64- 2

Alignment to HSNO requirements:

This MSDS summaries to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace.

Since Dryden Distribution Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact Dryden Distribution Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

The data given here is based on current knowledge and experience. The purpose of this Safety Data Sheet is to describe the products in terms of their safety requirements. The data does not signify any warranty with regard to the products' properties and does not create any legal contract.

End of Safety Data Sheet