

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Bona[®]

DriFast[®] Stain Wood Tones

Section 1. Identification

Product name : DriFast[®] Stain Wood Tones
Product type : Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Supplier's details : Look Floors
9 Industry road
Penrose
Auckland
New Zealand
info@lookfloors.co.nz 09 525 0652
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : Environment@bona.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification : 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category C
6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category E
6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B
6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category B
9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category B

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Regulations 2001.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements

Signal word : Warning
Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be harmful if swallowed.
Causes mild skin irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid release to the environment.

Response : Collect spillage. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Get medical advice/attention.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Symbol :



Section 2. Hazards identification

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Stoddard solvent	25 - 50	8052-41-3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	10 - 25	64742-47-8
carbon black, respirable powder	2.5 - 10	1333-86-4
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	1 - 2.5	64742-48-9
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	1 - 2.5	22464-99-9

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation.
- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Section 4. First aid measures

Eyes : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Specific treatments : Not available.

Notes to physician : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides

Hazchem code : Not available.

Special precautions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Stoddard solvent	NZ OSH (New Zealand, 2/2013). WES-TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 525 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 525 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.
carbon black, respirable powder	NZ OSH (New Zealand, 2/2013). WES-TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)). TWA: 1000 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 8 hours. WES-STEL: 10 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 15 minutes.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Eye protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Various
- Odour** : Mild. Solvent.
- Odour threshold** : Not applicable.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 157°C (314,6°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 47°C (116,6°F) [Setaflash.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not applicable.
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0,86 to 0,9
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.
<u>Aerosol product</u>	
Type of aerosol	: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion	: Not available.
Ignition distance	: Not applicable.
Enclosed space ignition - Time equivalent	: Not applicable.
Enclosed space ignition - Deflagration density	: Not applicable.
Flame height	: Not applicable.
Flame duration	: Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: May be harmful if swallowed.
Skin contact	: Causes mild skin irritation.
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	: No specific data.
Ingestion	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Acute toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
carbon black, respirable powder	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	8500 mg/m ³	4 hours
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Stoddard solvent	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	100 parts per million	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

Sensitisation

Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Chronic toxicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	3108,3 mg/kg
Dermal	75203,5 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	255,7 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light carbon black, respirable powder Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	4 days
	Acute EC50 37,563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	-	2,96	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.







Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
New Zealand Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Stoddard solvent, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	3	III		-
ADG Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Stoddard solvent, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	3	III		-
UN Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Stoddard solvent, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	3	III		-
ADR/RID Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		Special provisions 640 (E) Tunnel code (D/E)
IATA Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
IMDG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		-

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)** : All components are listed or exempted.
- HSNO Approval Number** : HSR002662
- HSNO Group Standard** : Surface Coatings and Colourants
- HSNO Classification** : 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category C
6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category E
6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B
6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category B
9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category B

Australia inventory (AICS) : Not determined.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Section 15. Regulatory information

Not listed.

[UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals](#)

Not listed.

[International lists](#)

[National inventory](#)

Australia	: Not determined.
Canada	: Not determined.
China	: Not determined.
Europe	: Not determined.
Japan	: Japan inventory (ENCS) : Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined.
Malaysia	: Not determined.
Philippines	: Not determined.
Republic of Korea	: Not determined.
Taiwan	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

[History](#)

Date of printing	: 2017-10-05
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 2017-10-05
Date of previous issue	: 2017-10-04
Version	: 1.01

Key to abbreviations	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail UN = United Nations
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References	: Not available.
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SS7500C

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

[Notice to reader](#)

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.