LION Brand Wood Shellac Polish

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Issue: 11.10.2024	Version: 2.0

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Material name	LION Brand Wood Shellac Polish (for all colours)
Recommended use	Use to apply on wood or wood furniture to create a colour on work piece by the actual colour depends on wood type and wood texture.
Supplier	UR Chemical Co., Ltd.
Address	81, Moo 11, Tambol Bang-pla, Amphur Bang-plee, Samutprakan 10540
Telephone	+66 2 312 1415-9
Fax	+66 2 312 1048
Emergency Telephone number	+66 2 312 1415

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification	1. Flammable liquids	category 2
	2. Acute toxicity (oral)	category 3
	3. Acute toxicity (dermal)	category 3
	4. Acute toxicity (inhalation)	category 3
	5. STOT (Single Exposure)	category 1
GHS Label Elements		
Symbol(s)		
Signal words	**DANGER**	
GHS Hazard Statement		
Physical hazards	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	
Health hazards	H301: Toxic if swallowed. H311: Toxic if in contact with skin. H331: Toxic harmful if inhaled. H370: Causes damage to organs (Central Nervous System & Visual organs)	

Environmental hazards	Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
GHS Precautionary Statement	
Prevention	- P210: Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. – no smoking. - P240: Ground/ bond container and receiving equipment. - P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment. - P242: Use only non-sparking tools. - P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. - P260: Do not breathe mist/ vapours. - P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. - P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. - P264: Wash hands and contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling. - P280: Wear protective gloves, eyes and face protection equipment.
Response	- P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. - P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. - P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. - P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. - P330: Rinse mouth. - P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove a victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. - P307+P311: IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. - P311: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. - P370+P378: In case of fire: Use appropriated media for extinction.
Storage	- P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. - P233: Keep container tightly closed. - P405: Store locked up.
Disposal	- P501: Dispose of contents/ container to appropriate waste reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD INDENTIFICATION

Chemical Identity	CAS No.	% w/w	Hazard category
Methanol	67-56-1	80 - 90%	- H225: Flammable liquids, cat. 2 - H301: Acute toxicity (oral), cat. 3 - H311: Acute toxicity (dermal), cat. 3 - H331: Acute toxicity (inhalation), cat. 3 - H370: STOT (Single Exposure), cat. 1
Rosin	8050-09-7	< 10%	Not classified as dangerous goods according to GHS criteria.
Shellac (Flakes)	9000-59-3	1 - 5%	Not classified as dangerous goods according to GHS criteria.
Pigments	Proprietary	0.1 – 0.5%	Not classified as dangerous goods according to GHS criteria.

Note: All rights reserved to inform the precise quantity of constituents in the product. By reason is confidential of the company which could not reveal or propagate to the public.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Obtain medical treatment immediately. Remove to fresh air, if rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. In a shower, wash affected area with soap and water at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritant occurs or persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Prolonged contact with methanol may defat skin tissue, resulting in drying and cracking.
Eye contact	Remove contact lenses, if present. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean running water at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If eye irritation, burning sensation, redness, swelling and/ or blurred vision. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Ingestion	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Swallowing methanol is potentially life threatening. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after digestion. If conscious and medical aid is not immediately available, Do NOT induce vomiting. In actual or suspected cases of ingestion, transport to medical facility immediately.
Most important Symptom/ Effect, Acute & Delayed	Acute exposure to methanol, either through ingestion or breathing high airborne concentration can result in symptoms appearing between 40 minutes and 72 hours. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to the Central Nervous System (CNS), eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Because of the initial CNS's effects of headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion, there may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision, decreased are common complaints. Treatment with ipecac or lavage is indicated in any patient presenting within two hours of ingestion. A profound metabolic acidosis occurs in severe poisoning and serum bicarbonate levels are more accurate measure of severity than serum methanol levels. Ethanol significantly decreases the toxicity of methanol because it competes for the same metabolic enzymes, and has been used to treat methanol poisoning.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Small fires: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray Large fires: Water spray, Aqueous Film Forming Foam – alcohol resistant (AFFF (R)) with either 3% or 6% foam proportioning system.
Unsuitable extinguishing	Synthetic foams or protein foam may work, but much less effectively. Water may be effective for cooling, but may not be effective for extinguishing a fire due to it may not cool methanol below its flash point.
Specific hazard arising from chemicals	During a fire, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, an irritation and toxic gases such as formaldehyde may be generated. Methanol vapours may burn with an invisible flame. Vapours can accumulate in confined spaces resulting in a toxicity and flammability hazard. Closed containers may rupture violently and suddenly release large quantities of methanol when exposed to fire or

	excessive heat for sufficient period of time. Vapours are slightly heavier than air and may be travel long distance toward sources of ignition.
Protective equipment & precautions for fire fighters	Methanol burns with a clean clear flame that is almost invisible in daylight. Stay upwind isolate and restrict area access. Concentrations of greater that 25% methanol in water can be ignited. Use fine water spray or fog to control fire spread and cool adjacent structure or containers. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Fire fighters must wear full faces, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or airline and appropriate protective firefighting clothing as per NFPA. Note: Methanol fires may require proximity suits. Take care not to walk thorough any spilled chemical.
Additional advice	Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Overview, Protective equipment and Emergency procedures	Restrict access, isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Shut off leaks, if possible, without personal risks. Step up wind and keep out of low areas. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. If necessary, contain spill by diking. Fluorocarbon alcohol resistant foams may be applied to spill to diminish vapour and fire hazard. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately take off contaminated clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipments. Monitor area with combustible indicator.
Personal precautions	Wear full face with positive pressure and self-contained breathing apparatus or airline, and fire-resistant protective clothing with chemical resistant splash suit must be worn. If product ignites, approach and firefighting must be done with appropriate firefighting clothing.

Environmental precautions	Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Method and material for containment and clean up	Release can cause an immediate fire/ explosion hazard. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Stop leak and use absorbent materials. Collect liquid with explosion proof pumps. Do not walk thoroughly spill product as it may be on fire and non-visible. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum): Soak up spill with non-combustible absorbent material. Recover and dilute methanol with water to reduce fire hazard. Prevent spilled methanol from entering sewers, confined spaces, drains, or waterways. Restricted access. Put the material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. Flush area with water. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum): If necessary, contain spill by diking. Fluorocarbon alcohol resistant foams may be applied to spill to diminish vapour and fire hazard. Maximize methanol recovery for recycling or reuse. Collect liquid with explosion proof pumps.
Additional advice	Authorities should be notified if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Ensure proper electrical grounding procedures are in place. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. No smoking. Only use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid inhale vapour and/or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use. Handle and open container with care in a well- ventilated area. Do not empty into drain. Handling temperature: Ambient.

Conditions for safe storage/ Including any incompatability	Keep away from aerosol, flammables, incompatible materials such as oxidizing agent, corrosive and other flammable products. The container should be labelled and keep tightly closed. Keep in a well-ventilated place, away from sunlight. Keep cool. Handlers should take appropriate precautions to reduce the risk of ignition. Storage temperature: Ambient
Recommended materials **Unsuitable materials** **Container advice**	For container, use mild steel or stainless steel. Avoid using any materials which consists of copper, galvanized zinc or aluminium due to It may be corroded. Plastic can use for short term storage, by long term is not recommended due to material may be deteriorated and contaminated. Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers. Containers, even those that have been emptied can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operation on or near containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold limit for exposure control ---- Occupation exposure limits

Material	ACGIH	ppm	Mg/ m^3	Remark
Methanol	TLV - TWA (skin)	200	262	-
	TLV - STEL (skin)	250	328	-
	PEL - TWA (skin)	200	-	-
	PEL - STEL (skin)	250	-	-
	IHDL	6000	-	Acute toxicity to the animal

Appropriate engineering control	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Individual protection measures	
Respiratory protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point < 65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN371. Where respiratory protective equipment is required, use a full-face mask. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Hand protection	Using gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Neoprene or PVC gloves also be using in case of incidental contact or splash protection. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Eye protection	Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Eye washes and showers for emergency use are recommended to the work area. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with methanol.
Protective clothing	Protective gloves, safety shoes and boots are recommended.
Remarks	Personal protective equipment is not considered to long term solution of exposure control. Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
Basis of assessment	Information given is based on product data, mixtures of product and/ or the similar product and/ or ingredients.
Appearance	Colour liquid in accordance with product catalogue.
Odor	Characteristic odor.
Initial Boiling Point	No data.
Melting point	No data.
Flash point	11 °C (Closed cup)
Viscosity (Ford cup No. 4)	10 – 14 sec at 25 °C
Specific Gravity (water = 1)	0.8 – 0.9 at 25 °C
Water solubility	Miscible.

10. STABILITY AND RELIABILITY	
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reaction	No data.
Condition to avoid	Avoid from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agent. Strong mineral or organic acids and strong alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airbone solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds may be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Basis of assessment	Information given is based on product data, mixtures of product and/ or the similar product and/ or ingredients, and/ or by calculation.
Acute oral toxicity	Toxic if swallowed.
Acute dermal toxicity	Toxic if in contact with skin.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Toxic if inhaled.

Skin corrosion/ irritation	Moderate irritation to skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or dermatitis.
Serious eye damage/ irritation	Mild or moderate irritation to eyes.
Respiratory tract irritation	High concentration of vapor exposure may cause the irritation of respiratory tract.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Aspiration hazard	Insufficient data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Not carcinogen.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity	Does not impair fertility.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single)	Causes to Central Nervous System depression and Visual organs disorder. Headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion that may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision. Decreased acuity and photophobia are common complaints.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated)	In humans, over exposure to methanol can result in blindness and metabolic acidosis. There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between animals and man, man being more susceptible than animals. The estimate mean fatal dose = 300 mg/kg for an adult.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Acute Toxicity	Not expected to be toxic to the aquatic life. Based on raw material data that was classified as Out of Category from 24-hour LC50 = 900.73 mg/ L of Crustacea (bribe shrimp).
Mobility	If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Persistence/degradability	Biodegrades easily in water and soil.
Bioaccumulative potential	Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Material disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. It is responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
Container disposal	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recover or metal reclaimer.
Local Legislation	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Send a disposal container to drum recover or metal reclaimer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR /RID	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	1263	UN 1263	1263
Proper Shipping Name	Paint (flammable)	PAINT (FLAMMABLE)	Paint (flammable)
Class	3 (Subsidiary risk 6.1)	3 (Subsidiary risk 6.1)	3
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmentally Hazardous	No	NO	-

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Hazardous substances ACT, B.E. 2535 (1992)
- Notification of statement of the hazardous substances committee subject to Transportation of Dangerous Goods by

road B.E. 2545 (2002)

- Notification of the Ministry of Industry subject to responsibility of Department of Industrial Works for hazardous substances containment B.E. 2551 (2008)
- Notification of the Ministry of Industry subject to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) B.E. 2555 (2012)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Remark 1 (Abbreviation)	STOT - Specific Target Organs Toxicity CAS No. – the Chemical Abstracts Service Number ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists TLV – Threshold Limit Values TWA – Time-Weighted Average STEL – Short-Term Exposure Limit PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit LC50 – Lethal Concentration fifty EC50 – half maximal Effective Concentration IC50 – half maximal Inhibitory Concentration NOEC – No Observed Effect Concentration NOEL – No Observed Effect Level ADR/ RID – The Agreements Concerning the international Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) and by Road (ADR) IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods IATA – International Air Transport Association
Disclaimer	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be constructed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product. All rights reserved to inform the precise quantity of constituents in the product. By reason is confidential of the company which could not reveal or propagate to the public.