



Concrete Tool Importers Ltd

76A Oxford Street
Richmond, Nelson
New Zealand
P. 03 544 6943
Poisons Centre 0800 764 766
A/H 0276 288 277

SAFETY DATA SHEET

January 2016

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

Product name : **CTI Sealer Prep**
ADG :

Supplier

Supplier : Concrete Tool Importers Ltd
76 A Oxford Street
Richmond
Nelson

Telephone : 03 544 6943
Fax No : 03 544 6940
Poisons Centre : 0800 764 766
After Hours : 0276 288 277

Use of the :
Substance/preparation

2. Hazards identification

Classification : 1307
Risk phrases : 3 (Y)
Classification : Class 3 Packing Group II
Statement of hazardous : Contains Xylene
/dangerous nature

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture :
Name Proportion
Xylene 40 – 60%
Acetone 40 – 60%

Risk Phrases

Flammable
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin
Irritating to skin
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

Safety Phrases

Keep out of reach of children
Avoid contact with eyes

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed : Effects including irritation to the tongue, lips and stomach discomfort. There is some Probability that this product could be aspirated into the lungs and hence, if vomiting occurs, this may lead to chemical pneumonitis.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Eye	: May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.
Skin	: Harmful by skin contact. Will cause irritation to the skin, with effects including redness itchiness and drying/ defatting
Inhaled	: Harmful if inhaled. Will cause central nervous system depression. May cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including dizziness, headache staggering gait, nausea and if the concentration of vapours is high enough, unconsciousness.
Chronic	: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis. Prolonged exposure may lead to kidney and liver damage. Permanent central nervous system and blood changes occur due to high solvent exposure over time.

4. First aid measures

Swallowed	: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious, give glass of water to drink. Seek urgent medical attention.
Eye	: If material is splashed into eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eye lids are held open. Immediately, seek medical attention.
Skin	: If material is splashed onto the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and soap if available. Seek medical attention if irritation persists
Inhalation	: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occurs
Eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water occasionally lifting the upper and lower Eyelids. Check for an remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation continues.
Protection of first aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Notes to physician	: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire fighting measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for firefighting personnel. If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling fire exposed containers when using water spray, boil-over may occur when the product temperature reaches the boiling point of water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapours from this product may travel or be moved by air currents and be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from the point of handling.

FLAMMABILITY

Flammable liquid. : Avoid all sources of ignition, heat and naked flames. Vapours may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and ignite.

6. Accidental release measures

- EMERGENCY ACTION** : Keep unnecessary people away; Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; Keep out of low areas.
- SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE:** Shut off ignition sources, no flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Water spray may reduce vapour; but it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
- SMALL SPILLS** : Take up with dry sand, dirt, vermiculite or other inert materials. DO NOT use sawdust. Use non-sparking tools or HEPA vacuum system. Place into labeled drum(s) for later disposal.
- LARGE SPILLS** : Notify Emergency Services (Police or Fire Brigade). Tell them exact location, nature, hazards, quantities, type of vehicle and any other information that would be helpful. Contain spill. Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill. Bund area. Trained personnel should wear Personal Protective equipment as highlighted in this MSDS. Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds. Consult an expert regarding disposal of this product.

The acrylic resin will set to a hard to sticky clear coating, which will adhere securely to most surfaces. It may be scraped off after softening with solvent.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Containers that have been emptied can contain hazardous product residues. Avoid all body contact. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or Using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated leather Articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition, strong alkalis, acids, combustibles and oxidizing agents. All equipment must be earthed. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer. Check all fittings, valves, reticulation (piping) and any ancillary equipment for leaks. A supplied air respirator or a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for emergencies should be available and checked regularly. For further information please refer to the Engineering Controls of this MSDS.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure Limits No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, exposure standards for ingredients are stated below:

Substance	STEL (mg/m ³)	STEL (ppm)	TWA (mg/m ³)	TWA (ppm)
Xylene	655	150	350	80
Acetone	2375	1000	1185	500

TWA Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life.

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit – the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during normal eight-hour workday.

According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health

hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to, as low a level as is workable. Exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering Controls : Flammable liquid, maintain adequate ventilation at all times. Prevent accumulation of vapours in hollows or sumps. Eliminate any sources of ignition. Elevated temperature or mechanical action may form vapours, mists or fumes, which may require local, exhaust ventilation systems.

Personal Protection Equipment

CLOTHING : PVC or rubber apron, coveralls, safety shoes/boots.

GLOVES : PVC or rubber.

EYES : Safety glasses with side-shields, chemical goggles or face shield to protect eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of vapours/gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When gases exceed the exposure standards then the use of a half-face respirator with organic vapour cartridge is recommended. For high concentration use an atmosphere-supplied, positive pressure demand self-contained or airline breathing apparatus, complying with the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels and type of contaminant.

If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715 / 1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Clear, Colourless viscous liquid with hydrocarbon odour.

Boiling Point : 56°C

Vapour Pressure : Not available

Specific Gravity : 0.83 g/ml

Flash Point : -17°C

Flammability Limits : LEL: 2.5 % UEL: 13 %

Solubility in Water : Immiscible.

Percent Volatiles : Not Available

Viscosity : Not Available

10. Stability and reactivity

STABILITY : Stable under normal conditions of use

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Emits oxides of carbon when heated to decomposition

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

INCOMPATIBILITIES : Strong alkalis, acids, nitrates and oxidizing agents

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles

11. Toxicological information

Toxicological Data:

For Xylene : Oral LD50 (rat) : >2000 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 (rabbit) : >2000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 (rat) : >20 mg/L/4hr

SKIN : Moderate irritant (rabbit)

Skin Irritation : Irritant

Eye Irritation : Slight irritant, but not sufficient to trigger an EC label

Skin Sensitisation : Not expected to be a skin sensitiser

Mutagenicity : Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity : Not a carcinogen

Fertility Impairment : Does not impair fertility

Development Toxicity : May cause slight foetotoxicity at doses, which are maternally toxic

Human Effects : Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin, which can lead to dermatitis. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : Harmful to aquatic life.
Fish : Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <= 10mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates : Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <= 10mg/l
Algae : Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <= 10mg/l
Mobility : Floats on water. Absorbs to soil and has a low mobility
Bioaccumulative Potential: Has potential to bioaccumulate

Environmental Protection

It could be toxic to the biomass in a treatment plant and could be toxic to fish. Keep out of surface waters, sewers, and waterways entering or leading to surface waters. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or environment occurs or is likely to occur.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for disposal by approved waste disposal agent.

14. Transport information

UN Number : 1993
Proper Shipping Name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID (Contains XYLENE & ACETONE)
Dangerous Goods Class : 3
Packing Group : II
Hazchem Code : 3[Y]

Classified as a CLASS 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID) Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 6th Edition

Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1
- Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 2.3
- Class 4.2
- Class 5
- Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane
- Class 7

Emergency information (Transport):

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide (SAA/SNZ HB76:1997)

For LIQUIDS - FLAMMABLE, Guide No: 15

15. Regulatory information

Hazardous according to the criteria set by NOHSC

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Hazard Category : Class C – flammable liquid according to AS 1940

Hazard Classification : Xn Harmful

HSNO No : HSR002662

Risk Phrases

R10 Flammable

R20/21 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin

R38 Irritating to skin

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

Safety Phrases

S2 Keep out of reach of children

S25 Avoid contact with eyes

16. Other information

This Safety Data Sheet should be used in conjunction with the Technical Data Sheet. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of the health and safety data of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.