



Concrete Tool Importers Ltd

PRODUCT: CTI Natural Sealer

Issue Date: 30/08/19

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

SECTION 1: INFORMATION

Product Name: CTI Natural Sealer
Product Code:

Recommended Uses: For protecting cementitious surfaces

Company Contact: Concrete Tool Importers Ltd
76a Oxford St
Richmond
Nelson 7020

Customer Service Toll Free Number:
0800 727 333
(Mon-Fri 7:30am-5:00pm)
sales@concretetools.co.nz
www.concretetools.co.nz

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Fire Service - 111

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of ERMA New Zealand

Signal Word: DANGER

HSNO Classification:

- 3.1C** Flammable liquid: Medium Hazards
- 6.1E** A substance that is moderate acutely toxic
- 6.3B** Substance that is irritating to the skin
- 6.4A** Substance that is irritating to the eye
- 6.8B** Substance that is a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

- 6.9B** Substance that is harmful to human target organs or systems
- 9.1B** Substance that is slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or is otherwise designed for biocidal action

Pictogram:



Hazard statement:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

Prevention Precautionary Statement(s):

- P103** Read label before use
- P104** Read Safety Data Sheet before use
- P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.
- P233** Keep container tightly closed
- 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

Response Precautionary Statement(s):

- P303** Rinse mouth
- P361** Remove/take off immediately contaminated clothing.
- P353** Rinse skin with water/shower
- P370** In case of fire evacuate the area and try to minimize spread of fire.
- P378** Use for foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinguishing

Storage Precautionary Statement(s)

- P403** Store in a well-ventilated place
- P235** Keep cool

Disposal Precautionary Statement(s)

- P501** Dispose of waste and container responsibly following local and national regulations

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL COMPOSITION

Chemical Entity	CAS No	Proportion
Naptha petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	>=60%
Naptha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	>=10%
Acrylic resins		<=30%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poison Information Centre. 0800 764 766

First Aid measures

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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.

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. Get medical attention

Work place facilities: Eye wash and normal washroom facilities

Notes for medical personnel: This material (or a component) may sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. If ingested, this material presents a

significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position. Treat symptomatically and supportively

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Type of Hazard: Flammable liquid and vapor.

Fire Hazard properties: Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. 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

Extinguishing media & method: Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. **SMALL FIRE:** Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen). **LARGE FIRE:** Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion

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

Fire Fighting Advice: 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

Unusable media: Do not use water in a jet

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Cleanup methods: Avoid dispersal of spilled 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. Collect spillage

Minor spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Major spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach 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). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

SECTION 7 HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling:

Open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. Use only in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. DO NOT enter these areas without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Build up of mists and vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Do not pressurize, cut, heat or weld containers as they may have hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Wear appropriate protection. It is essential that all come into contact with this material maintain a high standard of personal hygiene, i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Exposure without protection should be prevented in order to lessen the possibility of disorders.

Storage Site Requirements: Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents, foodstuffs and clothing and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected from physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage and leaks. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the suppliers. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in or near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges.

Packaging:

5litre, 20litre and 210litre mild steel tins

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Guidelines

Work place exposure standards 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)
Cumene	375	75	125	25

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 a normal eight hour work day.

Application in the work place 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

Hierarchy of 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 Protective Equipment (PPE)

Detail specifications for equipment

Clothing:



Suitable workwear should be worn to protect personal clothing, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at the neck and wrists. When large quantities are handled PVC plastic or rubber aprons and boots are recommended. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 2919: Industrial Clothing

Hand Protection:



Wear gloves of impervious material. Incidental contact/splash protection: PVC, Nitrile or neoprene rubber gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances, i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1 Occupational protective gloves – Selection, use and maintenance.

Eye Protection:



Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full face shield as appropriate are recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances, i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with AS/NZS1337 – Eye Protection for Industrial Applications

Respiratory Protection:



If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependent upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to AS/NZS1715 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices and AS/NZS1716, Respiratory Protective Devices

General hygiene:



It is essential that all come into contact with this material maintain a high standard of personal hygiene, i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear, Colourless viscous liquid with hydrocarbon odour
Melting Point:	N/A
Vapour Pressure:	.278kPa@20°C (S100)
Boiling Point:	138-143°C
Solubility in water:	Immiscible
Flammability Class:	3C
Extinguishing Media:	Foam, dry chemical, CO2
Specific Gravity:	0.87-0.88g/ml
Freezing Point:	N/A
Percent Volatile:	77%
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
PH (% in water):	N/A
Flash Point:	41°C
Auto Ignition Temp:	N/A

Coefficient of cubic expansion:	N/A
Relative vapour Density:	>1
Decomposition point:	N/A
Viscosity:	Not available
Electrostatic generation:	N/A
% volatile by volume:	100%
Flammable Limits:	LEL: 0.8% UEL: 7.0%

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability of the substance	Stable under normal conditions
Conditions to avoid	Heat, direct sunlight, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation.
Material to avoid	Strong alkalis, acids, nitrates and oxidising agents
Hazardous decomposition Products	Emits oxides of carbon when heated to decomposition
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data and interpretation

For Cumene:	Oral LD50 (rat) : >1400 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	>3160 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat)	>27.5 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 sensitizer
Mutagenicity:	Not mutagenic
Carcinogenicity:	Not a carcinogen
Fertility Impairment:	Does not impair fertility
Development Toxicity:	May cause slight fetotoxicity 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.

General:

Ingestion:	Ingestion of this product is harmful and may cause lung damage if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. Low order of toxicity. Small amounts of liquid or foam aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe lung injury, possibly death.
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Eye contact: Liquid and vapour are moderately to severely irritating to eyes. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness.

Inhalation: Harmful by inhalation. Inhalation of product vapours will cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Anesthetic. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea, stagger gait, confusion and unconsciousness.

Long Term Effects:

Chronic Toxicity Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may result in dizziness, weakness, irritability, lack of concentration and memory loss, tremors of extremities, e.g. fingers, weight loss, anemia, ill effects to liver and kidneys.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Environmental Interactions: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do not discharge product to sewer, drains or waterways

Data organization

Ecotoxicity:	Harmful to aquatic life.
Fish:	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <= 1.318mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates:	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <= 6.14mg/l
Algae:	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <= 64mg/l
Mobility:	Floats on water. Absorbs to soil and has a low mobility
Persistence/Degradability	Not expected to be persistent or bio accumulative. However, contains components that may not be readily biodegradable. Degrades rapidly in air
Bio accumulative Potential	Has the potential to bio accumulate

Environmental Protection Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers. It could be toxic to the biomass in a treatment plant and could be toxic to fish. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or environment occurs or is likely to occur.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal information	Dispose of waste according to local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned.
Relevant information	This is a flammable product and should be treated with care
Container Disposal	Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill for mild steel or incineration for polyethylene containers as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road & Rail

UN Number:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	3(Y)
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint
Segregation:	This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 Please consult NZS 5433:2007 Transportation of Dangerous Goods on Land for information.

Marine

UN Number:	1263
IMDG Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-E, S-E
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint
Environmental Hazard:	Marine Pollutant
Segregation:	This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 Please consult NZS 5433:2007 Transportation of Dangerous Goods on Land for information

Air Transport

UN Number:	1263
ICAO/IATA Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	3L
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint
Segregation:	This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 Please consult NZS 5433:2007 Transportation of Dangerous Goods on Land for information

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory status	Hazardous according to the criteria set by NZCIL
ERMA Approval code:	HSR002650

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information New Zealand National Poison Centre (24hours)
0800 POISON (764 766)
New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

General information sales@concretetools.co.nz
0800 727 333

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Note: *All information given by Concrete Tool Importers Ltd is offered in good faith and is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate. However, since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty or guarantee and should not be construed as a representation that the product is suitable for any particular purpose or application.*

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