

## Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product And Company

<b>CDK STONE NZ Ltd</b> <b>2/40 Canaveral Drive</b> <b>Rosedale</b> <b>Auckland</b> <b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	<b>Emergency Phone:</b> <b>NZ Emergency Services:</b>	<b>0800 764766</b> <b>111</b>
	<b>Phone:</b> <b>Fax:</b>	<b>0800 803 932</b> <b>+64 9 479 2424</b>

Substance:

Trade Name: **Lithofin MN Easy Clean**

Product Use:

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.

NON REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

HSNO Signal Word:

## Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Colourless Liquid

Odour: Perfumed

Hazard Classification:

Flammable Liquid                      Category 4                      3.1D  
Eye Effects                                      Category 2                      6.4A

Signal Word

**WARNING**

Hazard Statements:

H227      Combustible Liquid  
H319      Causes serious eye irritation



## Precautionary Statements

Prevention

- P210      Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No Smoking  
P280      Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

Response

- P301+330+312      IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell  
P303+361+352      IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of water and soap.  
P305+351+338      IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing  
P304+340              IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

	P308+311	If exposed or concerned. Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider
<b>Storage</b>	P370+378	In case of fire. Use water spray/ fog to extinguish
	P403+235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
<b>Disposal</b>	P501	Dispose of content/ container to an authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local regulation

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc. %
Ethanol	64-17-5	5 -10 %

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

<b>Eye Contact:</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	remove from contaminated area. Other measures are not generally necessary
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<b>Note to Physician:</b>	Treat symptomatically

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Preferred extinguishing media are water spray or fog, dry chemical, BCF or foam
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazards:</b>	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes. May emit acrid smoke Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
<b>Fire Fighting:</b>	Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use
<b>Fire Decomposition:</b>	Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

<b>Minor Spills:</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
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## Major Spills:

Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### Handling:

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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

### Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

### Exposure limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL
64-17-5	Ethanol	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1000 ppm	

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

### Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. 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

## Personal Protective Equipment

### Eye Protection:



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 lenses 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

### Skin Protection:



Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

### Protective Material Types:

We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials:

Butyl  
Neoprene  
Nitrile  
Nitrile + PVC  
PE/EVAL/PE

### Respirator:

Not generally required

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## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

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<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Colourless liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Perfumed
<b>pH:</b>	not applicable
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	300 kPa
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	100 cP
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	90 °C
<b>Volatiles:</b>	no data %
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	slightly soluble
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	-8 °C
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.0 g/ml
<b>Flashpoint</b>	50 °C
<b>Auto ignition temp:</b>	no data °C
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	not available
<b>Coeff Octanol/water distribution</b>	no data

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## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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<b>Stability</b>	Product is considered stable
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Avoid contact with ignition sources
<b>Incompatibilities:</b>	Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates. Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### 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. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is incoordination and drowsiness.

### Ingestion

Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

### Skin Contact

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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

### Eye Contact

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.

### Chronic Health Effects

Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Ingredient	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>
Ethanol	1501 mg/kg		124.7 mg/l/8hr

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Ethanol	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 11 mg/L NOEC 2016hr 0.000375 mg/L	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 2 mg/L	EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 17.92mg/L

	Persistence H <sub>2</sub> O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ethanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue

at an approved site. Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002657** **Surface Coatings & Colourants (Combustible)**

### Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 10000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceeding 10000 Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Not required
Hazardous Area	Required as per AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt

### National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

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## Section 16 - Other Information

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### Revision History

August 2020

Initial Preparation

### Acronyms:

<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>ICAO Technical Instruction</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
<b>IMDG Code</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code controlled by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of a population
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal dose 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of a population
<b>NZS 5433</b>	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
<b>SDS</b>	Safety Datasheet
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average (typically measured as 8-hours)
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure standard

### References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).

[www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz)

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 11th Edition (November 2019).

*The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.*

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017  
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End of SDS