

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product And Company

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

Substance:

Trade Name: **Lithofin MN Polish**

Product Use: **Polish**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

NON HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.
NON REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

HSNO Signal Word: not applicable

Emergency Overview

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Physical Description & colour: | White paste |
| Odour: | hydrocarbon |
| Hazard Classification: | Nonhazardous |
| Signal Word | not applicable |
| Hazard Statements: | Non-hazardous |

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Response

P301+330+331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
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

Storage

Disposal 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. % |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy | 64742-48-9 | 20 – 30 % |

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.

Eye Contact: 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.

Skin Contact: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation: remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary

Ingestion: If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness, i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

Note to Physician: Treat symptomatically

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are water spray or fog, dry chemical, BCF or foam

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Contains a flammable liquid.

Fire Fighting: 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

Fire Decomposition: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills: Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

Major Spills: Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. 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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. 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 |
|------------|--|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| 64742-48-9 | Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy | 525 mg/m ³ | 100 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 elbow length PVC gloves. 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:

PVA

Teflon

Respirator:

Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Physical Description & colour: | White paste |
| Odour: | hydrocarbon |
| pH: | no data |
| Vapour Pressure: | 300 kPa |
| Relative Vapour Density: | not available |
| Viscosity | no data |
| Boiling Point: | 90 °C |
| Volatiles: | no data % |
| Water Solubility: | immiscible |
| Freezing/Melting Point: | no data °C |
| Specific Gravity: | 0.9 g/ml |
| Flashpoint | 100 °C |
| Auto ignition temp: | no data °C |
| Evaporation Rate: | not available |
| Coeff Octanol/water distribution | no data |

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Stability | Product is considered stable |
| Conditions to Avoid: | Avoid contact with ignition sources |
| Incompatibilities: | 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. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C₂-C₁₂) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination.

Ingestion

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. 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. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

Skin Contact

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Chronic Health Effects

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

| Ingredient | Oral LD ₅₀ | Dermal LD ₅₀ | Inhalation LC ₅₀ |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy | > 4500 mg/kg | | |

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.

| Ingredient | Fish | Crustacea | Algae |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy | LC _{50 96hr} 4.1 mg/L | EC _{50 48hr} 4.5 mg/L | EC _{50 72hr} 13 mg/L NOEC _{72hr} 0.1 mg/L |

| | Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil | Persistence Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | | |

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: **Non hazardous**

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 | Not required |
| Certified handler | Not required |
| Tracking | Not applicable |
| Bunding and secondary containment | Required dependent on pack size and total volume |
| Signage | Not required |
| Location Compliance Certificate | Not required |
| Hazardous Area | Not required |
| Fire extinguisher | Not required |

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 | N |
| Vietnam | NCI | Y |
| Russia | ARIPS | Y |

Section 16 - Other Information

Revision History

August 2020

Initial Preparation

Acronyms:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| CAS number | Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number |
| Hazchem Code | Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| ICAO Technical Instruction | International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions |
| IMDG Code | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code controlled by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) |
| LC₅₀ | Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of a population |
| LD₅₀ | Lethal dose 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of a population |
| NZS 5433 | New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land) |
| SDS | Safety Datasheet |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average (typically measured as 8-hours) |
| UN Number | United Nations Number |
| WES | Workplace Exposure standard |

References

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

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