

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product And Company

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 Power Clean**

Product Use:

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.

NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Light Yellow Liquid

Odour: Perfumed

Hazard Classification:

Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 5	6.1E
Skin Effects	Category 3	6.3B
Eye Effects	Category 1	8.3A
Acute Aquatic Hazard	Category 3	9.1C

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements:

H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H402	Harmful to aquatic life



Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P273	Avoid release to the environment

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.
- P332+313 If skin irritation occurs. Get medical attention
- P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- P337+313 If eye irritation persists. Get medical attention
- 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
- P370+378 In case of fire use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

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. %
Butyl Cellosolve	111-76-2	1 – 10 %
(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	34590-94-8	1 – 10 %
Propylheptanoethoxylate	160875-66-1	1 – 10 %
Quaternary C ₁₂₋₁₄ alkyl methyl amine ethoxylate methyl chloride	863679-20-3	1 – 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.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation: remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion: Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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:	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 toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
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 (CO ₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:	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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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
111-76-2	Butyl cellosolve	121 mg/m ³	25ppm	

34590-94-8	(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	606 mg/m ³	100 ppm	909 mg/m ³	150 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

PE/EVAL/PE

Saranex-23

Respirator:



Type A of sufficient capacity

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Light yellow liquid
Odour:	Perfumed
pH:	not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	no data
Relative Vapour Density:	not available
Viscosity	13 s ISO cup 4mm
Boiling Point:	97 °C
Volatiles:	no data %
Water Solubility:	miscible
Freezing/Melting Point:	-4 °C

Specific Gravity:	1.0 g/ml
Flashpoint	no data °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:

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Ingestion

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

Skin Contact

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, 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

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Chronic Health Effects

Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
Butyl cellosolve	470 mg/kg		2.21 mg/l/4hr
Methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	5135 mg/kg		

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Butyl cellosolve	LC _{50 96hr} 1-250 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} >1 mg/L NOEC _{24hr} >1 mg/L	EC _{50 96hr} >1 mg/L
(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	LC _{50 96hr} 1 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 1-930 mg/L NOEC _{528hr} >0.5 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 6-999 mg/L

	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Butyl cellosolve	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

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: **HSR002530** **Cleaning Products (subsidiary Hazard)**

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 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Required dependent on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceeding 1000 Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Not required

Hazardous Area	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

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

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
<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS