

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

## 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** 

## LITHOFIN MN STAIN-STOP

Synonyms STAIN-STOP

## 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses IMPREGNATING RESIN • SOLVENT

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	CDK STONE PTY LTD
Address	4 - 6 Freighter Rd, Moorabbin, VIC, 3189, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	(03) 8552 6000
Fax	(03) 8552 6001
Email	help@cdkstone.com.au
Website	www.cdkstone.com.au

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

13 11 26

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

## **Physical Hazards**

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

#### **Health Hazards**

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

#### **Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word

Pictograms



#### **Hazard statements**

H226 H304 Flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### **Prevention statements**

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

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#### **Response statements**

Storage statements	
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

#### Storage statements

P403 + P235 P405 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.

#### **Disposal statements**

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-48-9	265-150-3	>10%
SOLVENT(S)	-	-	>60%

Ingredient Notes Benzene < 0,1 %; RL67/548, Annex I, H, P, 4.

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Еуе	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

#### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.



#### 5.4 Hazchem code

## •3Y

- •3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

#### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems. Store between 10°C and 25°C.

#### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient	Kelefence		mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Mineral Oil Mist	SWA [AUS]		5		
Mineral spirits	SWA [Proposed]	50	295	100	593

#### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** 

Is Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/ explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.



#### PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.
Body	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

intornation on basic physical a	na chemical properties
Appearance	CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	AROMATIC ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	> 23°C
Boiling point	> 130°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	0.8 (Approximately)
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	8 % (Approximately)
Lower explosion limit	0.6 % (Approximately)
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

## 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects



Acute toxicity

Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)		> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402)	> 5610 mg/m3 (OECD TG 403)
Skin	Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, irritation, rash and dermatitis.			
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.			
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.			
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.			
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.			
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.			
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat with coughing, as well as central nervous system (CNS) effects including headache, drowsiness and dizziness.			
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to some solvents have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS).			
Aspiration	Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.			

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

No ecological data is available for this product.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Waste disposal** Dispose of by controlled incineration, by licensed or competent personnel. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required). Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE





	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1993	1993	1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group			

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	•3Y
GTEPG	3A1
EmS	F-E, S <u>-E</u>

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**Poison schedule** A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Classifications** Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

# Additional information WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

#### HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous
	GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OEL pH STEL STOT-RE STOT-RE SUSMP SWA TLV	Goods) Globally Harmonized System Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons Safe Work Australia Threshold Limit Value
Report status	TWA This documer	Time Weighted Average nt has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the
	It is based of manufacturer, the current sta at the time of	erves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the , importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent ate of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product f issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained he manufacturer, importer or supplier.
	not provide an no liability for	as taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does ny warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts r any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or ny person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.
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