

SATIN SEALER



1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY

Product Identifier:

Product name	Satin Sealer
Synonyms	TRDMATSL
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound).
Other means of identification	ABK2827

Relevant identified uses of the substance/mixture:

Relevant identified use	Concrete sealer.
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Details of manufacturer/supplier:

Company name	Peter Fell Ltd
Address	81 Patiki Rd, Avondale, Auckland 1026, New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 828 6460
Website	www.peterfell.co.nz
e-mail	info@peterfell.co.nz

Emergency telephone number:

Association/Organisation	National Poison Center
Telephone	0800 764 766
Website	www.poisons.co.nz

2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance/mixture:

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to terrestrial Vertebrates.
HSNO Classification	3.1C, 6.1D (Dermal), 6.1E (Aspiration), 6.1E (Inhalation), 6.1E (Oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.9B, 9.1D, 9.3C.

Label Elements:

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
H333	May be harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breath mist/vapour/spray
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lightning/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tool.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statement(s) Responses:

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam and normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+PP338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P304+P312	IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower).
P322+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

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

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures:

Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Xylene	1330-20-7	30 - 60%
Acrylic Resin	n/a	10 - 30%

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4: FIRST AID

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures:

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	- 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.
Inhalation	- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled 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	- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI):

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatine	End of shift	Not Available
	2.0 gm/min	Last 4 hours of shift	Not Available

5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard
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	- May be violently or explosively reactive.
	- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
	- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
	- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
	- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
	- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
	- Combustible products include: Carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO ₂)

6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

See Section 6.

Environmental Precautions

See Section 12.

Method and material for containment and cleaning up – 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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Method and material for containment and cleaning up – Major spills

Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons

Sorbent Type	Rank	Application	Collection	Limitations
cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skip loader	R, W, SS