

Jac Jay Ltd

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **CETOL TSI SATIN PLUS**
Item Code:
Product Use: Clear finish for interior use.
Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: Jac Jay Ltd
Address: 25 Walls Road
Penrose, Auckland

Telephone: +64 9 571 0023
Fax Number: +64 9 571 0022

Emergency Telephone: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)

Manufacturer: Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings
G. Levisstrat 2, B-1800 Vilvoorde, Begium
Telephone: 32 2 254 2211
Fax: 32 2 254 2335

Date of SDS Preparation: 23 February 2015

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is hazardous according to the HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001

EPA Approval No: Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic][6.7]) 2006 – HSR002669

Pictograms



Flammable Allergic Chronic Ecotoxic

Signal Word: DANGER

HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
3.1C	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.	Category 3
6.1E(aspiration)	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	Category 1
6.3B	H316	Causes mild skin irritation.	Category 3
6.5B	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	Category 1
6.7B	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	Category 2
9.1B	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	Category 2
9.2C	H423	Harmful to the soil environment.	

Product Name: CETOL TSI Satin Plus
Date of SDS: 23 February 2015

Issued by: Technical Compliance Consultants (NZ) Ltd
Tel: 64 9 475 5240 www.techcomp.co.nz

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing fumes, mists, or spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response Code	Response Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303 + P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, CO ₂ , powders or water spray for extinction.

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

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Triple rinse container before disposal or crush or puncture to prevent reuse.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	30-<45	64742-48-9
2-butanone oxime	0.1-<1	96-29-7

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

If on Skin Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.

If Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything to the mouth of an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If Inhaled	Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Flammable Liquid
Hazards from combustion products	Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Alcohol-resistant foam, CO ₂ , powders, water spray. Do not use water jet.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Fire will produce dense black smoke. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.
HAZCHEM CODE	3Y

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective equipment as detailed in Section 8. Clear area of any unprotected personnel.

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Preferably clean with a detergent. Avoid using solvents. Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Avoid breathing fumes, mists, or spray.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
- Store locked up.
- Keep out of reach of children
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	Cas No	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Naphtha (petroleum), Hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	10	1200 mg/m ³	8 hour(s).	

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). *The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.* Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). *The 15-minute average exposure standard.* Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply.

Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapours below the WEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Personal Protection

Eyes	Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.
Hands and Skin	For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: nitrile rubber, foil, fluor rubber Not recommended: neoprene, butyl rubber, PVC Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred. Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high temperature-resistant synthetic fibres.
Respiratory	If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding/flattening should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

OLD LEAD-BASED PAINTS:

When surfaces are to be prepared for painting, account should be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead-pigmented paint might be present. There is a possibility that ingestion or inhalation of scrapings or dust arising from the preparation work could cause health effects. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960.

Where possible wet sanding or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the creation of dust. When dry sanding cannot be avoided, and effective local exhaust ventilation is not available, it is recommended that a dust respirator is worn, that is approved for use with lead dusts, and its type selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air. Furthermore, steps should be taken to ensure containment of the dusts created, and that all practicable measures are taken to clean up thoroughly all deposits of dusts in and around the affected area.

The current Control of Lead at Work Regulations approved code of practice should be consulted for advice on protective clothing and personal hygiene precautions. Care should also be taken to exclude visitors, members of the household and especially children from the affected area, during the actual work and the subsequent clean-up operations. All scrapings, dust, etc. should be disposed of by the professional painting contractor as Hazardous Waste.

Extra precautions will also need to be taken when burning off old lead-based paints because fumes containing lead will be produced. It is recommended that a respirator, approved for use with particulate fumes of lead is selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air. Similar precautions to those given above about sanding should be taken with reference to protective clothing, disposal of scrapings and dusts, and exclusion of other personnel OLD LEAD-BASED PAINTS

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Boiling Point	149°C
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Flash Point	Closed cup: 41°C
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper and Lower Exposure Limits	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Vapour Density	Not applicable
Relative Density	0.907
Solubilities	Insoluble in water.
Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not applicable
Viscosity	Kinematic: 6.06 cm ² /s (193 cSt)
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable
% Volatiles	Not available

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	None known
Incompatible Materials	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	Not applicable.
Eye	Not applicalbe.
Skin	Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic reaction.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell	Not applicable.

Mutagenicity	
Aspiration	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the stated workplace exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

HSNO Classes: 9.1B = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
9.2C = Harmful to the soil environment.

Persistence and degradability	No data available
Bioaccumulation	No data available
Mobility in Soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method: Dispose of paint container at an authorized waste disposal depot.

Precautions: Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Add rinsate to appropriate waste container for disposal. Ensure waste container is labelled "Hazardous Waste – Flammable, Ecotoxic"

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012

Road and Rail Transport

UN No 1263
Class-primary 3
Packing Group III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Air Transport

UN No 1263
Class-primary 3
Packing Group III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Marine Transport

UN No 1263
Class-primary 3
Packing Group III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO Classification: 3.1C, 6.1E(aspiration), 6.3B, 6.5B, 6.7B, 9.1B, 9.2C

HSNO Controls:

Trigger quantities for this substance:

	Trigger Quantity
Approved Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	Not required
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	1000L (9.1B)
Emergency Response Plan	1000L (9.1B)
Secondary Containment	1000L (9.1B)
Restriction of Use	None

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

EC ₅₀	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

1. HSNO Approved Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2006.

Disclaimer

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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