

Natural Sealer

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY

Product Identifier:

Product name	Natural Sealer
Synonyms	NATSL
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	Not applicable.

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 Centre
Telephone	0800 764 766
Website	www.poisons.co.nz

SECTION 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.

HSNO Classification	3.1C, 6.1E (Oral), 6.1E (dermal), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.9 (respiratory irritant), 9.1B
HSNO Approval	HSR002662

Label Elements:

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal Word	n/a

Hazard statement(s):

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P104	Read Safety Data Sheet before use.
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/ventilation/lightning/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tool.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge.
P261	Do not breath mist/vapour/spray
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P309	IF exposed or concerned – get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

P403	Store in a well-ventilated space. Keep cool.
P235	Keep cool.

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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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures:

Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Silane, trimethoxy (2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)	34396-03-7	<5%
Acrylic Resin	64742-95-6/64742-88-7	balance

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Type of Hazard	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Fire Hazard Properties	Vapours may form an explosive mixture in air which can be ignited by many sources i.e. electrical motors, switches, pilot lights, open flames and static electricity.
Extinguishing Media & Method	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam.
Products of Combustion	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps or low lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
Recommended Protective Clothing	Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Non-flammable overalls, gloves, safety boots.
Fire Fighting Advice	Promptly isolate the scene by removing persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Hazchem code	3Y

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	Stop the source of the leak if it is safe to do so.
	Shut off all possible sources of ignition.
	Clear area of any unprotected personnel
	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure.
	Work upwind or increase ventilation.
	Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. So not use sawdust.
	In case of major spillage alert the Fire Brigade to location and provide a brief description of the hazard.
	Prevent Spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water course. If this does occur contact the Regional Authority immediately.
Cleanup Methods	Use absorbent (soil, sand and/or other inert material).
	Collect and seal properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.
	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage.
	Recycle containers wherever possible. Dispose of only in accordance with regulations (see Section 13).

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Handling	Open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure.
	Use only in a well-ventilated area.
	Keep containers sealed when not in use.
	Wear appropriate protection (see Section 10).
	Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour.
	It is essential that anyone handling this product maintains a high standard of personal hygiene i.e. washing hand prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs and clothing and out of direct sunlight.
	Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected from Physical damage.
	Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage and leaks.
	Containers must bear the name, HazChem code, UN numbers and flammability warning.
	Store out of reach of children.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards:

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, exposure standards for ingredients stated below:

<i>Ingredient</i>	<i>STEL (mg/m3)</i>	<i>STEL (ppm)</i>	<i>TWA (mg/m3)</i>	<i>TWA (ppm)</i>
Silane, trimethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Solvent blend naptha (petroleum)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	525	100
Methanol	328	250	262	200

TWA (Time-weighted Average) – Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) – The average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

Application in the workplace - According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair health hazards. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be to, as low as level as is workable. Exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering Controls:

Flammable liquid, maintain adequate ventilation at all times.

Prevent the accumulation of vapours in hollows or sumps.

Eliminate any sources of ignition.

Elevated temperature or mechanical action may for vapours, mists or fumes, which may require local exhaust ventilation systems.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Clothing		Suitable workwear should be worn to protect personal clothing i.e. cotton overalls buttoned at the neck and wrists. When large quantities are handled PVC plastic or rubber aprons and boots are recommended.
Hand Protection		Protective gloves are recommended. PVA or Viton/Butyl gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Check for wear and tear before use. Open cuts or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Eye Protection		Avoid contact with eyes. Use safety glasses and/or chemical splash goggles if splashes are possible.
Foot Protection		Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots e.g. rubber
Respiratory Protection		If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Use a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge and a dust/mist filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear viscous liquid	Specific gravity (g/ml)	0.832
Physical State	Liquid	Auto-Ignition Temperature (°C)	Not Available
Odour	solvent	Decomposition Temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Melting Point (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Boiling Point (°C)	Not Available	Explosive Properties	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	41	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Volatile Component (%)	Not Available
Explosive Properties	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Vapour Density in Air (Air = 1)	Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability of the substance	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, direct sunlight, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation.
Materials to avoid	Strong alkalis, acids, nitrates, and oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Methanol, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
Hazardous reactions	None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Summary

If swallowed	Can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. IF the vomit enters the lungs, chemical pneumonia or varying degrees of pulmonary injury and possible death may occur.
If in eyes	May cause eye irritation, resulting in pain and conjunctivitis.
If on skin	May cause skin irritation, causing redness, swelling or blistering.
If inhaled	May cause respiratory irritation with coughing, nausea,. Inhalation may also cause central nervous system depression with headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and incoordination.
Chronic	Prolonged exposure to hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage (CNS) and affect the liver and kidneys.

Supporting Data

Material	Toxicity	Irritation
Natural Sealer	Oral (rat) LD50: >5,000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >20mg/ml	Not Available
Silane, trimethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)	Oral (rat) LD50: >2,000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >11.2mg/ml	Not Available
Solvent blend naptha (petroleum)	Oral (rat) LD50: >15,000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >12mg/ml	Not Available

Dermal	No evidence of dermal toxicity
Skin Irritation	Mild irritant.
Eye Irritation	Mild irritant.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Chronic Mutagenesis	Not a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not a carcinogen.
Fertility Impairment	Not expected to impair fertility.
Development Toxicity	May cause slight fetotoxicity at doses, which are maternally toxic.
Human Effects	Prolonged,/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin, which can lead to dermatitis, which can be fatal.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Summary

This mixture is toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Prevent this material entering waterways, drains, and sewers.

Supporting Data

Ecotoxicity	Harmful to aquatic life
Fish	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <=10mg/L
Aquatic Invertebrates	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <=10mg/L
Algae	Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC50 <=10mg/L
Degradability	No data.
Bio-accumulative potential	No data.
Terrestrial vertebrates	See acute toxicity.
Biocidal	No data.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Information	Dispose of waste according to local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned.
Relevant information	This is a flammable product and should be treated with care.
Container Disposal	Empty containers may contain hazardous residues Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill for mild steel or incineration for polyethylene containers as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport.

UN Number	1263
Packing Group	III
Hazchem Code	3Y
Transport Hazard Class(es)	3
UN 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 or reducing compound)
Label Requirements	
Marine Pollutant	Yes
Special Precautions for users	Flammable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO).

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR007211	Not Available

Specific Workplace Controls

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes where product is stored.
Labelling	No removal of labels. Original label must be retained.
Emergency plan	Required if >10,000L is stored.
Approved handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and Secondary Containment	Required if >10,000L is stored.
Signage	Required if >1,000L is stored.
Location Test Certificate	Required if >500L is stored (containers >5L), 1,500L (containers < or=5L), 250L (in use) is stored in one location.
Flammable zone	Must be established if >100L closed containers, 25L decanting, 5L (open occasionally), 1L (in use) stored in any one location.
Fire Extinguisher	If >500L present.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Specific Workplace Controls

In New Zealand the use of this product may come under the Resouce Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016 and local Council Rules and Regional Council plans,

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Created	April 2025
SDS Updated	April 2025

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL : No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF:	Bioconcentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index
AIIC:	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL:	Domestic Substances List
NDSL:	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC:	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS:	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS:	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP:	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS:	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI:	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC:	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS:	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI:	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ:	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI:	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH:	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances.