

Carboguard 890GF Part A

ALTEX COATINGS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-42821

Version No: 1.3

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 12/12/2013

Print Date: 10/01/2014

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Carboguard 890GF Part A
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Part A of a two pack epoxy coating
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALTEX COATINGS LTD
Address	91-111 Oropi Road 3112 Bay of Plenty New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 5411974
Fax	+64 7 5411310
Website	Not Available
Email	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ Poisons Centre (0800-1630hr Mon-Fri)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	20-30	bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin
14808-60-7	10-20	silica crystalline - quartz
25036-25-3	10-20	bisphenol A/ bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer

68515-42-4	10-20	di-C7-11-alkyl phthalate
1330-20-7	1-10	xylene
Not Available	1-10	aromatic solvent
78-93-3	<1	methyl ethyl ketone

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>Treat symptomatically.</p> <p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 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. <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI</p> <p>These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Determinant</th> <th>Index</th> <th>Sampling Time</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Methylhippu-ric acids in urine</td> <td>1.5 gm/gm creatinine</td> <td>End of shift</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 mg/min</td> <td>Last 4 hrs of shift</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments	Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift			2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	
Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments										
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift											
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift											

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▶ Foam.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate 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	▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes:



X

X

X

X

X

+

X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica-Crystalline, Quartz	0.2 Respirable dust (mg/m ³)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mg/m ³) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	445 (mg/m ³) / 150 (ppm)	890 (mg/m ³) / 300 (ppm)	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	50(ppm)
bisphenol A/ bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	7.5(ppm)	25(ppm)	150(ppm)	500(ppm)
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
methyl ethyl ketone	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	2700(ppm)	4000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. (mgm ³)N.E. (ppm)	50(mgm ³)
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000(ppm)	3,000 [Unch](ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	NOTE:
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Respiratory protection

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory

Carboguard 890GF Part A Not Available

Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured with Characteristic Odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.32
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	490
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	136	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	27	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	1.0	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.9	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Volatile Component (%vol)	11
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.1	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.6	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▀ Presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation.
Ingestion	The material has
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Carboguard 890GF Part A

Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.	
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.	
Carboguard 890GF Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Y Not Available
bisphenol A/ bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	
di-C7-11-alkyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 10000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 25000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (guinea pig) LD50: 26000 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 1500 mg/kg	
	Oral (rabbit) LD50: 34000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 30000 mg/kg	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	- mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 13.78mg/24 hr open
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING:	
	*Hexion MSDS Epikote 1001	
BISPHENOL A/ BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. for di-sec-octyl phthalate Gastrointestinal changes, respiratory system changes, somnolence, haemorrhage, necrotic changes in GI tract, lowered blood pressure, liver, endocrine tumours, foetotoxicity, paternal effects, maternal effects, specific developmental abnormalities (hepatobiliary system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, urogenital system, central nervous system, eye/ear), foetoletality recorded.	
DI-C7-11-ALKYL PHTHALATE		
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Reproductive effector in rats	
Carboguard 890GF Part A, BISPHENOL A/ BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.	

Acute Toxicity	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4	Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	Reproductivity	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Eye Irritation Category 2A	STOT - Single Exposure	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Skin Sensitizer Category 1	STOT - Repeated Exposure	STOT - RE Category 2
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available



Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3YE; *3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163;223;367 limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III

UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	
	ERG Code	3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3A72
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E,S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

silica crystalline - quartz(14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
bisphenol A/ bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer(25036-25-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"
di-C7-11-alkyl phthalate(68515-42-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action"
xylylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","FisherTransport Information","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
methyl ethyl ketone(78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of

Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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Carboguard 890GF Part B

ALTEX COATINGS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-42826

Version No: 1.4

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 12/12/2013

Print Date: 10/01/2014

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Carboguard 890GF Part B
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Part B of a two pack epoxy coating
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALTEX COATINGS LTD
Address	91-111 Oropi Road 3112 Bay of Plenty New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 5411974
Fax	+64 7 5411310
Website	Not Available
Email	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ Poisons Centre (0800-1630hr Mon-Fri)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 6.9 (respiratory), 6.9A, 8.1A, 8.2C, 8.3A, 9.1C

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7	36.1	silica crystalline - quartz
65997-17-3	27.3	Microglassflake RCL160 (fibreglass reinforcements)

Carboguard 890GF Part B

1330-20-7	7.6	xylene
108-88-3	3.4	toluene
67-63-0	3.3	isopropanol
Not avail.	3	aromatic solvent 100
68002-19-7	1.9	urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated
71-36-3	0.9	n-butanol
90-72-2	0.3	Ancamine K54 (2,4,6-tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol)

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses 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. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	<p>Treat symptomatically.</p> <p>Mineral fibres are a mechanical irritant, and are not expected to produce any chronic health effects from acute exposures. Treatment should be directed toward removing the source of irritation with symptomatic treatment as necessary. Lung function should be monitored, periodically, in individuals chronically exposed to fibres in an occupational setting. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered. (ICSC24419/24421)</p> <p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 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. <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI</p> <p>These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Determinant</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Index</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Sampling Time</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments				
Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments						

Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

▸ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

▸ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

Major Spills

▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Other information

▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

Xylenes:



X

X

X

X

X

+

X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica-Crystalline, Quartz	0.2 Respirable dust (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene	188 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 (mg/m3) / 400 (ppm)	1230 (mg/m3) / 500 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	150 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Carboguard 890GF Part B

silica crystalline - quartz	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	50(ppm)
Microglassflake RCL160 (fibreglass reinforcements)	5(ppm)	15(ppm)	60(ppm)	500(ppm)
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
toluene	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	510(ppm)	2900(ppm)
isopropanol	400(ppm)	400(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)
n-butanol	50(ppm)	50(ppm)	50(ppm)	1400(ppm)
Ancamine K54 (2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)	5(ppm)	15(ppm)	100(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	50(mgm3)
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
toluene	2,000(ppm)	500(ppm)
isopropanol	12,000(ppm)	2,000 [LEL](ppm)
n-butanol	8,000(ppm)	1,400 [LEL](ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	▸ If measured respirable fibre is less than the recommended occupational exposure level, wear approved dust respirator Class P1 (half-face).
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Disposable coveralls or long sleeve, loose fitting protective clothing, e.g. overalls (launder clothing separately from other clothing).
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
Carboguard 890GF Part B Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

Respiratory protection

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	KAX-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured with Characteristic Odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.56
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	481
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	122	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	24	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	1.4	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.6	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.3	Volatile Component (%vol)	18
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.9	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.3	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▮ Presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Loose and granular forms produce more dust than preforms (batts) but handling of batts results in fibre dislodgement and dusting.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Carboguard 890GF Part B	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Y Not Available
Microglassflake RCL160 (fibreglass reinforcements)	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg Not Available	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate Not Available
toluene	Derma (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate Not Available

Carboguard 890GF Part B

isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53000 mg/m ³ /4h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 72600 mg/m ³ /4h	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 2560 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 4477 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2735 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 1509 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Rabbit) LD50: 1184 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1088 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6410 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available	
aromatic solvent 100	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Not Available	Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate
Not Available	Not Available	
Ancamine K54 (2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1280 mg/kg	[Ciba]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.5 mg/l/1 hr.	[Rohm & Haas, Henkel]*
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg *	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
Not Available	Not Available	

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING:
MICROGLASSFLAKE RCL160 (FIBREGLASS REINFORCEMENTS)	Insulation wools belong to the generic group of man-made vitreous fibres (MMVF) also known as man-made mineral fibres (MMMF) or synthetic mineral fibres (SMF).
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Reproductive effector in rats
TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
ISOPROPANOL	For isopropanol (IPA):
ANCAMINE K54 (2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL)	While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects.
Carboguard 890GF Part B, UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN SOLUTION, BUTYLATED	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100, N-BUTANOL

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

Acute Toxicity	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C	Reproductivity	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Serious Eye Damage Category 1	STOT - Single Exposure	STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Skin Sensitizer Category 1	STOT - Repeated Exposure	STOT - RE Category 1
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SKIN	toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
	n-butanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant: NO	
HAZCHEM	*3WE*; *3W*

Land transport (UN)

UN number	3469
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : 8
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163;223;367 limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3469
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Paint, flammable, corrosive (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material, flammable, corrosive (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : 8 ERG Code : 3C
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3A72 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 365 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 354 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y342 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3469
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : 8
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E,S-C Special provisions : 163 223 Limited Quantities : 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	n-butanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002663	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Corrosive) Group Standard 2006

silica crystalline - quartz(14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
Microglassflake RCL160 (fibreglass reinforcements)(65997-17-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","FisherTransport Information","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -

	Dangerous Goods", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"
isopropanol(67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"
aromatic solvent 100(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index"
urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated(68002-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"
n-butanol(71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"
Ancamine K54 (2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol) (90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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Altex Glass Flake Additive

Altex Glass Flake Additive

ALTEX COATINGS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-41483

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Print Date: 27/11/2013

Issue Date: 27/11/2013

S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name:	Altex Glass Flake Additive
Chemical Name:	GLASS, OXIDE
Proper shipping name:	Not Applicable
Chemical formula:	Not Applicable
Other means of identification:	Not Available
CAS number:	65997-17-3

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses:	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	ALTEX COATINGS LTD
Address:	91-111 Oropi Road 3112 Bay of Plenty New Zealand
Telephone:	+64 7 5411974
Fax:	+64 7 5411310
Website:	Not Available
Email:	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation:	NZ Poisons Centre (0800-1630hr Mon-Fri)
Emergency telephone numbers:	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers:	0800 764766

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available
Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01		

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

GHS Classification:

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria :

Not Available

Label elements

GHS label elements

Not Applicable

Signal word: NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s):

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s):

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

Altex Glass Flake Additive

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-17-3	100	glass, oxide

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- 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:

If skin contact occurs:

- 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility:

None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

& May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

Major Spills:

Moderate hazard.

- **CAUTION:** Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

Altex Glass Flake Additive

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.**
- **DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.**
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- **When handling,**

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- 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 MSDS.

For major quantities:

- Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:

For frits:

- Avoid storage with hydrogen fluoride/ hydrofluoric acid, oxygen difluoride, manganese trifluoride, fluorine and other fluorine containing compounds, manganese trioxide, chlorates, chlorine trifluoride, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid or vinyl acetate.

None known

Package Material Incompatibilities:

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glass, oxide	5(ppm)	15(ppm)	60(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Altex Glass Flake Additive	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection:

Altex Glass Flake Additive

- 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 lens 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Altex Glass Flake Additive

Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection:

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

white flakes

Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.5
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7

Chemical stability:

Altex Glass Flake Additive

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7

Conditions to avoid:

See section 7

Incompatible materials:

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result

in excessive exposures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Ingestion:

The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract

Skin Contact:

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Eye:

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic:

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Altex Glass Flake Additive	
Not Available	Not Available
glass, oxide	
Not Available	Not Available

GLASS, OXIDE

A similar spherical glass powder was nontoxic to rats at 5,000 mg/kg. All animals survived, gained weight and appeared active and healthy. There were no signs of gross toxicity, adverse pharmacologic effects or abnormal behavior. There are no known reports of subchronic toxicity of nonfibrous glass. There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of nonfibrous glass. When tested for primary irritation potential, a similar material caused minimal irritation to eyes and was non-irritating to skin. Dust in excess of recommended exposure limits may result in irritation to the respiratory tract

Altex Glass Flake Additive, GLASS, OXIDE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity:	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity:	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Applicable	Reproductivity:	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Applicable	STOT - Single Exposure:	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure:	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity:	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard:	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Altex Glass Flake Additive

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.

Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM:

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

Not Available

HSR Number	Group Standard
glass, oxide(65997-17-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	
"FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"	

SECTION 16 Other information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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