

Carbomastic 615 Part A

Altex Coatings Ltd

Chemwatch: 9-43052

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 17/12/2013

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	Carbomastic 615 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	New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 5411221
Fax	+64 7 5411310
Website	www.altexcoatings.co.nz
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
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, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - RE Category 2, 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, 6.8B, 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1C

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause 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.
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.
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.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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
1309-38-2	31.2	micaceous iron oxide
7727-43-7	18.8	Microbytes 5 (barium sulfate)
25068-38-6	14.6	bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid
14807-96-6	9.7	Nicon 402 (talc)
1330-20-7	7	xylene
9003-53-6	6.8	polystyrene resin
68131-77-1	6.7	distillates, petroleum, steam cracked, polymerised
7429-90-5	3.8	Eckart 2-681 (aluminium powder coated)
61788-85-0	0.8	castor oil, hydrogenated, ethoxylated

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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ 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"> ▶ 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.

Continued...

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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:

- Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
- Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.
- Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination.
- Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.
- Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.
- Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm 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**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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 — Must not be stored together
- 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
- + — 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)	Microbytes 5 (barium sulfate)	Barium sulphate	10 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	2011 correction;The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Nicron 402 (talc)	Talc (containing no asbestos fibres) / Talc (containing asbestos fibres)	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)	polystyrene resin	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 Inhalable dust; 3 Respirable dust (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Eckart 2-681 (aluminium powder coated)	Aluminium, as Al Welding fumes / Aluminium, as Al Pyro powders / Aluminium, as Al Metal dust	5 (mg/m3) / 10 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Microbytes 5 (barium sulfate)	15(ppm)	30(ppm)	350(ppm)	500(ppm)
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	125 / 50 / 4(ppm)	350 / 150 / 12.5(ppm)	500 / 100(ppm)	500(ppm)
Nicron 402 (talc)	2(ppm)	2(ppm)	10(ppm)	500(ppm)
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
polystyrene resin	10(ppm)	30(ppm)	50(ppm)	75(ppm)
Eckart 2-681 (aluminium powder coated)	15(ppm)	30(ppm)	50(ppm)	250(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Nicron 402 (talc)	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	1,000 / 3,000(mgm3)
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(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	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
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

Carbomastic 615 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 10 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-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	Not Available		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	495
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)	138	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	27	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.7	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.7	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Volatile Component (%vol)	7
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.5	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.7	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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Ingestion	All cases of acute oral barium poisoning in adults exhibit gastrointestinal disturbances as the initial symptoms.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic		Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.	
Carbomastic 615 Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
micaceous iron oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
Microbytes 5 (barium sulfate)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild	
	Not Available	Not Available	
Nicron 402 (talc)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
		Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild	
	Not Available	Not Available	
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		
polystyrene resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
distillates, petroleum, steam cracked, polymerised	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
Eckart 2-681 (aluminium powder coated)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
castor oil, hydrogenated, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *	[IC]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >30 ml/kg	Eye (rabbit): slight irritation	
		Skin (rabbit): slight irritation	
	Not Available	Not Available	
BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.		
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Reproductive effector in rats		
CASTOR OIL, HYDROGENATED, ETHOXYLATED	This product contains partially hydrogenated fatty acids and/ or trans fatty acids. Inhalation-risk test (IRT): No mortality within 8 hours as shown in animal studies. saturated vapor-air mixture represents no acute hazard. Skin irritation: rabbit: non-irritant (OECD Guideline 404) Eye irritation : rabbit: non-irritant (BASF-Test) Sensitization: Guinea pig maximization test/guinea pig: Non-sensitizing. Chronic toxicity Genetic toxicity: In the majority of studies performed with microorganisms and in mammalian cell culture, a mutagenic effect was not found. Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies. * BASF MSDS Cremaphor RH Surfactant		
Carbomastic 615 Part A, MICROBYTES 5 (BARIUM SULFATE), POLYSTYRENE RESIN, DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, STEAM CRACKED, POLYMERISED, ECKART 2-681 (ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		

**MICACEOUS IRON OXIDE, NICRON 402
(TALC)**

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	Not Applicable	Reproductivity	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Not Applicable	STOT - Single Exposure	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure	STOT - RE Category 2
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS**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	*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

Carbomastic 615 Part A

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

micaceous iron oxide(1309-38-2) 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", "International Numbering System for Food Additives"
Microbytes 5 (barium sulfate)(7727-43-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List of Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid(25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "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 Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "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 National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom"
Nicron 402 (talc)(14807-96-6) 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)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only", "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", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
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)"
polystyrene resin(9003-53-6) 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)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
distillates, petroleum, steam cracked, polymerised(68131-77-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
Eckart 2-681 (aluminium powder coated) (7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "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)"
castor oil, hydrogenated, ethoxylated(61788-85-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

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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Carbomastic 615 Part B

Altex Coatings Ltd

Chemwatch: 9-43053

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 17/12/2013

Print Date: 10/01/2014

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Carbomastic 615 Part B
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 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	New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 5411221
Fax	+64 7 5411310
Website	www.altexcoatings.co.nz
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
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, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE Category 2, STOT - RE 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, 6.3A, 6.5A (respiratory), 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 6.9B, 6.9B (inhalation), 8.3A

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Carbomastic 615 Part B

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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
68413-28-5	66.5	cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer
1330-20-7	22	xylene
71-36-3	6.8	n-butanol
90-72-2	4.7	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 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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
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>Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.</p> <p>for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BASIC TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary. · Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary. · Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. · Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema. · Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock. · Anticipate seizures . · DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool. <p>-----</p> <p>ADVANCED TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. · Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use. · Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias. · Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications. · Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema. · Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications. · Treat seizures with diazepam. · Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation. <p><i>BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.</i> EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994</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>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.

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

▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	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
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(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
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
n-butanol	8,000(ppm)	1,400 [LEL](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	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
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:
Carbomastic 615 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	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-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)	0.98
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	460
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)	133	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	27	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.7	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 (%)	1.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	30
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.6	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.4	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Presence of incompatible materials.

Carbomastic 615 Part B

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	Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Carbomastic 615 Part B	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1080 mg/kg Not Available	Not Available
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 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 Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate 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 * Not Available	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE Not Available

Carbomastic 615 Part B	Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type.
CASHEW NUT LIQUID/ FORMALDEHYDE/ ETHYLENEDIAMINE POLYMER	For cashew nutshell liquid (test substance Cardolite NX 4708 (distilled cashew nut shell liquid))
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Reproductive effector in rats
N-BUTANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

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.

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

CMR STATUS

SKIN	n-butanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

for n-butanol (syn: BA)

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	*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

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	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
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer(68413-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
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)"
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"
<p>Ancamine K54 (2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol) (90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"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-Aldrich 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", "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"</p>

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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