Carboguard 690 Part A

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Carboguard 690 Part A

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS MIXTURE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
Part A of a two pack epoxy coating

SUPPLIER
Company: Altex Coatings Ltd
Address:
91- 111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND

Telephone: +64 7 5411974
Fax: +64 7 5411310

CONTACTS
ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED
91-111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, New Zealand, 3112 - ☎+64 7 5411221, Fax +64 7 5411310
RESENE PAINTS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED; T/A ALTEX COATINGS
7 Production Avenue, Molendinar, QLD 4214, Australia - ☎+61 7 32870222, Fax +61 7 32870226

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 3
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

HSNO Classification : 3.1C 6.3B 6.4A 6.5B 6.8B 6.9B 9.1C

Group Standard : HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable)

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD
DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

3.1C	Flammable liquid and vapour.
6.5B	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
6.8A	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
9.1C	Harmful to aquatic life
6.3A	Causes skin irritation.
6.4A	Causes serious eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment

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P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage	
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
talc	14807-96-6	10 - 20
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	10 - 20
toluene	108-88-3	1 - 10
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 10
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	< 1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	< 1
C.I. Pigment Black 11	1317-61-9	< 1
aluminium powder coated	7429-90-5	< 1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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

EYE
■ 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
■ 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.

INHALED
• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

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• Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.
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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are flammable.
• Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame., silicon dioxide (SiO2).

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

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Remove all ignition sources.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
• Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
• Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
• Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
• Use in a well-ventilated area.
• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

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- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Carboguard 690 Part A (Emery)		10						(a)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Carboguard 690 Part A (Aluminium, as Al Welding fumes)		5						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Carboguard 690 Part A (Aluminium, as Al Metal dust)		10						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Talc (containing asbestos fibres))	Use asbestos standards	Use asbestos standards	Use asbestos standards	Use asbestos standards	Use asbestos standards	Use asbestos standards		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Talc (containing no asbestos fibres))		2mg/m3 Respirable dust						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Soapstone)		3 Respirable dust; 6 Inhalable dust						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene (Toluene)	50	188						skin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (Petrol (Gasoline))	300	890	500	1, 480				

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid: CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8

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PERSONAL PROTECTION




RESPIRATOR
• type a-p filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
• 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].

HANDS/FEET
• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
NOTE:
• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,
• glove thickness and
• dexterity.

OTHER
• Overalls.
• PVC Apron.
• PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
• Eyewash unit.
• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
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Flammability	Colour	Physical State	Odour	Miscibility with water
Flammable	Characteristic	Liquid		Immiscible

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)	80 - 205	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	33	pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.1	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.74 - 2.05
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	8	Evaporation Rate	slower

Material	Value
TOLUENE:	
log Kow	2.1- 3

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases
.
Flammable liquid and vapour.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
Harmful to aquatic life
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
~OTHER
■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.
for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

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Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation.
Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m3 ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks.

CARCINOGEN

Talc containing asbestiform fibres (see Asbestos)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	
Talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibres	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Talc- based body powder (perineal use of)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Aluminium production	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1

REPROTOXIN

toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

SKIN

toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toluene 48 hr EC50 (15.5) mg/L Daggerblade grass shrimp Crustacea Source: Experimental
xylene 96 hr LC50 (13.4) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Experimental

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Carboguard 690 Part A	No Data Available	No Data Available		
talc	No Data Available	No Data Available		
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

continued...

xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	No Data Available	No Data Available		
C.I. Pigment Black 11	No Data Available	No Data Available		
aluminium powder coated	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
• licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
• disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•3Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions: Cargo Only	A3		
Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo	220 L	Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo	366
Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	60 L	Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	355
Packing Instructions:	10 L	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Y344

Shipping name:PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	163 223 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer bas

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

ERMA Approval number
This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, (see table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.

HSR No.	HSR Name
HSR002495	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002528	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002548	Corrosion Inhibitors (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002556	Dental Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002583	Fuel Additives (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002599	Leather and Textile Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002611	Metal Industry Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002621	N.O.S. (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002637	Photographic Chemicals (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002641	Polymers (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002682	Water Treatment Chemicals (Flammable [3.1C]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002603	Lubricants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

Approved Handling Requirements
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b)
secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.

approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(
a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b)
secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.
Not Required
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 5.1.1C substances
When present in quantities greater than 1000 L or 1000 kg, a HSNO 5.1.1C substance

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must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 5 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.

Location Trigger Quantities
Location and transit depot test certification
500 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
1,500 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
250 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification
100 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
250 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
50 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 3.1B substances
100 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
250 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
50 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 3.1C substances
500 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
1,500 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
250 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 4.1.1B substances
100 kg (closed containers)
100 kg (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 5.1.1C substances
1000 L / 1000 kg (closed containers)
100 L / 100 kg (open containers)

Hazardous Atmosphere Quantities
Hazardous atmosphere zone
100 L (closed containers)
25 L (decanting)
5 L (open occasionally)
1 L (open containers in continuous use)
Hazardous atmosphere zone for HSNO 3.1B or 3.1C substances
100 L (closed containers)
25 L (decanting)
5 L (open occasionally)
1 L (open containers in continuous use)

Tracking Requirements
Not Required
Not Reqiured
The location and movement of a HSNO 6.1A or 6.1B substance must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Tracking) Regulations 2001.

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25068-38-6,25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","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","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) -

continued...

Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited","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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","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"

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6,84540-57-8,142300-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

C.I. Pigment Black 11 (CAS: 1317-61-9,12227-89-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

aluminium powder coated (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

No data for Carboguard 690 Part A (CW: 9-06650)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	84540- 57- 8	Mut3; R68

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1
C.I. Pigment Black 11	1317-61-9, 12227-89-3

■ 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

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the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Issue Date: 21-Jul-2011
Print Date: 21-Jul-2011

Carboguard 690 Part B

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Carboguard 690 Part B

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS MIXTURE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
Part B of a two pack epoxy coating

SUPPLIER
Company: Altex Coatings Ltd
Address:
91- 111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND

Telephone: +64 7 5411974
Fax: +64 7 5411310

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Acute Toxicity Category 4
Carcinogen Category 2
Flammable Liquid Category 3
Organ Damage Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

HSNO Classification : 3.1C 6.1D 6.3A 6.5A 6.5B 6.8B 6.9B 8.3A 9.3C

Group Standard : HSR002669 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7])

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD
DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

3.1C	Flammable liquid and vapour.
6.1D	Harmful if swallowed.
6.3A	Causes skin irritation.
6.5B	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
6.7B	Suspected of causing cancer.
6.8A	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
6.9B	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
8.3A	Causes serious eye damage.
9.1B	Toxic to aquatic life

continued...

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	20 - 30
phenalkylamine		60 - 70
n- butanol	71-36-3	1 - 10
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	1 - 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- 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.

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• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
• 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.

SKIN
■ 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.

INHALED
• 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
• Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
• Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
• Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
• Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are flammable.
• Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

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

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

continued...

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Carboguard 690 Part B (Xylene (o- , m- , p- isomers))	50	217						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	150		skin

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol: CAS:90- 72- 2

continued...

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
• type ak-p filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
• 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].

HANDS/FEET
• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
NOTE:
• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,
• glove thickness and
• dexterity.

OTHER
• Overalls.
• PVC Apron.
• PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
• Eyewash unit.
• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
?

Flammability	Colour	Physical State	Odour	Miscibility with water
Flammable	Clear	Liquid	Characteristic	Immiscible

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)	80 - 207	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	27	pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	11.2	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.98
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	28	Evaporation Rate	slower

Material	Value
N- BUTANOL:	
log Kow	0.88

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases
.
Flammable liquid and vapour.
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routs of exposure cause the hazard>.
May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
Causes serious eye damage.
Toxic to aquatic life

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
~OTHER
■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis

continued...

of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

CARCINOGEN			
Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
REPROTOXIN			
xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	
SKIN			
n- butanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

xylene 48 hr EC50 (8.5) mg/L Daggerblade grass shrimp Crustacea Source: Experimental

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Carboguard 690 Part B	No Data Available	No Data Available		
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	
n- butanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible
  Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•3Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	III

continued...

Shipping Name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	220 L	Maximum Qty/Pack:	366
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	60 L	Maximum Qty/Pack:	355
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	10 L	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Y344

Shipping name:PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	163 223 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer bas

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

ERMA Approval number

This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, (see table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.

HSR No.	HSR Name
HSR002502	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002589	Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002584	Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002622	N.O.S. (Flammable, Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002643	Polymers (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002652	Solvents (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002604	Lubricants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

Approved Handling Requirements

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and

continued...

including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b)
secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.

approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(
a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b)
secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b)
secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.1B and 6.1C substances
When present in any quantity, a HSNO 6.1B or 6.1C substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test
certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys
or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test
certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys
or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test
certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys
or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or
500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test
certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys,
or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or
500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test
certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys,
or any other device used for operating locks.

continued...

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 5.1.1C substances
When present in quantities greater than 1000 L or 1000 kg, a HSNO 5.1.1C substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 5 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.
Approved handler requirement for HSNO 6.7A substances
When present in quantities greater than 10 L, a HSNO 6.7A substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 6 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys or any other device used for operating locks.

Approved handler requirement for HSNO 3.1B substances
When present in quantities greater than 250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) or 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L), a HSNO 3.1B substance must be-
(a) under the personal control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate to manage HSNO class 3 substances; or
(b) secured so that a person cannot gain access to the substance without tools, keys, or any other device used for operating locks.

Location Trigger Quantities
Location and transit depot test certification
500 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
1,500 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
250L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification
100 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
250 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
50 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 3.1B substances
100 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
250 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
50 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 3.1C substances
500 L (closed containers greater than 5 L)
1,500 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L)
250 L (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 4.1.1B substances
100 kg (closed containers)
100 kg (open containers)
Location and transit depot test certification for HSNO 5.1.1C substances
1000 L / 1000 kg (closed containers)
100 L / 100 kg (open containers)

Hazardous Atmosphere Quantities
Hazardous atmosphere zone
100 L (closed containers)
25 L (decanting)
5 L (open occasionally)
1 L (open containers in continuous use)
Hazardous atmosphere zone
100 L (closed containers)
25 L (decanting)
5 L (open occasionally)
1 L (open container in continuous use)
Hazardous atmosphere zone for HSNO 3.1B or 3.1C substances
100 L (closed containers)
25 L (decanting)
5 L (open occasionally)
1 L (open containers in continuous use)

Tracking Requirements
Not Required
Not Reqiured

continued...

The location and movement of a HSNO 6.1B substance must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Tracking) Regulations 2001.
The location and movement of a HSNO 6.1A or 6.1B substance must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Tracking) Regulations 2001.

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","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"

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol (CAS: 90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

No data for Carboguard 690 Part B (CW: 9-06652)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111
■ 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:
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Issue Date: 21-Jul-2011
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Carboguard 690 Non Skid Coarse

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Carboguard 690 Non Skid Coarse

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

PRODUCT USE
Non-Skid additive

CONTACTS
ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED
91-111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, New Zealand, 3112 - ☎+64 7 5411221, Fax +64 7 5411310
RESENE PAINTS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED; T/A ALTEX COATINGS
7 Production Avenue, Molendinar, QLD 4214, Australia - ☎+61 7 32870222, Fax +61 7 32870226

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Not hazardous

HSNO Classification : Non Hazardous
Group Standard : Not applicable

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcined china clay, low quartz	92704-41-1.	100

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with eyes:
• 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
■ If skin or hair contact occurs:
• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
• 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.

continued...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Non combustible.
• Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• 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.

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcined china clay, low quartz (Particulates not otherwise classified)		10mg/m3 Inhalable dust 3mg/m3 Respirable dust						

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
- 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].

HANDS/FEET
■ 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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocaoutchouc.

OTHER
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
off white granules

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)		Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.7
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	
Volatile Component (%vol)		Evaporation Rate	

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), 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).

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).

SKIN
■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

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). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
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.
Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic

continued...

symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity, chest infections
Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
~OTHER
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
calcined china clay, low quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
• Reduction.
• DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
• It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
• In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
• Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
• Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
• Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
• Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
• Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

calcined china clay, low quartz (CAS: 92704-41-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

continued...

No data for Carboguard 690 Non Skid Coarse (CW: 9-00773)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-search.aspx

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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