## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**
Carboguard 696 (Altra~Max) 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 the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

**PRODUCT USE**
Part A of a two pack ultra-high build epoxy coating

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Classification**
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
STOT - RE Category 2
STOT - SE Category 3

**EMERGENCY CONTACTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Australian Poisons Centre** | **131 126** |
| **New Zealand Poisons Centre** | **0800 764 766** |
| Altex Coatings Australia (work hours) | +61 7 3287 0201 |
| Altex Coatings NZ (work hours) | +64 7 5411221 |

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

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW** Group Standard : HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)

**HAZARD**
DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria
6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5A, 6.5B, 6.8B, 6.9, 6.9B, 9.1D.

**HAZARD STATEMENTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**
**Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P264 | Wash ... thoroughly after handling. |
| 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. |
| P285 | In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. |

**Response**

**continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |
| P304+P341 | IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, 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. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P314 | Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P342+P311 | If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| **Storage** | |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| **Disposal** | |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to ... |

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|---|---|
| bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid | 25068-38-6 | 30 - 40 |
| cashew nut liquid/ glycidyl ether | 171263-25-5 | 1 - 10 |
| aluminosilicate fibres | 1302-76-7 | 1 - 10 |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | 64742-95-6. | 1 - 10 |
| hydrocarbon ressin | | 1 - 10 |
| alcohol, denatured | 64-17-5 | 1 - 10 |

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

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**
■ Treat symptomatically.

continued...

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

**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.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**
• Non combustible.
• Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
■ None known.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**MINOR SPILLS**
■ Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
• Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

**MAJOR SPILLS**
■ Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Minor hazard.
• Clear area of personnel.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
• Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**
• 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 exposure occurs.
• Use in a well-ventilated area.
• Avoid contact with moisture.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**
• Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
• Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
■ Titanium dioxide
• reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers
• reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc,

continued...

especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence
• dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere.
Glycidyl ethers:
• may form unstable peroxides on storage in air ,light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels
• may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
• may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
• react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide.
None known.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## 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) | aluminosilicate fibres (Particulates not otherwise classified) | | 10mg/m3<br><br>Inhalable dust 3mg/m3 Respirable dust | | | | | | |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (Petrol (Gasoline)) | 300 | 890 | 500 | 1, 480 | | | | |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | alcohol, denatured (Ethyl alcohol) | 1, 000 | 1, 880 | | | | | | |

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid: CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8
• cashew nut liquid/ glycidyl ether: CAS:171263- 25- 5 CAS:68413- 24- 1

**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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

continued...

**HANDS/FEET**
■ 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:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,
• glove thickness and
• dexterity.
• When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.
• DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
• DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

**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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**
■ Refractory ceramic fibres (RCF) can be loosely grouped into three categories based on their ingredients: (1) kaolin-clay based; (2) aluminium silicate and metallic oxide blends (i,e chromous or zirconia) and (3) high purity aluminium silicate. These fibres contain trace amounts of other metal oxides, usually boron, titanium, magnesium and/ or chromium, depending on the final product requirements.
off white viscous liquid

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State | Liquid | 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) | 1.18 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | >1 |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 5 | Evaporation Rate | slower |

continued...

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

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

**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**
■ 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.
Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.
Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.
Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.
Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.
.
All glycidyl ethers show genotoxic potential due their alkylating properties. Those glycidyl ethers that have been investigated in long term studies exhibit more or less marked carcinogenic potential.
On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.
Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.
Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome.

continued...

Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals.
Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.
Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

**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.
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. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.
Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.
Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
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):
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**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ethanol in alcoholic beverages | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 1 |

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

**Ecotoxicity**

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | HIGH |
| cashew nut liquid/ glycidyl ether | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| aluminosilicate fibres | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| alcohol, denatured | LOW | MED | LOW | HIGH |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
• If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to

continued...

store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
• Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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


Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

**HAZCHEM:**
•3Z

Land Transport UNDG:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class or division: | 9 | Subsidiary risk: | None |
| UN No.: | 3082 | UN packing group: | III |

Shipping Name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

**Air Transport IATA:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ICAO/IATA Class: | 9 | UN/ID Number: | 3082 |
| Packing Group: | III | Special provisions: | A97 |
| | | Cargo Only | |
| | | Packing Instructions: | 450 L |
| Maximum Qty/Pack: | 964 | Passenger and Cargo | |
| Passenger and Cargo | | Packing Instructions: | 450 L |
| Maximum Qty/Pack: | 964 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | | Packing Instructions: | 30 kg G |
| Maximum Qty/Pack: | Y964 | | |

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMDG Class: | 9 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 3082 | Packing Group: | III |
| EMS Number: | F-A,S-F | Special provisions: | 274 335 |
| Limited Quantities: | 5 L | Marine Pollutant: | Yes |

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**EPA 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

continued...

| | |
|---|---|
| HSR002503 | Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002519 | Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002521 | Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002530 | Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002535 | Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002544 | Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002549 | Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002552 | Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002558 | Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002565 | Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002571 | Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002573 | Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002578 | Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002585 | Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002647 | Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002612 | Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002638 | Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002644 | Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002648 | Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002653 | Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002670 | Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002684 | Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR100425 | Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010 |
| HSR002600 | Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002606 | Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti- freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |

**REGULATIONS**

**Regulations for ingredients**

**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)"

**cashew nut liquid/ glycidyl ether (CAS: 171263-25-5,68413-24-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

**aluminosilicate fibres (CAS: 1302-76-7,142844-00-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

**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)"

**alcohol, denatured (CAS: 64-17-5) 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","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency 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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","World Anti-Doping Agency - Prohibited List - World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)"

continued...

**No data for Carboguard 696 (Altra~Max) Part A (CW: 9-00943)**

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

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

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

| Ingredient Name | CAS |
|---|---|
| bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid | 25068-38-6, 25085-99-8 |
| cashew nut liquid/ glycidyl ether | 171263-25-5, 68413-24-1 |
| aluminosilicate fibres | 1302-76-7, 142844-00-6 |

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.



Issue Date: 24-Dec-2010
Print Date: 30-Dec-2011

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**
Carboguard 696 (Altra~Max) 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 the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated)

**PRODUCT USE**
Part B of a two pack ultr-high build epoxy coating

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Classification**
Acute Toxicity Category 4
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

HSNO Classification : 6.1D 6.3A 6.4A 6.5A 6.5B 6.8B 9.1C

Group Standard : HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**HAZARD**
WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria
6.1D, 9.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A.

**HAZARD STATEMENTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Prevention** | |
| P264 | Wash ... thoroughly after handling. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| **Response** | |
| P301+P312 | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P330 | Rinse mouth. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **Disposal** | |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to ... |

continued...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|---|---|
| cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer | 68413-28-5 | 40 - 50 |
| phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated | 68457-74-9 | 1 - 10 |
| 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | 90-72-2 | 1 - 10 |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | 64742-95-6. | 1 - 10 |
| alcohol, denatured | 64-17-5 | 1 - 10 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

**SWALLOWED**
• IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
• For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
• Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
• In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

**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 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**
■ for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):
---
BASIC TREATMENT
---
• 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 .
Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

**FIRE FIGHTING**
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

continued...

• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**
• Non combustible.
• Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
■ None known.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**MINOR SPILLS**
■ Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
• Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

**MAJOR SPILLS**
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

**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.
• Avoid contact with moisture.
• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**
• Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
• Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
• Polymers based on cashew nutshell liquid admixed with formaldehyde or furaldehyde and other ingredients are used to produce so-called "friction dusts".
• Several fires have been experienced during bulk storage of the dust, attributed to auto-oxidation of the still partially unsaturated resin compound.
• Previously linseed oil was used in place of the nutshell liquid, but fires were then more frequent.
None known.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
• 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) | cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer (Particulates not otherwise classified) | | 10mg/m3 Inhalable dust 3mg/m3 Respirable dust | | | | | | |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (Petrol (Gasoline)) | 300 | 890 | 500 | 1, 480 | | | | |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | alcohol, denatured (Ethyl alcohol) | 1, 000 | 1, 880 | | | | | | |

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated: CAS:68457- 74- 9
• 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol: CAS:90- 72- 2

**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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**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:
• frequency and duration of contact,
• chemical resistance of glove material,
• glove thickness and
• dexterity.

**OTHER**
• Overalls.
• P.V.C. apron.
• Barrier cream.
• Skin cleansing cream.

continued...

**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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**
off white viscous liquid

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | |
| Melting Range (°C) | | Viscosity | Not available |
| Boiling Range (°C) | | Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | | pH (1% solution) | |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not available | pH (as supplied) | |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 0.82 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 2 | Evaporation Rate | |

| Material | Value |
|---|---|
| log Kow >4 | |

## 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**
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
■ Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous.

**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).

continued...

**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**
■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.
Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.
There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.
Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.
.
Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.
Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome.
Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals.
Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma".
One of the constituents of the product has produced skin sensitisation reactions in either experimental animals and/or humans.
Such reactions may be manifested as a localised reddening and/or urticaria (a hive-like asthma-like symptoms (shortness of breath, difficult breathing) and/or rhinitis (runny nose).
The alkyl phenolics (which may occur as breakdown products of some polyethoxylated surfactants) have been implicated in a phenomenon which has apparently occurred since the mid 1960s, namely lower sperm counts and reduced fertility in males. Nonyl phenol acts like an oestrogen hormone which stimulates breast cells to divide in vitro.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**
No data for this material.

**CARCINOGEN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ethanol in alcoholic beverages | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 1 |

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

alcohol, denatured 96 hr LC50 (100) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Experimental

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

**Ecotoxicity**

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |

continued...

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2, 4, 6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | LOW |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | No Data Available | No Data Available | | |
| alcohol, denatured | LOW | MED | LOW | HIGH |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
• If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
• Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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

Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

**HAZCHEM:**
•3Z

Land Transport UNDG:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class or division: | 9 | Subsidiary risk: | None |
| UN No.: | 3082 | UN packing group: | III |

Shipping Name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated)

**Air Transport IATA:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ICAO/IATA Class: | 9 | UN/ID Number: | 3082 |
| Packing Group: | III | Special provisions: | A97 |
| | | Cargo Only Packing Instructions: | 450 L |
| Maximum Qty/Pack: | 964 | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: | 450 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty/Pack: | 964 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: | 30 kg G |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Maximum Qty/Pack: | Y964 | | |

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMDG Class: | 9 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 3082 | Packing Group: | III |

continued...

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EMS Number: | F-A,S-F | Special provisions: | 274 335 |
| Limited Quantities: | 5 L | Marine Pollutant: | Yes |

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**EPA 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 |
|---|---|
| HSR002503 | Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002519 | Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002521 | Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002530 | Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002535 | Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002544 | Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002549 | Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002552 | Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002558 | Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002565 | Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002571 | Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002573 | Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002578 | Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002585 | Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002647 | Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002612 | Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002638 | Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002644 | Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002648 | Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002653 | Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002670 | Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002684 | Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR100425 | Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010 |
| HSR002600 | Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002606 | Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti- freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 |

**REGULATIONS**

**Regulations for ingredients**

**cashew nut liquid/ formaldehyde/ ethylenediamine polymer (CAS: 68413-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

**phenol, isobutylated methylstyrenated (CAS: 68457-74-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

**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)"

**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)"

continued...

**alcohol, denatured (CAS: 64-17-5) 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","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency 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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","World Anti-Doping Agency - Prohibited List - World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)","World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)"

**No data for Carboguard 696 (Altra~Max) Part B (CW: 9-00947)**

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

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:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.



Issue Date: 24-Dec-2010
Print Date: 30-Dec-2011