

# Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling

## Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling

ALTEX COATINGS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-40734

Version No: 2.4

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

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S.GHS.NZLEN

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

#### Product Identifier

<b>Product name:</b>	Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling
<b>Chemical Name:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
<b>Chemical formula:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification:</b>	
<b>CAS number:</b>	Not Applicable

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

<b>Relevant identified uses:</b>	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Antifouling Coating
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name:</b>	ALTEX COATINGS LTD
<b>Address:</b>	91-111 Oropi Road 3112 Bay of Plenty New Zealand
<b>Telephone:</b>	+64 7 5411974
<b>Fax:</b>	+64 7 5411310
<b>Website:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

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

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

#### GHS Classification<sup>[1]</sup>:

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Terrestrial Hazard Category 2, Acute Terrestrial Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

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

#### Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria :

6.8A, 9.1A, 6.9B (inhalation), 9.2B, 9.2C, 3.1C, 6.3A, 6.5B (contact), 6.4A, 6.1D (oral)

#### Label elements

##### GHS label elements



<b>Signal word:</b>	DANGER
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#### Hazard statement(s):

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

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H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H422	Toxic to the soil environment
H423	Harmful to the soil environment

### Supplementary statement(s):

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s): 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, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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.

### Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): 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.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: 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.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.

### Precautionary statement(s): Storage

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

### Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1314-13-2	20-30	<a href="#">zinc oxide</a>
1111-67-7	20-30	<a href="#">copper thiocyanate</a>
9007-13-0	10-20	<a href="#">calcium resinate</a>
64742-94-5	1-10	<a href="#">solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</a>
1330-20-7	1-10	<a href="#">xylene</a>
13463-41-7	1-5	<a href="#">zinc pyrithione</a>
84-74-2	1-5	<a href="#">dibutyl phthalate</a>
147-14-8	0-5	<a href="#">C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3</a>
1333-86-4	0-5	<a href="#">carbon black</a>
1317-61-9	0-5	<a href="#">C.I. Pigment Black 11</a>

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

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

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### Description of first aid measures

#### Eye Contact:

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.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### Inhalation:

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

#### Ingestion:

- **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.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

**NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Absorption of zinc compounds occurs in the small intestine.
- The metal is heavily protein bound.
- Elimination results primarily from faecal excretion.
- The usual measures for decontamination (Ipecac Syrup, lavage, charcoal or cathartics) may be administered, although patients usually have sufficient vomiting not to require them.
- CaNa2EDTA has been used successfully to normalise zinc levels and is the agent of choice.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For thiocyanate poisonings haemodialysis is recommended as the treatment of choice. Phenobarbital protects poisoned animals against death. Thiocyanate ion is slowly excreted in the urine and is not decomposed to any appreciable degree to cyanide.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products 5th Ed]

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<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

#### Fire Incompatibility:

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

### Advice for firefighters

#### Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

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- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

### 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.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) carbon monoxide (CO)

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### Major Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- 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 enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.

#### Other information

- 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.
- Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.
- Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.
- Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
- Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
- Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### 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): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

#### Storage incompatibility:

Xylenes:

- may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
- attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.
- Metal cyanides are readily oxidised and those of some heavy metals show thermal instability.

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- Metal cyanide and cyanates are often endothermic, Several members of this family of compounds, containing heavy metals tend to explosive instability, and most are capable of violent oxidation under certain circumstances.
- Fusion of mixtures of metal cyanides with metal chlorates, perchlorates, nitrates or nitrites cause violent explosion.
- Magnesium reacts with incandescence on heating with several metal cyanides; release of cyanogen by thermal decomposition may cause vigorous reaction with magnesium.
- Addition of one solid component (even in residual amounts) to another molten component is extremely dangerous.

BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards

### Package Material Incompatibilities:

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide fume / Zinc oxide Dust	5 (mgm3) / 10 (mgm3)	10 (mgm3)		The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium resinate	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 Inhalable dust; 3 Respirable dust (mgm3)			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mgm3) / 50 (ppm)			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	5 (mgm3)			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon black	Carbon black	3 (mgm3)			2011 correction; Suspected carcinogen

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
zinc oxide	15(ppm)	15(ppm)	15(ppm)	500(ppm)
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
dibutyl phthalate	5(ppm)	15(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)
carbon black	3.5(ppm)	10.5(ppm)	17.5(ppm)	500(ppm)
C.I. Pigment Black 11	20.7(ppm)	31.1(ppm)	51.8(ppm)	250(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
zinc oxide	2,500(mgm3)	500(mgm3)
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
dibutyl phthalate	9,300(mgm3)	4,000(mgm3)
carbon black	N.E.(mgm3)/N.E.(ppm)	1,750(mgm3)

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

#### Personal protection



#### Eye and face protection:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

#### Hand protection:

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- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. 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.

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

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

### Body protection:

See Other protection below

### Other protection:

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- 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.

### Thermal hazards:

### Recommended material(s):

### Respiratory protection:

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.86
Odour		Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	
Odour threshold		Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	373
pH (as supplied)		Decomposition temperature	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)		Viscosity (cSt)	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)		Molecular weight (g/mol)	
Flash point (°C)	48	Taste	
Evaporation rate	0.3	Explosive properties	
Flammability		Oxidising properties	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.3	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	17
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.3	Gas group	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.8		

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity:

See section 7

### Chemical stability:

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7

### Conditions to avoid:

See section 7

### Incompatible materials:

See section 7

### Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Inhaled:

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

Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Transient memory loss, renal impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in three workers overcome by gross exposure to xylene (10000 ppm). One worker died and autopsy revealed pulmonary congestion, oedema and focal alveolar haemorrhage. Volunteers inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5 to 6 hours showed changes in manual coordination reaction time and slight ataxia. Tolerance developed during the workweek but was lost over the weekend.

#### Ingestion:



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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. Soluble zinc salts produces irritation and corrosion of the alimentary tract (in a manner similar to copper salts) with pain, vomiting, etc. Delayed deaths have been ascribed to inanition (weakness and extreme weight loss resulting from prolonged and severe food insufficiency) following severe strictures of the oesophagus, and pylorus. Vomiting, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea, in several cases with blood, have been observed after ingestion of zinc sulfate.

Several cases of gastrointestinal disturbances have been reported after ingestion of zinc sulfate. A significant reduction in erythrocyte superoxide dismutase activity (47% decrease), hematocrit, and serum ferritin, compared to pretreatment levels, occurred in female subjects who received supplements (as capsules) of 50 mg zinc/day as zinc gluconate for 10 weeks. A 15% decrease in erythrocyte superoxide dismutase activity was reported in male volunteers receiving 50 mg zinc/day as zinc gluconate for 6 weeks. Another study reported increases in bone specific alkaline phosphatase levels (~25%) and extracellular superoxide dismutase (~15%), while significant decreases were seen in mononuclear white cell 5'-nucleotidase (~30%) and plasma 5'-nucleotidase activity (~36%) following exposure of postmenopausal women to a combined (dietary+supplemental) 53 mg zinc/day as zinc glycine chelate. Healthy men given 200 mg zinc/day as elemental zinc for 6 weeks showed a reduction in lymphocyte stimulation response to phytohemagglutinin as well as chemotaxis and phagocytosis of bacteria by polymorphonuclear leukocytes.; however, no changes in lymphocyte cell number or in the proportion of lymphocyte populations were noted. Exposure of male volunteers to 0.48 mg zinc/kg/day, as zinc glycine chelate, had no effect on markers of coagulation relative to unexposed subjects.

hematological end points following long-term zinc exposure in humans are noteworthy, they were subclinical in nature, and therefore, are generally considered to be non-adverse.

### Skin Contact:

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Repeated or excessive handling, coupled with poor personal hygiene, may result in acne-like eruptions known as "zinc oxide pox".

The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:

- produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or
- produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.

### Eye:

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Copper salts, in contact with the eye, may produce conjunctivitis or even ulceration and turbidity of the cornea.

### Chronic:

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

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. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:

- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

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.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling</b>	
Oral (Human) LC50: mg/kg	
<b>zinc oxide</b>	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 7950 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: >8437 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild
<b>copper thiocyanate</b>	
<b>calcium resinate</b>	
<b>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</b>	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg	[PETROFIN]
Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
<b>xylene</b>	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
<b>zinc pyrithione</b>	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 100 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/48h Irritant
Inhalation (mammal) LC50: 140 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 140 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h	
Oral (dog) LD50: 600 mg/kg	
Oral (g.pig) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 160 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 177 mg/kg	
<b>dibutyl phthalate</b>	
Inhalation (rat) LD50: 4250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg	
<b>C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3</b>	
Oral (rat) LD50: >10,000 mg/kg	[Manuf. C.G.]

## Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling

Eye (human): non irritant

Skin (human): non irritant

### carbon black

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;3000 mg/kg

### C.I. Pigment Black 11

### Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Goitrogenic:.

Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid, i.e., a goitre

### ZINC OXIDE

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

### COPPER THIOCYANATE

for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):

**Acute toxicity:** There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw. Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs.

### CALCIUM RESINATE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC

for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

**Carcinogenicity:** Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

**Mutagenicity:** There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results.

### XYLENE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

### ZINC PYRITHIONE

for pyrithiones:

**Short-term studies:** Zinc pyrithione was orally administered to cynomolgus monkeys daily for 14 or 28 days. In the 14-day study, treatment at 10, 20, 40 or 80 mg/kg bw/day resulted in haemorrhaging of the stomach mucosa and bodyweight loss at the highest tested dose. In the 28-day study, treatment at 0, 5.5, 11 or 22 mg/kg bw, caused a death at the highest dose. Food consumption and bodyweight gain was decreased at the highest dose together with reduced haematocrit, haemoglobin concentration and erythrocyte count. An increased concentration of ketone bodies and decreased pH of the urine was also observed. These changes were either absent or had improved after a 14-day recovery period.

In a 90-day study, rats were fed zinc pyrithione in the diet at concentrations of 0, 5, 25 or 125 ppm. Clinical signs first observed during the second week at 125 ppm were a depressed respiratory rate and the onset of progressively restricted movement of the hind limbs which finally resulted in almost complete paralysis. Other changes at 125 ppm were related to severe weight loss and dehydration, resulting from the paralysis.

Acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnea, weight loss or decreased weight gain, recordings from specific areas of the CNS, mydriasis, somnolence, changes in motor activity, recording from peripheral motor nerve, muscle weakness, spastic paralysis, reproductive system tumours, retinal changes, diarrhoea, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system, central nervous system, effects on newborn, foetoletality recorded).

### DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

For dibutyl phthalate (DBP):

In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although in *in vitro* studies human skin has been found to be less permeable than rat skin to this compound. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that DBP is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, distributed primarily to the liver and kidneys of rats and excreted in urine as metabolites following oral or intravenous administration. Following inhalation, it was consistently detected at low concentrations in the brain. Available data indicate that in rats, following ingestion, DBP is metabolised by nonspecific esterases mainly in the small intestine to yield mono- *n*-butyl phthalate (MBP) with limited subsequent biochemical oxidation of the alkyl side chain of MBP. MBP is stable and resistant to hydrolysis of the second ester group.

### CARBON BLACK

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

### C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 11

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity:</b>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4	<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion:</b>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	<b>Reproductivity:</b>	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1



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<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:</b>	Eye Irritation Category 2A	<b>STOT - Single Exposure:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:</b>	Skin Sensitizer Category 1	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure:</b>	STOT - RE Category 2
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Aspiration Hazard:</b>	Not Applicable

### CMR STATUS

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Toxic to soil organisms.

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Copper is unlikely to accumulate in the atmosphere due to a short residence time for airborne copper aerosols. Airborne coppers, however, may be transported over large distances. Copper accumulates significantly in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
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### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
------------	-----------------

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
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## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

#### Product / Packaging disposal:

- 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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction

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

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required:



### Marine Pollutant



HAZCHEM: •3YE; •3Y

### Land transport (UN)

<b>UN number</b>	1263	<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class: 3 Subrisk:	<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions 163; 223 limited quantity 5 L

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1263	<b>Packing group</b>	III
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## Altex Sea~Barrier Alloy 100 PLUS Antifouling

<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 3L	<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions: A3A72 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L
<b>Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)</b>			
<b>UN number</b>	1263	<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk:	<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number: F-E,S-E Special provisions: 163 223 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

### SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

HSR Number	Approval
HSR000951	Alloy B Antifouling Range

#### zinc oxide(1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

"New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 8: UV Filters Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 2: Additional List of Permitted UV Filters which Cosmetic Products May contain in New Zealand", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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 - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"

#### copper thiocyanate(1111-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "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 - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

#### calcium resinate(9007-13-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "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", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

#### solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic(64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action"

#### xylylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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 - Chemicals (single components)", "FisherTransport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named)"

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mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards"

### **zinc pyrithione(13463-41-7) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 7: Preservatives Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 1: List of Preservatives Allowed", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "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 - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"

### **dibutyl phthalate(84-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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 - Chemicals (single components)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action"

### **C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3(147-14-8) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index"

### **carbon black(1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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 - Chemicals (single components)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information"

### **C.I. Pigment Black 11(1317-61-9) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "International Numbering System for Food Additives"

## SECTION 16 Other information

### Other information

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

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

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

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

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