

# Splash Zone A788 Part A

Altex Coatings Limited Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)  
Issue Date: 29-Jun-2012  
X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED 9-36880  
Version No:1  
Page 1 of 8

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Splash Zone A788 Part A

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not 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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Part A of a two pack product

### SUPPLIER

Company: Altex Coatings Ltd

Address:

91- 111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND

### CONTACTS

ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED

91-111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, New Zealand, 3112 - **+64 7 5411221**, Fax **+64 7 5411310**

RESENE PAINTS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED; T/A ALTEX COATINGS

7 Production Avenue, Molendinar, QLD 4214, Australia - **+61 7 32870222**, Fax **+61 7 32870226**

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Not hazardous

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
talc	14807-96-6	35
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	25

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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- 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.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
- When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>). May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- 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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

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- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Silicas:

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates.

None known.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Talc (containing asbestos fibres))	Use asbestos os standards							
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Talc (containing no asbestos fibres))		2mg/m3			Respirable dust			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Soapstone)			3mg/m3		Respirable dust;			
				6mg/m3		Inhalable dust			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica- Crystalline Quartz)		0.2		Respirable dust				2011 correction; Confirmed carcinogen

### MATERIAL DATA

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

SPLASH ZONE A788 PART A:

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  (+-) 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (+-) 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , i.e. generally less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

SPLASH ZONE A788 PART A:

Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

SPLASH ZONE A788 PART A:

TALC:

For talc (a form of magnesium silicate):

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatinum content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater.</>.

### SPLASH ZONE A788 PART A:

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

• Type AX 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

- 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.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### 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

Coloured with Characteristic Odour

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)		Solubility in water (g/L)	
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)	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	
Volatile Component (%vol)		Evaporation Rate	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

##### EYE

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

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

##### 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.
- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body 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.

Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Lengthy exposure may cause silicosis a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to fibrosis, a scarring of the lining of the air sacs in the lung.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

##### ~OTHER

- For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)  
The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

powder. The powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever. Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis. 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.

### CARCINOGEN

Talc containing asbestiform fibres (see Asbestos)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	
Talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibres	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Talc- based body powder (perineal use of)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
talc	No Data	No Data		
silica crystalline - quartz	Available	Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - Reduction.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

##### **talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5: Components Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only"

##### **silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

#### No data for Splash Zone A788 Part A (CW: 9-36880)

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](http://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
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature 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.

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# Splash Zone A788 Part B

Altex Coatings Limited Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)  
Issue Date: 29-Jun-2012  
X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED 9-36889  
Version No:1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Splash Zone A788 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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Part B of a two pack coating

### SUPPLIER

Company: Altex Coatings Ltd

Address:

91- 111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND

Telephone: +64 7 5411974

Fax: +64 7 5411310

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria  
6.3A, 8.3A.

#### HAZARD STATEMENTS

H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### Prevention

**Code** **Phrase**  
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

##### Response

**Code** **Phrase**  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

##### Disposal

continued...

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Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
talc	14807-96-6	35
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	30
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	5
C.I. Pigment Black 7	1333-86-4	0.2

## 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:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### SKIN

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

### INHALED

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

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
- When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>).  
May emit poisonous fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- 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.

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

Silicas:

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates.

None known.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Talc (containing asbestos fibres))	Use asbest os standa rds	Use asbest os standa rds	Use asbest os standa rds	Use asbest os standa rds	Use asbest os standa rds	Use asbest os standa rds		

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Talc (containing no asbestos fibres))		2mg/m3						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc (Soapstone)		3mg/m3						
									Inhala ble dust
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica-Crystalline Quartz)	0.2		Respir able dust					2011 correction; Confirmed carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C.I. Pigment Black 7 (Carbon black)	3							2011 correction; Suspected carcinogen

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol:

CAS:90- 72- 2

## MATERIAL DATA

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

#### SPLASH ZONE A788 PART B:

Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

#### SPLASH ZONE A788 PART B:

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  (+/- 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (+/- 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ), i.e..generally less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### SPLASH ZONE A788 PART B:

#### TALC:

For talc (a form of magnesium silicate):

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatform content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).

Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater.</>.

### SPLASH ZONE A788 PART B:

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

### 2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL:

continued...

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Odour Threshold Value for phenol: 0.060 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for phenol, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Systemic absorption by all routes may induce convulsions with damage to the lungs and central nervous system.<>/>.

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure.

CEL TWA: 5 ppm, 54 mg/m<sup>3</sup> SKIN

[Rohm & Haas]

#### C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 7:

The TLV-TWA for carbon black is recommended to minimise complaints of excessive dirtiness and applies only to commercially produced carbon blacks or to soots derived from combustion sources containing absorbed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). When PAHs are present in carbon black (measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction) NIOSH has established a REL-TWA of 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and considers the material to be an occupational carcinogen.

The NIOSH REL-TWA was "selected on the basis of professional judgement rather than on data delineating safe from unsafe concentrations of PAHs".

This limit was justified on the basis of feasibility of measurement and not on a demonstration of its safety.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

• Type KAX-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.

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.

### 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

Coloured with Characteristic Odour

continued...

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 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)		pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.68
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	
Volatile Component (%vol)		Evaporation Rate	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

##### 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.

##### SKIN

- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

- 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.

- 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.

##### 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.

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

- Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Overexposure to respirable dust may produce wheezing, coughing and breathing difficulties leading to or symptomatic of impaired respiratory function.

- Acute silicosis occurs under conditions of extremely high silica dust exposure particularly when the particle size of the dust is small. It differs greatly from classical silicosis both clinically and pathologically.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Lengthy exposure may cause silicosis a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to fibrosis, a scarring of the lining of the air sacs in the lung.

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.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### ~OTHER

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)

The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum powder. The powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever.

Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis.

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.

### CARCINOGEN

Talc containing asbestiform fibres (see Asbestos)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	
Talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibres	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Talc- based body powder (perineal use of)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
Carbon black	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
talc	No Data Available	No Data Available		
silica crystalline - quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available		

continued...

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2, 4, 6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]pheno	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW
C.I. Pigment Black 7	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - Reduction.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

##### **talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:**

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5: Components Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only"

##### **silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9,**

##### **70594-95-5, 87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:**

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

##### **2, 4, 6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol (CAS: 90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory**

##### **lists:**

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "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)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

##### **C.I. Pigment Black 7 (CAS: 1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:**

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List fo Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "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)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

##### **No data for Splash Zone A788 Part B (CW: 9-36889)**

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](http://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

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

## INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS							
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7,	122304-48-7,	122304-49-8,	12425-26-2,	1317-79-9,	70594-95-5,	87347-84-0	

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature 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.

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