

# Altex Thinner #109

## Altex Thinner #109

Altex Coatings Ltd

Chemwatch: 9-41696

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Print Date: 29/11/2013

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name:	Altex Thinner #109
Chemical Name:	METHYLATED SPIRITS
Proper shipping name:	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula:	Not Applicable
Other means of identification:	
CAS number:	Not avail.

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

Relevant identified uses:	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	Altex Coatings Ltd		
Address:	New Zealand		
Telephone:	+64 7 5411221		
Fax:	+64 7 5411310		
Website:	www.altexcoatings.co.nz		
Email:			

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation:			
Emergency telephone numbers:	0800 764766		
Other emergency telephone numbers:	0800 764766		

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	
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>[2]</sup>:

Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A

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

#### Gazetted by EPA New Zealand:

3.1B, 6.4A

#### Label elements

##### GHS label elements

**Signal word:** DANGER

#### Hazard statement(s):

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

#### Supplementary statement(s):

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

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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.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary statement(s): Response

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.

### Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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### 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
Not avail.	100	<a href="#">methylated spirits</a>

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

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

### Description of first aid measures

#### Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### Skin 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### Ingestion:

- **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

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### 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 in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- **Do not**

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- 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 (CO2),

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills:

- 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:

- 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.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.

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.
- **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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**

#### Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container:

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities

**Do not** store in aluminium containers.

- 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.

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- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)

### Storage incompatibility:

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- Avoid strong bases.

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### 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)	methylated spirits	Ethyl alcohol	1880 (mgm3) / 1000 (ppm)			

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylated spirits	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	3300(ppm)	3300(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylated spirits	15,000(ppm)	3,300 [LEL](ppm)

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. 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:

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

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.

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,

#### 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):

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

#### Respiratory protection:

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:  
**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the  
**computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
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\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.79
Odour		Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	
Odour threshold		Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	392
pH (as supplied)		Decomposition temperature	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)		Viscosity (cSt)	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	78	Molecular weight (g/mol)	
Flash point (°C)	13	Taste	
Evaporation rate	2.53	Explosive properties	
Flammability		Oxidising properties	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	19.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.3	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	5.8	Gas group	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	1.59		

## 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:

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination

The most common signs of inhalation overexposure to ethanol, in animals, include ataxia, incoordination and drowsiness for those surviving narcosis.

#### Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis

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Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Blood concentration:

Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Systemic effects:

### Skin Contact:

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

- produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or
- produces significant, but moderate, 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 dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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.

### Eye:

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. Foreign-body type discomfort may persist for up to 2 days but healing is usually spontaneous and complete.

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

### Chronic:

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Ingestion may result in intoxication, drunkenness. In chronic form this may result in alcoholism, liver damage.

Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.

Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome.

These include mental and physical retardation, learning disturbances, motor and language deficiency, behavioural disorders and reduced head size.

Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals. Symptoms, which may appear immediately after consumption, include conjunctivitis, angioedema, dyspnoea, and urticarial rashes.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>Altex Thinner #109</b>	
<b>methylated spirits</b>	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate
	Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild

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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.

<b>Acute Toxicity:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Reproductivity:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:</b>	Eye Irritation Category 2A	<b>STOT - Single Exposure:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Aspiration Hazard:</b>	Not Applicable

### CMR STATUS

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

#### Environmental Fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mole. The potential for volatilisation of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mmHg. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms.

AQUATIC FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment.

### Persistence and degradability

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

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
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### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
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## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

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### Product / Packaging disposal:

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
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means.

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

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required:



### Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: •3YE; •3Y

### Land transport (UN)

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

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

UN number	1263	Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 3L	Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3A72 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263	Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk:	Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E,S-E Special provisions: 163 Limited Quantities: 5 L

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	methylated spirits			

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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



## Altex Thinner #109

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR006424	

### methylated spirits(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"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) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "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", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Acros Transport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2012 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions"

## 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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