

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Altex Altra~Shield WB Primer Part A

CONTACTS
ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED
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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
Part A of a two pack waterborne epoxy primer

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
STOT - RE Category 2
STOT - SE Category 3

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

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

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 20-Jan-2011

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-01741

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	25068-38-6	20 - 30
2- propoxyethanol	2807-30-9	1 - 10
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	1 - 10
sodium molybdate	7631-95-0	< 1
ammonium benzoate	1863-63-4	< 1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

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

SKIN

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

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:
- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
 - Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
 - Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
 - Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

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.

continued...

FIRE FIGHTING

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

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., aldehydes.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
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 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Calcium carbonate:
 - is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.

Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers.

Titanium dioxide

- reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers
- reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence
- dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere.

Glycidyl ethers:

- may form unstable peroxides on storage in air ,light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels
- may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
- may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
- react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide.

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

?

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	sodium molybdate (Molybdenum, as Mo Soluble compounds)		5						
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ammonium benzoate (Particulates not otherwise classified)		10mg/m ³						

The following materials had no OELs on our records
 • bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin:

CAS:25068- 38- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.
 - When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.
 - DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
 - DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

Altex Altra~Shield WB Primer Part A

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 20-Jan-2011

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-01741

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

white viscous liquid

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.			
Mixes with water.			
State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.41
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	37	Evaporation Rate	slower

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

EYE

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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.

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ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 20-Jan-2011

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-01741

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

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

INHALED

■ Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

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

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.

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

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on 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, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Pure calcium carbonate does not produce pneumoconiosis probably being eliminated from the lungs slowly by solution.

As mined, unsterilised particulates can carry bacteria into the air passages and lungs, producing infection and bronchitis.

All glycidyl ethers show genotoxic potential due their alkylating properties. Those glycidyl ethers that have been investigated in long term studies exhibit more or less marked carcinogenic potential.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Long term exposure to the dusts of titanium and several of its compounds produces chronic lung disease (fibrosis) in animals.

Radiological evidence exists amongst titanium dioxide workers suggesting chronic lung changes which resemble a slight form of silicosis.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**~OTHER**

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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.

Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.

Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.

Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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.

Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.

for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation.

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Altex Altra~Shield WB Primer Part A

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 20-Jan-2011

X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

ALTEX COATINGS 9-01741

Version No:2.0

Page 7 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m³ ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sodium molybdate 96 hr LC50 (79.8) mg/L Striped bass Fish Source: Calculated

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
2- propoxyethanol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
sodium molybdate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
ammonium benzoate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- 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.

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None

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

continued...

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 20-Jan-2011

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-01741

Version No:2.0

Page 8 of 9

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA Approval number

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

HSR No.	HSR Name
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002535	Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

2-propoxyethanol (CAS: 2807-30-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (CAS: 112-07-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"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", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

sodium molybdate (CAS: 7631-95-0, 10102-40-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

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Altex Altra~Shield WB Primer Part A

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 20-Jan-2011

X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

ALTEX COATINGS 9-01741

Version No:2.0

Page 9 of 9

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

ammonium benzoate (CAS: 1863-63-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

No data for Altex Altra~Shield WB Primer Part A (CW: 9-01741)

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

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
ammonium benzoate	1863- 63- 4	Xn; R22

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium molybdate	7631-95-0, 10102-40-6

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

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

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Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469
Version No:1
Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Altra~Shield WB Primer 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 GHS (Model WHS), and the ADG Code.

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Part B of a two pack waterborne epoxy primer

SUPPLIER

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

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

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Acute Toxicity Category 4
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
STOT - RE Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria
6.1D, 6.5A, 6.5B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.3C.

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

continued...

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

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ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
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.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	20 - 30
fatty acid amides/ bisphenol A condensates	106906-26-7	20 - 30
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	10 - 20
2- propoxyethanol	2807-30-9	1 - 10
polypropylene glycol bis(2- aminopropyl ether)	9046-10-0	1 - 10
toluene	108-88-3	1 - 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - 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.

continued...

- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

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

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

- Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
- Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- Monitoring the urinary excretion of the alkoxyacetic acid metabolites may be a useful indication of exposure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves 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

- carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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.

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 4 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.

The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe

- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.

- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.

- Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.

- Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Calcium carbonate:

- is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.

Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate:

- May form unstable peroxides in storage

- is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid.

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate)		10						2011 correction; (a)The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.

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Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 5 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol)	25	121						skin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene (Toluene)	50	188						skin

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- fatty acid amides/ bisphenol A condensates:
- polypropylene glycol bis(2- aminopropyl ether):

CAS:106906- 26- 7

CAS:9046- 10- 0

MATERIAL DATA

2-PROPOXYETHANOL:

FATTY ACID AMIDES/ BISPHENOL A CONDENSATES:

POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL BIS(2-AMINOPROPYL ETHER):

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

2-PROPOXYETHANOL:

TOLUENE:

- 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.

ALTRA~SHIELD WB PRIMER PART B:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

- For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)
Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure. The TLV reflects the need to maintain exposures below levels found to cause blood changes in experimental animals.

ALTRA~SHIELD WB PRIMER PART B:

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

- For calcium carbonate:
The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

ALTRA~SHIELD WB PRIMER PART B:

TOLUENE:

- For toluene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.
High concentrations of toluene in the air produce depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

- Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.
The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:
OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm
Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted

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Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 6 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

2-PROPOXYETHANOL:

- Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.

Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation.

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

REL TWA: 25 ppm, (skin) [UCAR]

MAK Value: 20 ppm, 86 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

- Type AK Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

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

NOTE:

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

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

continued...

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 18-May-2012
X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469
Version No:1
Page 7 of 12

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Coloured with Characteristic Odour

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
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)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	37	Evaporation Rate	<1
Material		Value	
log Kow		2.1- 3	

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.

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.
- When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, 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. <</>.
- 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.
- Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) penetrates the skin easily and toxic effects via this route may be more likely than by inhalation. Percutaneous uptake rate in the guinea pig was estimated to be 0.25 umole/min/cm².

continued...

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

■ The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

■ Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid are haemolytic agents, causing red blood cell destruction.

On the basis of industrial experience and volunteer short-term exposure humans are shown to be less susceptible than experimental animals to exposure.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

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

Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Pure calcium carbonate does not produce pneumoconiosis probably being eliminated from the lungs slowly by solution.

As mined, unsterilised particulates can carry bacteria into the air passages and lungs, producing infection and bronchitis.

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.

Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma".

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

~OTHER

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.

Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.

Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides

The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class in general as to physical/chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Human exposure to these chemicals is substantially documented. Some typical applications of FND Amides are:

masonry cement additive; curing agent for epoxy resins; closed hydrocarbon systems in oil field production, refineries and chemical plants; and slip and antiblocking additives for polymers.

The safety of the FND Amides to humans is recognised by the U.S.

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.

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.

Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter.

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 9 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Slight foetotoxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats.

At least one researcher has stated that the reproductive effects were less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.

CARCINOGEN

2- Butoxyethanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

REPROTOXIN

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

SKIN

ethylene glycol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin
monobutyl ether	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin
toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toluene 48 hr EC50 (15.5) mg/L Daggerblade grass shrimp Crustacea Source: Experimental

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
calcium carbonate	No Data Available	No Data Available		
fatty acid amides/ bisphenol A condensates	No Data Available	No Data Available		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
2- propoxyethanol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
polypropylene glycol bis(2-aminopropyl ether)	No Data Available	No Data Available		
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

• If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

• Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

• Reduction.

• DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

• It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

• In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

• Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

continued...

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 10 of 12

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA Approval number

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

HSR No.	HSR Name
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002535	Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002598	Leather and Textile products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
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

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

continued...

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 11 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 2: Additional List of Colouring Agents Allowed for Use in Cosmetic Products", "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"

fatty acid amides/ bisphenol A condensates (CAS: 106906-26-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - 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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

2-propoxyethanol (CAS: 2807-30-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

polypropylene glycol bis(2-aminopropyl ether) (CAS: 9046-10-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "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", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom"

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"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", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B (CW: 9-35469)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at

continued...

Altra~Shield WB Primer Part B

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 18-May-2012

X9477SP

ALTEX COATINGS 9-35469

Version No:1

Page 12 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3

■ 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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