

Thermolag 3002SP Part A

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 15-Dec-2010
X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH
ALTEX COATINGS 9-00572
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Thermolag 3002SP Part A

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS MIXTURE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Fireproofing coating

CONTACTS

ALTEX COATINGS LIMITED
91-111 Oropi Road, Tauranga, New Zealand, 3112 - +64 7 5411221, Fax +64 7 5411310
RESENE PAINTS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED; T/A ALTEX COATINGS
7 Production Avenue, Molendinar, QLD 4214, Australia - +61 7 32870222, Fax +61 7 32870226

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Flammable Liquid Category 4

Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

STOT - RE Category 2

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria
3.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B, 6.6B, 6.8A, 6.9B, 9.1D.

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H227	Combustible Liquid
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
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.

Response

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
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.
P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
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	< 40
microcrystalline silica		< 20
Titanium dioxide		< 10
n- butyl glycidyl ether	2426-08-6	< 5
aluminosilicate fibres	1302-76-7	< 0.3

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

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

SKIN

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

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

continued...

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

+43cw1

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

- May form explosive peroxides on standing or following concentration by distillation.
- Review of stocks and testing for peroxide content by given tested procedures at 3-monthly intervals is recommended, together with safe disposal of peroxidic samples.

[Peroxide-containing residues can often be rendered innocuous by pouring into an excess of sodium carbonate solution].

- 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

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
- may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
- react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide.

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n- butyl glycidyl ether (n- Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE))	25	133						Sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminosilicate fibres (Particulates not otherwise classified)		10mg/m3						

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin:

CAS:25068- 38- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

- Type A 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
- DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

coloured viscous liquid

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)		Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	90	pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.56
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)		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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

SKIN

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

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure. 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. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies 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 is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

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

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

Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man.<</>.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
n- butyl glycidyl ether	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
aluminosilicate fibres	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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

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

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:

- 3Z

Land Transport UNDG:

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

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 9 UN/ID Number: 3082
Packing Group: III Special provisions: A97
Cargo Only

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Maximum Qty/Pack:	964	Packing Instructions:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Packing Instructions:	450 L
Maximum Qty/Pack:	964	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Packing Instructions:	30 kg G
Maximum Qty/Pack:	Y964		

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.		

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
HSR002490	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Corrosive, Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002525	Cleaning Products (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002554	Dental Products (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002546	Corrosion Inhibitors (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002561	Embalming Products (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002581	Fuel Additives (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002597	Leather and Textile Products (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002617	N.O.S. (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002635	Photographic Chemicals (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002640	Polymers (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002649	Solvents (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
HSR002657	Surface Coatings and Colourants
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002602	Lubricants (Combustible) 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)"

n-butyl glycidyl ether (CAS: 2426-08-6) 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)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

aluminosilicate fibres (CAS: 1302-76-7,142844-00-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

No data for Thermolag 3002SP Part A (CW: 9-00572)

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

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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
aluminosilicate fibres	1302-76-7, 142844-00-6

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

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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Issue Date: 15-Dec-2010

Print Date: 30-Dec-2011

Thermolag 3002 Part B

ALTEX COATINGS Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 15-Dec-2010
X9477SP

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

ALTEX COATINGS 9-00574
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Thermolag 3002 Part B

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS MIXTURE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
Part B of a two pack fireproofing coating

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity Category 4
Metal Corrosion Category 1
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
STOT - RE Category 2

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD
DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria
6.1D, 6.5B, 6.9B, 8.1A, 8.2C, 8.3A, 9.3C.

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P234	Keep only in original container.
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.

Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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.
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.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Storage	
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container or with a resistant inner liner.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	< 10
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	< 10
aliphatic polyamine		< 10
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	<10
1, 2- cyclohexanediamine	694-83-7	<10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

EYE

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

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).

continued...

Thermolag 3002 Part B

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- Management is essentially supportive.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
- When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., aldehydes, silicon dioxide (SiO₂).

WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

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

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <>/>.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Benzyl alcohol:
 - may froth in contact with water
 - slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde
 - is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates
 - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures.

Silicas:

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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)	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica-Crystalline Quartz)		0.2	Respirable dust					Confirmed Carcinogen

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- benzyl alcohol: CAS:100- 51- 6
- 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol: CAS:90- 72- 2
- 1, 2- cyclohexanediamine: CAS:694- 83- 7 CAS:20439- 47- 8 CAS:21436- 03- 3

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

coloured viscous liquid

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Corrosive.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)		Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)		Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)		pH (1% solution)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)		pH (as supplied)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.47
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	
Volatile Component (%vol)		Evaporation Rate	

continued...

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Material log Kow	Value 1.1
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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE

- The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

SKIN

- The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
- Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial 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.
- Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours.
- 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".
- Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect respiration (paralysis of the respiratory center, respiratory depression, gasping respirations), cardiovascular system (hypotension).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

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.

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Allergic reactions to benzoic acid have been reported. Of 100 patients with asthma undergoing provocation tests with benzoic acid, 47 showed positive reactions.

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

Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.

Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute ingestion.

Animal studies have shown this compound to cause lung, liver, kidney and CNS disorders.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.

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".

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.

CARCINOGEN

Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents
Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

Group

1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
silica crystalline - quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available		
2, 4, 6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW
1, 2- cyclohexanediamine	HIGH	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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
- Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed 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).

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2X

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3066	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name:	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	UN/ID Number:	3066
Packing Group:	III	Special provisions:	A3
		Cargo Only	
		Packing Instructions:	60 L
Maximum Qty/Pack:	856	Passenger and Cargo	
Passenger and Cargo		Packing Instructions:	5 L
Maximum Qty/Pack:	852	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Packing Instructions:	1 L
Maximum Qty/Pack:	Y841		
Shipping name:	PAINT		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3066	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	163 223
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping name:	PAINT		

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSR002491	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002514	Aerosols (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002630	Organic Peroxides, Corrosive Group Standard 2006
HSR002526	Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002542	Construction Products (Corrosive [8.2C]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002547	Corrosion Inhibitors (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002555	Dental Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002562	Embalming Products (Corrosive [8.2C]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002569	Fertilisers (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002575	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Corrosive [8.2C]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002582	Fuel Additives (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002618	N.O.S. (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR002636	Photographic Chemicals (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002609	Metal Industry Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

benzyl alcohol (CAS: 100-51-6) 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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Restricted", "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)"

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

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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)"

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

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

1,2-cyclohexanediamine (CAS: 694-83-7,20439-47-8,21436-03-3) 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)"

aluminosilicate fibres (CAS: 1302-76-7,142844-00-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

No data for Thermolag 3002 Part B (CW: 9-00574)

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

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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
1, 2- cyclohexanediamine	694- 83- 7	R43

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS						
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7,	122304-48-7,	122304-49-8,	12425-26-2,	1317-79-9,	70594-95-5,	87347-84-0
1,2-cyclohexanediamine	694-83-7,	20439-47-8,	21436-03-3				

■ 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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Issue Date: 15-Dec-2010
Print Date: 30-Dec-2011