

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 3.4
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 15/09/2020
Print Date: 15/09/2020
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | single pack industrial coating |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Resene Paints (Australia) Limited |
| Address | 64 Link Drive Queensland 4207 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 7 55126600 |
| Fax | +64 7 541 1310 |
| Website | www.resene.com.au |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 131126 | +61 2 9186 1132 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 1800 951 288 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|--|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |

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| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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|-------------|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P321 | Specific treatment (see advice on this label). |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| 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. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 1330-20-7 | 1-10 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 64742-82-1. | 10-20 | <u>naphtha_petroleum_hydrodesulfurised heavy</u> |
| 64742-95-6 | 1-10 | <u>naphtha_petroleum_light aromatic solvent</u> |
| 96-29-7 | <=0.5 | <u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u> |
| 41556-26-7 | <=1 | <u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u> |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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|--------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
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| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth all lines and equipment. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used |
| Storage incompatibility | |

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X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | xylene | Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) | 80 ppm / 350 mg/m3 | 655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | White spirits | 790 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) | 350 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6) | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6) | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1 | 1,100 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6) | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
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| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500** mg/m3 |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6) | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime) | 30 ppm | 56 ppm | 250 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| xylene | 900 ppm | Not Available |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | 20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 ppm / 1,000 ppm | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Not Available | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.


Continued...

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| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | D | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal protection |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

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

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel

| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | viscous coloured liquid | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.19 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 298 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 504.202 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 156 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 39 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | 0.4 BuAC = 1 | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 6.7 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 0.7 | Volatile Component (%vol) | 40 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 0.3 | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 4.4 | VOC g/L | 390 |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.</p> |

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| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Chronic | There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 566 927 595">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="927 566 1485 595">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 595 927 633">Not Available</td> <td data-bbox="927 595 1485 633">Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xylene | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 678 927 707">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="927 678 1485 707">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 707 927 745">Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="927 707 1485 745">Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 745 927 784">Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="927 745 1485 784">Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 784 927 822">Oral (mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="927 784 1485 822">Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 822 927 860">Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="927 822 1485 860">Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 860 927 898">Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="927 860 1485 898">Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 898 927 936"></td> <td data-bbox="927 898 1485 936">Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE | Oral (mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild | Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate | | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | | |
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| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 976 823 1005">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="823 976 1485 1005">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1005 823 1043">Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="823 1005 1485 1043">Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1043 823 1081">Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="823 1043 1485 1081">Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1081 823 1120">Oral (rat) LD50: >5570 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="823 1081 1485 1120">Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1120 823 1158">Oral (rat) LD50: >6000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="823 1120 1485 1158"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | Oral (rat) LD50: >5570 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | Oral (rat) LD50: >6000 mg/kg ^[1] | | | | | | | |
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| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 1200 927 1229">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="927 1200 1485 1229">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1229 927 1267">Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h*^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1229 1485 1267">Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1267 927 1305">Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1267 1485 1305">Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1305 927 1344">Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1305 1485 1344"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1344 927 1382">Oral (rat) LD50: >5570 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1344 1485 1382"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1382 927 1420">Oral (rat) LD50: >7000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1382 1485 1420"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1420 927 1458">Oral (rat) LD50: 14063 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1420 1485 1458"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1458 927 1496">Oral (rat) LD50: 6620 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="927 1458 1485 1496"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h* ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | | Oral (rat) LD50: >5570 mg/kg ^[1] | | Oral (rat) LD50: >7000 mg/kg ^[1] | | Oral (rat) LD50: 14063 mg/kg ^[1] | | Oral (rat) LD50: 6620 mg/kg ^[1] | |
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| methyl ethyl ketoxime | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 1536 983 1565">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="983 1536 1485 1565">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1565 983 1603">Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h**^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="983 1565 1485 1603">Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1603 983 1641">Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="983 1603 1485 1641"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h** ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE | Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg ^[2] | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h** ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg ^[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 1693 1134 1722">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="1134 1693 1485 1722">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 1722 1134 1760">Oral (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td data-bbox="1134 1722 1485 1760">Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Oral (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XYLENE | Reproductive effector in rats 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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</p> | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p> <p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.</p> <p>Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.</p> <p>Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may be seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother.</p> <p>* [Devoe] .</p> |
| <p>METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME</p> | <p>For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. MEKO does not seem to cause mutations. Repeated exposure appeared to cause effects on the nose, spleen, liver, kidney and blood. Animal testing suggests that MEKO did not cause reproductive or developmental effects below 10mg/kg body weight/day.</p> <p>Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck</p> |
| <p>Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME & BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL- 4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE</p> | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> |
| <p>Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY</p> | <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> |
| <p>Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</p> | <p>For trimethylbenzenes:</p> <p>Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue and drowsiness. In humans, liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and inhalation of the vapour causes chemical pneumonitis. Direct skin contact causes dilation of blood vessels, redness and irritation.</p> <p>Nervous system toxicity: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene depresses the central nervous system. Exposure to solvent mixtures in the workplace containing the chemical causes headache, fatigue, nervousness and drowsiness.</p> <p>Subacute/chronic toxicity: Long-term exposure to solvents containing 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may cause nervousness, tension and inflammation of the bronchi. Painters that worked for several years with a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 30% 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene showed nervousness, tension and anxiety, asthmatic bronchitis, anaemia and changes in blood clotting; blood effects may have been due to trace amounts of benzene. Animal testing showed that inhaling trimethylbenzene may alter blood counts, with reduction in lymphocytes and an increase in neutrophils.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Animal testing does not show that the C9 fraction causes mutations or chromosomal aberrations.</p> <p>Developmental / reproductive toxicity: Animal testing showed that the C9 fraction of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene caused reproductive toxicity.</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✔ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✔ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✔ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✔ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✔ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✔ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel

| xylene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.8mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.2mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |

| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =13mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEL | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.1mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEL | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.1mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 18mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.7mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEL | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.2mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 192 | Crustacea | =5mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.14mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.277mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 720 | Fish | 0.02mg/L | 2 | |

| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 3.2mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEL | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.1mg/L | 2 |

| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | ca.201mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.6.09mg/L | 2 |
| | EC20 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.55mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.1.02mg/L | 2 |

| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | =0.34mg/L | 1 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

Continued...

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel

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

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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW (BCF = 5.8) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW (KOC = 130.8) |



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel

Land transport (ADG)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 163 223 367 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 A72 A192 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-E |
| | Special provisions | 163 223 367 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Altex Regatta Gloss Enamel

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AIIC | Yes |
| Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (xylene; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; methyl ethyl ketoxime; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate) |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (xylene; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; methyl ethyl ketoxime; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 15/09/2020 |
| Initial Date | 23/11/2017 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 2.4.1.1.1 | 15/09/2020 | Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier Information, Use |

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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