

Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 4.5
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 12/06/2023
Print Date: 12/06/2023
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer
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 sealer for intumescent coatings
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	Altex Coatings Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	91-111 Oropi Road, Tauranga 3112 Tauranga (select) New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 7 541 1221
Fax	+61 7 55126697	Not Available
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.altexcoatings.com
Email	Not Available	neil.debenham@altexcoatings.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	0800 700112	+61 3 9573 3188

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 Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

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H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary Phrases

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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/doctor/physician/first aider/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.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-82-1.	1-10	<u>naphtha petroleum heavy hydrodesulfurised</u>
64742-95-6	1-10	<u>naphtha petroleum light aromatic solvent</u>
85535-85-9	1-10	<u>C14-17 alkanes chlorinated- chlorinated paraffin 52..58%</u>
96-29-7	<=0.5	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
64742-95-6.	1-10	<u>naphtha petroleum light aromatic solvent</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Continued...

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Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	
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 monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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

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. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.</p> <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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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

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	



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

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	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	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
methyl ethyl ketoxime	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.</p> <p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) 	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
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment																			
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 																		

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	<p>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]</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
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. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

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:

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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

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

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NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ 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

* 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	grey viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.52
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	340
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	526.316
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	153	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	36	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.5 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)	29
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	446.27

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

Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer

Inhaled	<p>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.</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>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> <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>
Ingestion	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</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>
Skin Contact	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</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>
Eye	<p>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).</p>
Chronic	<p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3125 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >12.043 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2000-4000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/L4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	

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

Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure, aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body. Selective partitioning of the aromatic hydrocarbons into the non-adipose tissues is unlikely. No data is available
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Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer

regarding distribution following dermal absorption. However, distribution following this route of exposure is likely to resemble the pattern occurring with inhalation exposure.

Aromatics hydrocarbons may undergo several different Phase I dealkylation, hydroxylation and oxidation reactions which may or may not be followed by Phase II conjugation to glycine, sulfation or glucuronidation. However, the major predominant biotransformation pathway is typical of that of the alkylbenzenes and consists of: (1) oxidation of one of the alkyl groups to an alcohol moiety; (2) oxidation of the hydroxyl group to a carboxylic acid; (3) the carboxylic acid is then conjugated with glycine to form a hippuric acid. The minor metabolites can be expected to consist of a complex mixture of isomeric triphenols, the sulfate and glucuronide conjugates of dimethylbenzyl alcohols, dimethylbenzoic acids and dimethylhippuric acids. Consistent with the low propensity for bioaccumulation of aromatic hydrocarbons, these substances are likely to be significant inducers of their own metabolism.

The predominant route of excretion of aromatic hydrocarbons following inhalation exposure involves either exhalation of the unmetabolized parent compound, or urinary excretion of its metabolites. When oral administration occurs, there is little exhalation of unmetabolized these hydrocarbons, presumably due to the first pass effect in the liver. Under these circumstances, urinary excretion of metabolites is the dominant route of excretion.

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 Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1	

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2	

methyl ethyl ketoxime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1	

Continued...

Altex Pro~Seal Intumescent Sealer

	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
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	<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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number or ID 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
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	163 223 367
	Limited quantity	5 L

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263	
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
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	Not Applicable	
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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

Continued...

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Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%; methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
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 - FBEPH	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/06/2023
Initial Date	03/11/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.5	12/06/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

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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

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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