

# Altex Flattening Paste

## Altex Coatings Ltd

Version No: 5.8  
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 11/06/2023  
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Altex Flattening Paste   |
| 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 | Universal Flattening Agent |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Altex Coatings Ltd   |
| Address                 | 91-111 Oropi Road, Tauranga 3112 Tauranga New Zealand            |
| Telephone               | +64 7 541 1221   |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.altexcoatings.com">www.altexcoatings.com</a> |
| Email                   | neil.debenham@altexcoatings.co.nz                                |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                         |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | NZ POISONS (24hr 7days) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0800 764766             | +64 800 700 112                     |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

#### Label elements

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

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour.                     |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled.                                     |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                          |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
|------|--|

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|      |   |
|------|---|
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed.  |
| P271 | Use only a well-ventilated area.  |
| 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.   |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.   |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.   |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.  |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                   |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P370+P378      | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.  |
| 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.  |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| 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. |
|-----------|--|

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 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       | <u>xylylene</u>        |
| 123-86-4   | 70-80     | <u>n-butyl acetate</u> |
| <b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>                                      |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>   |

### 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.

Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

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

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

#### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>  |

### 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

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

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

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|--|

Continued...

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|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use plastic buckets.</b></li> <li>▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.</li> <li>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>       |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.</li> <li>▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.</li> <li>▶ Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.</li> <li>▶ Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.</li> <li>▶ Esters may be incompatible with aliphatic amines and nitrates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> </ul> |



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         |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | xylene          | Dimethylbenzene | 50 ppm / 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | Not Available                   | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | n-butyl acetate | n-Butyl acetate | 150 ppm / 713 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <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.</p> <p>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> |
|---|--|

Continued...

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|  |   |                                  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
|  | Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:                       |
|  | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).  | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(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<br>(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<br>(200-500 f/min.)    |
| Within each range the appropriate value depends on:  |   |                                  |
|  | 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 |
| <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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> |   |                                  |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment  |    |                                  |
| Eye and face protection  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> </ul>   |                                  |
| Skin protection  | See Hand protection below   |                                  |
| Hands/feet protection  | <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>   |                                  |
| Body protection  | See Other protection below  |                                  |
| Other protection   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ 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 an 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.</li> </ul> |                                  |

### 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:

### Respiratory protection

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

| Required Minimum | Half-Face | Full-Face | Powered Air |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

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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   |
| NITRILE+PVC       | C   |
| PE                | C   |
| PE/EVAL/PE        | C   |
| PVA               | C   |
| PVC               | C   |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC      | C   |
| TEFLON            | C   |
| VITON             | C   |
| VITON/BUTYL       | 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.

| Protection Factor | Respirator        | Respirator | Respirator     |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| up to 10 x ES     | A P1<br>Air-line* | -          | A PAPR-P1<br>- |
| up to 50 x ES     | Air-line**        | A P2       | A PAPR-P2      |
| up to 100 x ES    | -                 | A P3       | -              |
|                   |                   | Air-line*  | -              |
| 100+ x ES         | -                 | Air-line** | A PAPR-P3      |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

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

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |               |
|---|--|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | White Colour with Characteristic Odour |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Free-flowing Paste                     | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.07          |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available                          | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available                          | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | 420           |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available                          | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available                          | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | 1644.86       |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | 126                                    | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Available |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 22                                     | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | 1.0 BuAC = 1                           | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.                      | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 7.6                                    | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 1.2                                    | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | 71            |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | 1.2                                    | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Immiscible                             | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | 4.0                                    | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | 759.38        |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b> | See section 7 |
|-------------------|---------------|

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

### SECTION 11 Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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>Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.</p>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. The material has <b>NOT</b> 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>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <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>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</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> |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness.</p>  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. 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>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p>                                 |

|                               |                 |                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Altex Flattening Paste</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                               | Not Available   | Not Available     |

|               |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| <b>xylene</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|               | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>          | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant                            |
|               | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>           | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE                            |
|               | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>              | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild                                 |
|               |   | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|               | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate                         |  |
|               | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |  |

|                        |  |   |
|------------------------|--|---|
| <b>n-butyl acetate</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|                        | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                  | Eye ( human): 300 mg * [PPG]                                    |
|                        | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.74 mg/14h <sup>[2]</sup>                 | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE                               |
|                        | Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                    | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate                              |
|                        |  | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|                        |  | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate                              |
|                        | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |   |

**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

|                                      |   |                               |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>                | ✓ | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>        | ✗ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>     | ✗ | <b>Reproductivity</b>         | ✗ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b> | ✓ | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b> | ✗ |

Continued...

## Altex Flattening Paste

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 Flattening Paste | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                        |          | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| xylene | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value    | Source |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
|        | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | 2.6mg/l  | 2      |
|        | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/l  | 2      |
|        | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 1.8mg/l  | 2      |
|        | NOEC(ECx) | 73h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/l | 2      |

| n-butyl acetate | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value     | Source |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
|                 | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | 17-19mg/l | 4      |
|                 | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 246mg/l   | 2      |
|                 | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 32mg/l    | 1      |
|                 | EC50(ECx) | 96h                | Fish                          | 18mg/l    | 2      |

**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

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

**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) |
| n-butyl acetate | LOW                         | LOW                         |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient      | Bioaccumulation    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| xylene          | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (BCF = 14)     |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient      | Mobility          |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 20.86) |

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

#### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility.

Continued...



## Altex Flattening Paste

Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to

- (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or
- (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation.

The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

### SECTION 14 Transport information

#### Labels Required

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |  |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | *3YE  |

#### Land transport (UN)

|                                     |  |                |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>UN number or ID number</b>       | 1263   |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | 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) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class  | 3              |
|                                     | Subsidiary risk  | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions   | 163; 367       |
|                                     | Limited quantity   | 5 L            |

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

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1263  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 3              |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk   | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 3L             |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable  |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | A3 A72 A192    |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions   | 364            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack   | 60 L           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions  | 353            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack  | 5 L            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions   | Y341           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack  | 1 L            |

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

|                                     |  |                |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1263   |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | 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) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class   | 3              |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number   | F-E, S-E       |
|                                     | Special provisions   | 163 367        |
|                                     | Limited Quantities   | 5 L            |

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

Not Applicable

## Altex Flattening Paste

### SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

| HSR Number | Group Standard  |
|------------|---|
| HSR002662  | Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Group Standard 2020 |

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class                | Quantity (Closed Containers)                | Quantity (Open Containers) |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Flammable Liquid Category 2 | 100 L in containers more than 5 L           | 50 L                       |
| Flammable Liquid Category 2 | 250 L in containers up to and including 5 L | 50 L                       |

#### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Class of substance | Quantities     |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable     | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

#### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class                | Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL) | Liquid (L) | Solid (kg) | Maximum quantity per package for each classification |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Flammable Liquid Category 2 |                                      |            |            | 1 L  |

#### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

#### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                             | Status  |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                   | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                  | No (xylene; n-butyl acetate)  |
| 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   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                 | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>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

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 11/06/2023 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 27/10/2017 |

#### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 4.8     | 11/06/2023     | Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Transport Information |

Continued...

## Altex Flattening Paste

### 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  
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  
AIC: 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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