



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ALKYD ENAMEL GLOSS

Infosafe No.: LQ850  
ISSUED Date: 27/07/2017  
Issued by: COATING TECHNOLOGIES LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

ALKYD ENAMEL GLOSS

**Product Code**

51-5001

**Company Name**

COATING TECHNOLOGIES LTD

**Address**

16 Aetna Place Henderson  
Auckland 0612 New Zealand

**Telephone/Fax Number**

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**Emergency phone number**

+64 9 837 0897

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Solvent based enamel coating.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.  
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.1E (Aspiration hazard 1) - Substance that is acutely toxic

6.3B Substance that is mildly irritating to the skin

6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser

6.7B Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen

6.8B Substance that is suspected to be a human reproductive or developmental toxicant

6.9B (Repeated exposure) - Substance that is harmful to human target organs or systems

9.1B Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

9.2C Substance that is harmful in the soil environment

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H423 Harmful to the soil environment.

**Pictogram (s)**

Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Environment

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P391 Collect spillage.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	30-60 %
Titanium	Not disclosed	10-<30 %
Kerosene	Mixture	<20 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	<10 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	<10 %
2-Butanone oxime	96-29-7	<1 %
Cobalt octoate	136-52-7	<1 %
Kerosine, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	<1 %
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

### Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Alcohol resistant foam is preferred. If not available normal foam can be used.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

### Hazchem Code

•3Z

### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Cobalt metal dust and fume, as Co

TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOTES: bio, 6.7B

Oil mist, mineral

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Titanium

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Xylene

TWA: 50 ppm, 217 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

6.7B: Suspected carcinogen.

bio: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

### Biological Limit Values

Name: Xylene

Determinant: methylhippuric acids

Specimen: urine

Value: 1.5 g/g

Sampling time: end of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Liquid
Colour	White/coloured if tinted	Odour	Hydrocarbon
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	1.09	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	Flammability	Combustible
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

## **Hazardous Polymerization**

Not available

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Toxicology Information**

No toxicity data available for this material.

#### **Ingestion**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

#### **Inhalation**

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

#### **Skin**

Causes mild skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### **Eye**

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

#### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### **Skin Sensitisation**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Titanium dioxide, cobalt and cobalt compounds are listed as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Xylene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

#### **STOT-single exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged exposure if swallowed or inhaled.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Ecotoxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harmful to the soil environment.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Not available

### **Mobility**

Not available

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

## Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

#### Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a combustible substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal.

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed.

Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

#### Container Disposal:

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.

Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

#### Road and Rail (New Zealand):

This material is classified as a Class 9 – Miscellaneous Substances

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

- Class 1: Explosives

Class 9 dangerous goods that contain organic matter must not be loaded in the same bulk container or tankwagon with dangerous goods of Division 5.1 unless the Class 9 and Division 5.1 dangerous goods are in separate compartments of a bulk container or tankwagon.

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices. Segregation devices may be used to segregate Dangerous goods of Class 9 when the nature of those dangerous goods requires them to be segregated from dangerous goods of Class 3, 4, 5, 6 or 8 or from food items.

#### Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 9

UN No: 3082

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy) (MARINE POLLUTANT)

Packing Group: III

EMS: F-A, S-F

Special Provisions: 274 335 969

#### Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 9  
UN No: 3082  
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N. O. S. (Contains Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy)  
Packing Group: III  
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 964  
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 964  
Hazard Label: Miscellaneous  
Special Provisions: A97, A158, A197

**U.N. Number**

3082

**UN proper shipping name**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Contains Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy)

**Transport hazard class(es)**

9

**Packing Group**

III

**Hazchem Code**

•3Z

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IERG Number**

47

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

Yes

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.  
Group Standard: Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

**HSNO Approval Number**

HSR002679

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Created: July 2017

**References**

Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.  
Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.  
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).  
Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.  
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

## END OF SDS

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