



MIROTONE

Leading the way in coating systems since 1938

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011

XC9477SC

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5089-34

Version No:3

CD 2011/3 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MIROTHANE PU 5650 Satin or Gloss: Deep or Tintable White Base

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

A two-pack polyurethane furniture finish.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mirotone (NZ) Limited

Address:

32 Cryers Road

East Tamaki, Manukau 2163

P.O. Box 58149, Botany, Manukau 2013,

Telephone: 0800 FINISH (0800 34 64 74)

Telephone: 09 272 2562

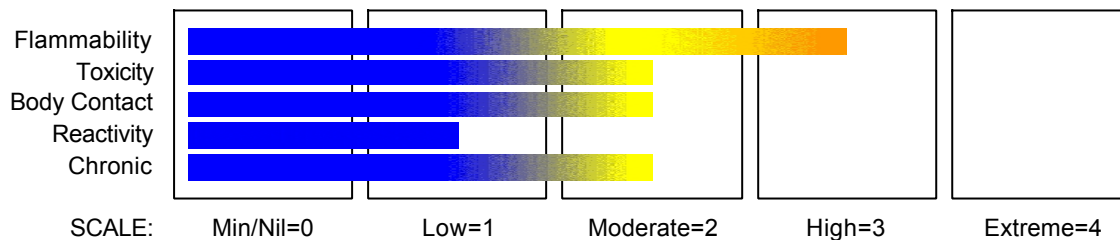
Emergency Tel: **111 In Case of Fire or Spill**

Emergency Tel: **0800 POISON (0800 764 766)**

Fax: 0800 34 64 34

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Flammable Liquid Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

STOT - RE Category 2

continued...

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34
Version No:3
CD 2011/3 Page 2 of 10
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STOT - SE Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria
3.1B, 6.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B, 6.8B, 6.9, 6.9B

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34
Version No:3
CD 2011/3 Page 3 of 10
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
resin		10-30
toluene	108-88-3	10-30
hydrocarbons		1-9
alkyl esters		1-9
alkyl ketones		1-9
pigments including		30-60
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-30
ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

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

SKIN

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

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ <50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34
Version No:3
CD 2011/3 Page 4 of 10

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34

Version No:3

CD 2011/3 Page 5 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- 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.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene (Toluene)	50	188						skin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide)		10						(a)

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other

continued...

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34
Version No:3
CD 2011/3 Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White highly flammable liquid with an aromatic odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	80 (initial)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 3 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	4.4 @25C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	11.4	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.48
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Material	Value
TOLUENE: log Kow	2.1- 3

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011

XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34

Version No:3

CD 2011/3 Page 7 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

■ The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.

Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

■ Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.

Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

■ Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling of the epidermis.

■ Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability.

Systemic intoxication, resulting from contact with the light aromatics, is unlikely due to the slow rate of permeation.

INHALED

■ Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Chronic toluene habituation occurs following intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or from occupational exposure. Ataxia, incoordination and tremors of the hands and feet (as a consequence of diffuse cerebral atrophy), headache, abnormal speech, transient memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, frank blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye-movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia have all been associated with chronic abuse.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34
Version No:3
CD 2011/3 Page 8 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGEN

Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Titanium dioxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

REPROTOXIN

toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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SKIN

toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toluene 96 hr LC50 (8.11) mg/L Coho salmon,silver salmon Fish Source: Experimental

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
MIROTHANE PU 5650	No Data Available	No Data Available		
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
titanium dioxide	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Incinerate residue at an approved site.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.*

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

continued...

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011

XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34

Version No:3

CD 2011/3 Page 9 of 10

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	UN/ID Number:	1263
Packing Group:	II	Special provisions:	A3
		Cargo Only	
		Packing Instructions:	364
Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L	Passenger and Cargo	
Passenger and Cargo		Packing Instructions:	Y341
Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Packing Instructions:	353
Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L		
Shipping name:PAINT			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	163
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name:	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer bas		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA Approval number

This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, (see table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.

HSR No.	HSR Name
HSR002495	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002528	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002548	Corrosion Inhibitors (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002556	Dental Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002576	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002583	Fuel Additives (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002599	Leather and Textile Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002611	Metal Industry Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002621	N.O.S. (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002637	Photographic Chemicals (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002641	Polymers (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002603	Lubricants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

continued...

MIROTHANE PU 5650

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Mar-2011
XC9477SC

CHEMWATCH 5089-34

Version No:3

CD 2011/3 Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7,1317-70-0,1317-80-2,12188-41-9,1309-63-3,100292-32-8,101239-53-6,116788-85-3,12000-59-8,12701-76-7,12767-65-6,12789-63-8,1344-29-2,185323-71-1,185828-91-5,188357-76-8,188357-79-1,195740-11-5,221548-98-7,224963-00-2,246178-32-5,252962-41-7,37230-92-5,37230-94-7,37230-95-8,37230-96-9,39320-58-6,39360-64-0,39379-02-7,416845-43-7,494848-07-6,494848-23-6,494851-77-3,494851-98-8,55068-84-3,55068-85-4,552316-51-5,62338-64-1,767341-00-4,97929-50-5,98084-96-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

silica amorphous (CAS: 7631-86-9,112945-52-5,67762-90-7,68611-44-9,68909-20-6,112926-00-8,61790-53-2,60676-86-0,91053-39-3,69012-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

No data for MIROTHANE PU 5650 (CW: 5089-34)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-search.aspx

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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