

GRANOSITE GRANOIMPACT MCR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 7-Nov-2008
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 19695
Version No:6
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GRANOSITE GRANOIMPACT MCR

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 860101, 860102, 860103", "860104, 860109"

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Granosite

Address:

4 Steel Street

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

Emergency Tel: +61 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes

R40(3)

R52

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36

S401

Safety Phrases

Wear suitable protective clothing.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

S13

S46

Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic copolymer latex	Not avail.	30-60
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-30
filler as		10-30
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	
white spirit	8052-41-3.	1-5
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	1-5
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	1-5
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	9016-45-9	<1
preservatives/fungicides		<0.2
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<1
additives		1-5
water	7732-18-5	1-9
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.
- 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

- Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
- Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- Monitoring the urinary excretion of the alkoxyacetic acid metabolites may be a useful indication of exposure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790		
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol)	20	96.9	50	242
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- diethylene glycol monobutyl ether:
- nonylphenol, ethoxylated:
- water:

CAS:112- 34- 5
CAS:9016- 45- 9 CAS:26027- 38- 3
CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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].

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity,

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous acrylic monomers; the amounts remaining in compounded mixtures represents a very low order of magnitude however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.

Coloured non-combustible, thick paste with an ammoniacal odour; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): 50- 58
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.2- 1.5
pH (as supplied): 10
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

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 the epidermis.
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

ACRYLIC COPOLYMER LATEX:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *
Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *

IRRITATION
Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)- Mild *

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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 epidermis.

For titanium dioxide:

Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals.

* IUCLID

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.

No evidence of mutagenic or

teratogenic effects.

WHITE SPIRIT:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TClO: 600 mg/m³/8h

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (human) TClO: 195 ppm/8h * [Union

Carbide]

Inhalation (rat- male) LC50: 486 ppm *

Inhalation (rat- female) LC50: 450 ppm *

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals

exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h Moderate

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2830 ul/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 15 mg/3D Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TClO: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

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conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			
white spirit	IARC:3			
ethylene glycol	IARC:3			
monobutyl ether				

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: white spirit Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: ethylene glycol monobutyl ether Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
 - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Granosite GranoImpact MCR (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-80-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- titanium dioxide (CAS: 1309-63-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- titanium dioxide (CAS: 62338-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
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 of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- calcium carbonate (CAS: 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed
- by IMO
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action
- white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 112-34-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- nonylphenol, ethoxylated (CAS: 9016-45-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern
- nonylphenol, ethoxylated (CAS: 26027-38-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

ammonium hydroxide (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
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 of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for acrylic copolymer latex as CAS: Not avail.

No data available for titanium dioxide as CAS: 12188-41-9, CAS: 100292-32-8, CAS: 101239-53-6, CAS: 116788-85-3, CAS: 12000-59-8, CAS: 12701-76-7, CAS: 12767-65-6, CAS: 12789-63-8, CAS: 1344-29-2, CAS: 185323-71-1, CAS: 185828-91-5, CAS: 188357-76-8, CAS: 188357-79-1, CAS: 195740-11-5, CAS: 221548-98-7, CAS: 224963-00-2, CAS: 246178-32-5, CAS: 252962-41-7, CAS: 37230-92-5, CAS: 37230-94-7, CAS: 37230-95-8, CAS: 37230-96-9, CAS: 39320-58-6, CAS: 39360-64-0, CAS: 39379-02-7, CAS: 416845-43-7, CAS: 494848-07-6, CAS: 494848-23-6, CAS: 494851-77-3, CAS: 494851-98-8, CAS: 55068-84-3, CAS: 55068-85-4, CAS: 552316-51-5, CAS: 767341-00-4, CAS: 97929-50-5, CAS: 98084-96-9.

No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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
calcium carbonate	471- 34- 1, 13397- 26- 7, 15634- 14- 7, 1317- 65- 3
white spirit	8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	9016- 45- 9, 26027- 38- 3

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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Issue Date: 7-Nov-2008

Print Date: 7-Nov-2008