Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **1.1** Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations Issue Date: **26/09/2019** Print Date: **26/09/2019** L.GHS.NZL.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	RESENE KAREN WALKER SOFT WAX- VINTAGE	
Synonyms	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 (ir paint thinning or reducing compound)		
Other means of identification	Other means of identification Not Available	

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

## Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd	
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand	
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500	
Fax	+64 4 5773327	
Website	Website www.resene.co.nz	
Email	Email advice@resene.co.nz	

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3B, 6.9B (narcotic effects), 9.1C

#### Label elements



SIGNAL WORD WARNING

#### Hazard statement(s)

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H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H305	May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P240	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	P273 Avoid release to the environment.	
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.		

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.	
P370+P378	n case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: 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	+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	40-80	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

Foam.

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

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with oxidising agents

## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. 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 authority.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.</li> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## 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)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	100 ppm / 525 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Rubber solvent (Naphtha)	400 ppm / 1600 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha, petroleum,	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	350	1,800	40,000
hydrodesulfurised heavy		mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1		1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum,	Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heaevy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6)	1,200	6,700	40,000
hydrodesulfurised heavy		mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavyStoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)			300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised	d IDLH		
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 ppm / 1,000 ppm	Not Avai	ilable		

#### MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls.

#### **Respiratory protection**

#### Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor up to 10 x ES	Half-Face Respirator A-AUS / Class 1	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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

Appearance	This product is a mixture				
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.81-0.85		
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available		
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available		
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available		
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available		
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	140-200	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available		
Flash point (°C)	40-50	Taste	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available		
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available		
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available		
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	66		
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available		
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available		
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	547		

#### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.	S.					
Inhaled	High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination						
Ingestion	Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.						
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition						
Eye	characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with v	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.					
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. 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.						
	TOXICITY	IDE	RITATION				
RESENE KAREN WALKER SOFT WAX- VINTAGE	Not Available		Available				
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	N				
naphtha, petroleum,	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adve	erse effect obse	erved (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>			
hydrodesulfurised heavy	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: advers	e effect observe	ed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>			
		Skin: no adv	erse effect obse	erved (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>			
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substar     data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of c		alue obtained fi	rom manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified			
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literatu	ure search.					
HEAVY							
RESENE KAREN WALKER SOFT WAX- VINTAGE & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY	SOFT WAX- VINTAGE & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30.						
Acute Toxicity	×	Card	cinogenicity	×			
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Rep	productivity	×			
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Singl	e Exposure	*			
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	X STOT - Repeated Exposure X					
Mutagenicity	X Aspiration Hazard						
Mutagenicity	×	Legend:	🗙 – Data eithe	r not available or does not fill the criteria for classification able to make classification			

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

RESENE KAREN WALKER	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
SOFT WAX- VINTAGE	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. I (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data	
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Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
Bioaccumulative potential		

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility in soil	
Mobility in soil	Mobility

#### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

# Waste treatment methods Product / Packaging disposal Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. D NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

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.

#### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

#### Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263		
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	Ш		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions     163; 223; 367       Limited quantity     5 L		

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

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)

	ICAO/IATA Class	3		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	3L		
Packing group	Ш	11		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A3 A72 A192	
	Cargo Only Packing Ir	nstructions	366	
	Cargo Only Maximum	Qty / Pack	220 L	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo	Packing Instructions	355	
	Passenger and Cargo	Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		10 L	

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class     3       IMDG Subrisk     Not Applicable
Packing group	Ш
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-E , S-ESpecial provisions163 223 367 955Limited Quantities5 L

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

Not Applicable

## 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 2017		
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRO	DESULFURISED HEAVY IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWI	NG REGULATORY LISTS	
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GES	SAMP Hazard Profiles	International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes	
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements		International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk		New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of	
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances		Chemicals	
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO		New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC		New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
Monographs		New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits	
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations		New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft		United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	

#### **Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 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

## **Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	26/09/2019
Initial Date	14/06/2018

#### Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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