AQUALOK WB 8009

Mirotone
Chemwatch: 6632-41
Version No: 5.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>AQUALOK WB 8009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Product Code: 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses
For full details on application and properties consult the technical datasheet AQUALOK WB 8009 is a clear, non flammable, waterbased, single pack adhesive for temperate to warm climates.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name
Mirotone
Address
21 Marigold Street Revesby 2212 NSW Australia
Telephone +61 2 9785 3700
Fax +61 2 9771 3601
Email Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers 1800 039 008 (Aust)
Other emergency telephone numbers +61 3 9573 3112 (International)

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number Alternative Number 1 Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008 +612 9186 1132 Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable
GHS Classification Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD | NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)
Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)
Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention
Not Applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P101</th>
<th>If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P102</td>
<td>Keep out of reach of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P103</td>
<td>Read label before use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precautionary statement(s): Response
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal
Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>&lt;0.02</td>
<td>isothiazolinones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Spec.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
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.

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

Ingestion
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:
- Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
<th>None known.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Advice for firefighters

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

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

### Minor Spills
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### Major Spills
- Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na2S2O5) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO3), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na2SO3) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).
- Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones.
- Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe handling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO NOT</strong> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use in a well-ventilated area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

#### Formaldehyde:
- Is a strong reducing agent
- May polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures
- Will polymerise with active organic material such as phenol
- Reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially at elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid
- Is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesium, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver.
- Acid catalysis can produce impurities: methylal, methyl formate

#### Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde:
- Slowly oxidise in air to produce formic acid
- Attack carbon steel

#### Storage incompatibility
Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are:
- Unstable, both oxidising slowly to form formalic acid and polymerising; in dilute aqueous solutions formaldehyde appears as monomeric hydrate (methylene glycol) - the more concentrated the solution the more polyoxymethylene glycols occur as oligomers and polymers (methanol and amine-containing compounds inhibit polymer formation)
- Readily subject to polymerisation, at room temperature, in the presence of air and moisture, to form paraformaldehyde (8-100 units of formaldehyde), a cyclic trimer, trioxane (CH2O3), may also form
- Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitriles, and strong reducing agents

*The empirical equation may be used to determine the concentration of bis(chloromethyl)ether (BCME) formed by reaction with HCl:

\[
\log(\text{BCME})_{\text{ppb}} = -2.25 + 0.67 \times \log(\text{HCHO})_{\text{ppm}} + 0.77 \times \log(\text{HCl})_{\text{ppm}}
\]

Assume values for formaldehyde, in air, of 1 ppm and for HCl of 5 ppm, resulting BCME concentration, in air, would be 0.02 ppb.

None known

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY LIMITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
### MATERIAL DATA

**CEL TWA:** 0.1 mg/m³; **STEL:** 0.3 mg/m³ total isothiazolinones (Rohm and Haas)

*(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)*

**Exposure controls**

*Appropriate 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.

**Personal protection**

- 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Eye and face protection**

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

**Hands/feet protection**

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

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

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

**Thermal hazards**

Not Available

**Respiratory protection**


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS P2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2 P2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 P2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^: Full-face

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)

**Recommended material(s)**

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: “Forsberg Clothing Performance Index”.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: AQUALOK WB 8009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. *

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as “feel” or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

> **Appearance**
> Milky thixotropic liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.

<p>| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.98-1.08 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>100 (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution(1%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- **Reactivity**
  - See section 7
- **Chemical stability**
  - Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- **Possibility of hazardous reactions**
  - See section 7
- **Conditions to avoid**
  - See section 7
- **Incompatible materials**
  - See section 7
- **Hazardous decomposition products**
  - See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

- **Inhaled**
  - The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- **Ingestion**
  - The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
- **Skin Contact**
  - The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- **Eye**
  - The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.
- **Chronic**
  - There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.
  - The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Data are presented which demonstrate that, in comparison with the chlorinated and dichlorinated compounds which share immunological cross-reactivity, the non-chlorinated isothiazolinones have a lower potential for sensitisation and no documented immunological cross-reaction with the chlorinated isothiazolinones. The risk of sensitization depends on how contact with the product occurs.

AQUALOK WB 8009

**TOXICITY**

- Not Available

**IRRITATION**

- Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

**AQUALOK WB 8009**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke’s oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

**Acute Toxicity**

- Carcinogenicity

**Skin Irritation/Corrosion**

- Reproductivity

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

- STOT - Single Exposure

Continued...
CMR STATUS
Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resin</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isothiazolinones</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The isothiazolinones are very toxic to marine organisms (fish, Daphnia magna and algae). The high water solubility and low log Kow values of several chlorinated and non-chlorinated indicate a low potential for bioaccumulation. Studies of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMI) in bluegill sunfish (Lepomis machrochirus) show BCF values of 102, 114 and 67 at nominal concentrations of 0.02, 0.12 and 0.8 mg/l. The BCF for 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MI) was determined at 2.3 at a nominal concentration of 0.12 mg/l.

Primary biodegradation of MI and CMI occurred with half-lives of less than 24 hours in aerobic and anoxic sediments, and within a period of less than one week the parent compounds were depleted to very low levels that could not be clearly distinguished from analytical artifacts. The ultimate aerobic biodegradability of both MI and CMI attained levels of > 50% within 29 days.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product / Packaging disposal</th>
<th>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➤ Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➤ Reuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➤ Recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➤ Disposal (if all else fails)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Inland waterways transport (ADNR / River Rhine): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Not Applicable

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION
Other information

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

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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