

POWER-FAST PRO PART A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 15-Jul-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POWER-FAST PRO PART A

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(contains epoxy resin)

PRODUCT USE

Compound mortar. Part A of a 2-part epoxy system.

SUPPLIER

Company: Powers Fasteners Australasia Pty Ltd

Address:

Factory 3, 205 Abbots Road

Dandenong South

VIC, 3175

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 8787 5888

Telephone: 1800 677 872 (freecall)

Fax: +61 3 8787 5899

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin epoxide derivatives	25068-38-6	25-50
silica amorphous	7631-86-9	1-40 1-10

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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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 courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Combustion products include, carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set - 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

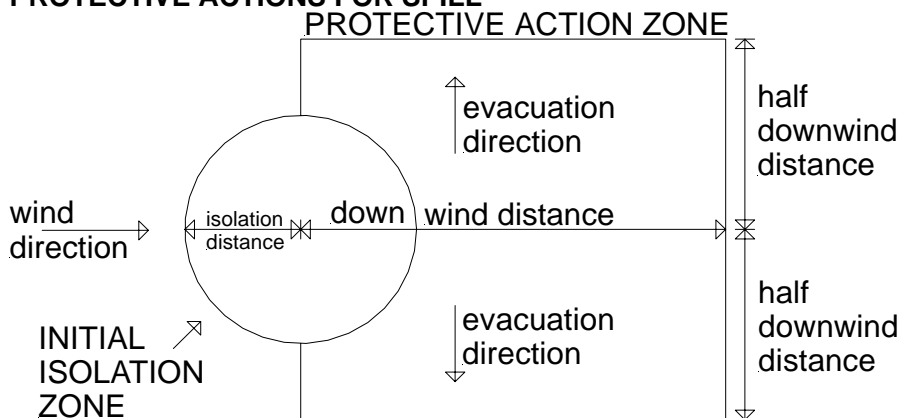
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)
Silica, amorphous		3,000

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	10 metres
IERG Number	47

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
 - SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
 - Guide 171 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
 - IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	500 mg/m ³
epoxide derivatives	500 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	50 mg/m ³
epoxide derivatives	50 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	30 mg/m ³
epoxide derivatives	30 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	10 mg/m ³
epoxide derivatives	10 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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 enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging 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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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
Australian Exposure Standards	Silica - Amorphous, Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust) (g)		2				
Australian Exposure Standards	Silica - Amorphous, Fumed silica (respirable dust)		2				

No data available for bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin as (CAS: 25068-38-6)

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=17 (bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

INGREDIENT DATA

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

IDLH Level: 3000 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.
- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
- DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use. 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 protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

- Overalls.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Paste with a slight odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): >200

State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): >200

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.55

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >150

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): 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.
-

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

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

SKIN

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13600 mg/kg

for RTECS No: SL 6475000:

(liquid grade)

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 15600 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria

Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h *

Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *

Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *

* [Grace]

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

Aquatic toxicity (Daphnia magna) 24h EC50: >1000 mg/l

Fish toxicity (Brachydanio rerio) 96h LC50: >10,000 mg/l

[Grace]

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Dangerous Goods Class: 9
Subrisk: None
UN/NA Number: 3077
Packing Group: III
Labels Required: miscellaneous
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO Dangerous Goods class: 3077
IMO Packing group: III
IATA Dangerous goods class: 9
Cargo Instructions: 911

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Cargo Max: NO LIMIT
Passenger Instructions: 911
Passenger Max: NO LIMIT
Special Provisions: A97, 274, 909, 944

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australian Poisons Schedule

silica amorphous (CAS: 7631-86-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

silica amorphous (CAS: 112945-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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