

# STRESS COAT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 14-Oct-2005

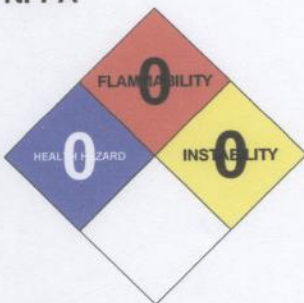
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**  
STRESS COAT

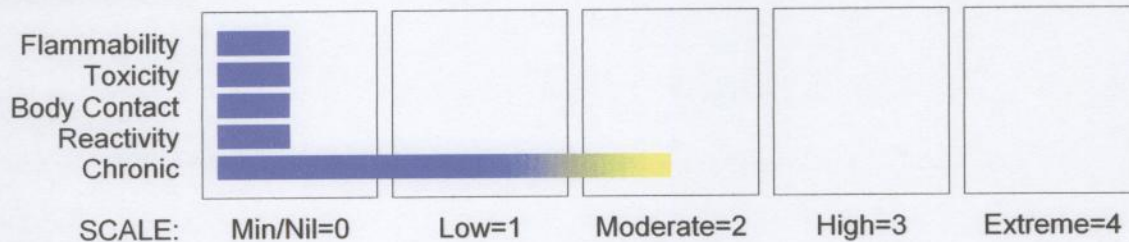
**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**  
**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.**

**NFPA**



**SUPPLIER**  
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### HAZARD RATINGS



**PRODUCT USE**  
For product 85.

**SYNONYMS**  
"Solution ID# 3370"

## Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3	1-10
sodium thiosulfate	7772-98-7	1-10
water	7732-18-5	>80

continued...

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified 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 (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

#### EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

#### SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified 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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

#### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified 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.

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

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

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For exposures involving sulfides and hydrogen sulfide (including gastric acid decomposition products of alkaline sulfides).

- Hydrogen sulfide anion produces its major toxic effect through inhibition of cytochrome oxidases.
- Symptoms include profuse salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Central nervous effects may include giddiness, headache, vertigo, amnesia, confusion and unconsciousness. Tachypnea, palpitation, tachycardia, arrhythmia, sweating, weakness and muscle cramps may also indicate over-exposures.

Treatment involves:

- If respirations are depressed, application of artificial respiration, administration of oxygen (continue after spontaneous breathing is established).
- For severe poisonings administer amyl nitrite and sodium nitrite (as for cyanide poisoning) but omit sodium thiosulfate injection.
- Atropine sulfate (0.6 mg intramuscularly) may contribute symptomatic relief.
- Conjunctivitis may be relieved by installation of 1 drop of olive-oil in each eye and sometimes by 3 drops of epinephrine solution (1:1000) at frequent intervals. Occasionally local anesthetics and hot and cold compresses are necessary to control pain.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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- Antibiotics at first hint of pulmonary infection.  
[Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products].
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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Flash Point (F): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (F): Not Applicable

### 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 Emergency Responders 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 course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>).  
May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
1.NEOPRENE 2.NATURAL RUBBER  
Respirator:  
Particulate

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders 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 labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled 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 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:

sodium thiosulfate	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

sodium thiosulfate	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

sodium thiosulfate	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

sodium thiosulfate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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## 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.
- 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.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

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

### 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 <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Respirable size+		3		6		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Particulates, NOC++		10		20		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and	Respirable size+		3		6		

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Safety Regulations -

#### Contamination Limits

Canada - Saskatchewan  
Occupational Health and

Particulates,  
NOC++

10

20

#### Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits

No data available: Aloes, extract as (CAS: 85507-69-3) / (CAS: 94349-62-9)

No data available: sodium thiosulfate as (CAS: 7772-98-7)

No data available: water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.2E3 (sodium thiosulfate)

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

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

Classification into classes follows:

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	Idem for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	Idem for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	0-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	Idem for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Amoore and Hautala \* have determined that it is only at an OSF value of 26 that 50% of distracted persons can detect the substance at the Exposure Standard value. In the case of alerted persons, an OSF of 26 means that 99% of them can detect the odor at the Exposure Standard value. It is ONLY for substances belonging to Class A and B that there is a reasonable chance of being warned in time, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded. \* Journal Applied Toxicology: Vol 3, 1983, p272

NOTE: The use of the OSF may be inappropriate for mixtures where substances mask the odor of others.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :35.7143 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc (%).

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
Aloes, extract	3.5714	10.0
sodium thiosulfate	3.5714	10.0

### INGREDIENT DATA

ALOES, EXTRACT:

No data for Aloes, extract.

SODIUM THIOSULFATE:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

#### HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

### 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: water, sodium thiosulfate

Protective Material CPI \*

NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C

\* 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.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	-1 P	-
1000	50	-	-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
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)	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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

#### Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 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): Not Available  
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): Not Available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.013  
pH (as supplied): 9.5-9.9  
Vapor 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

### APPEARANCE

Viscous green liquid with a faint characteristic odour; mixes with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Stress Coat

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

### ALOES, EXTRACT:

Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract  
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg Nil reported

### SODIUM THIOSULFATE:

TOXICITY  
Oral (human) TDLo: 300 mg/kg/7d  
[Hach]

IRRITATION  
Nil Reported

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WATER:  
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

sodium thiosulfate (CAS: 7772-98-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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No data available for Aloes, extract as CAS: 85507-69-3, CAS: 94349-62-9.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### LIMITED EVIDENCE

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
\* (limited evidence).

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3, 94349-62-9

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