

# DY-MARK FLAWCHEK STEP 1 PRECLEAN AEROSOL

Hazard Alert Code:  
**MODERATE**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 117311

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DY-MARK FLAWCHEK STEP 1 PRECLEAN AEROSOL

### SYNONYMS

"flawcheck step 1 preclean", "(pressure pack)", "flawcheck (misspelling)"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

» The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Precleaner; one step in a four-part process.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Dy-Mark Pty Ltd

Address:

89 Formation Street

Wacol

QLD, 4076

AUS

Telephone: +61 7 3271 2222

Fax: +61 7 3271 2751

## 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 if swallowed.
- » Irritating to skin.
- » Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- » Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- » Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage\*.
- » Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- » May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract\*.
- » May affect fertility\*.
- » Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

#### SAFETY

- » Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- » Use only in well ventilated areas.
- » Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- » Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- » To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- » Keep container tightly closed.
- » Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- » In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- » If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
- » This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride	75-09-2	>60
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

» Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. Not considered a normal route of entry. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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

### EYE

» If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

### SKIN

» If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

### INHALED

» If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. DO NOT induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- No specific antidote.
- Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

» SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.
- 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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- 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**

»

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

»

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

#### **HAZCHEM**

(1) NOT APPLICABLE TO THE CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS UNDER RID OR ADR

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

## **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

»

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

#### **MAJOR SPILLS**

»

- 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.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- »
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
  - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
  - Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.
  - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
  - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
  - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
  - Avoid splash filling.
  - Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
  - 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.
  - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
  - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
  - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
  - DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
  - DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
  - Avoid physical damage to containers.
  - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
  - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
  - 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

- »
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
  - Aerosol dispenser.
  - Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- »
- Segregate from alcohol, water.
  - Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.
  - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- »
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

## 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>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50	174					
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800					

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

» No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

#### HANDS/FEET

- »
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
  - OTHERWISE:
  - For potentially moderate exposures:
  - Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
  - For potentially heavy exposures:
  - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

**OTHER**

» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

» General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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:	Speed:
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 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 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.

**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****APPEARANCE**

Colourless non flammable liquid; does not mix with water. Highly volatile. Has a penetrating, ether-like odour.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Gas.

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): >60

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.93

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (°C): 40

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.3 approx.

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.

Evaporation Rate: >1 BuAc=1

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

**Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION****CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

»

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

- » Harmful if swallowed.
- » Irritating to skin.
- » Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- » Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage\*.
- » May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract\*.
- » Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

- » Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- » May affect fertility\*.
- » Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- » \* (limited evidence).

» \* (limited evidence).

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

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

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

#### METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 8 hr  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/30 m

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE  
Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate  
Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - Moderate  
Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

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

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

#### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### CARCINOGEN

methylene chloride	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens	Group	2B
methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	3

#### REPROTOXIN

methylene chloride ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction Reduced fertility or sterility

#### SKIN

methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

»

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None

Special provisions: A98 A145 A153  
 Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE  
**Maritime Transport IMDG:**  
 IMDG Class: 2.2 IMDG Subrisk: SP63  
 UN Number: 1950 Packing Group: None  
 EMS Number: F-D,S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 959  
 Limited Quantities: See SP277  
 Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

Dy- Mark Flawchek Step 1 Preclean Aerosol (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

methylene chloride (CAS: 75- 09- 2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking- water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking- water

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476- 85- 7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476- 86- 8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7, 68476-86-8

» 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](http://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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