

Type X Switchpanel

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier Name:	Australian Panel Products PTY LTD, A.B.N. 88 124 715 402
Address:	1088 Pacific Hwy, Somersby, NSW, Australia, 2250
Telephone:	1300 123 120
Facsimile:	1300 123 121
Emergency:	1300 123 120
Product Name:	Type X Switchpanel
Use:	Fibre Reinforced Phenolic Resin for use in Electrical Insulating Areas, such as meter box backs and arc shields.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Non-hazardous substance, non-dangerous goods according to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

Risk:	None under normal operating conditions
Safety:	None under normal operating conditions

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No.	Content
Manufactured as laminate		
Phenol formaldehyde (PF) resin	9003-35-4	30 – 60%
Cellulose fibre	50-00-0	30 – 60%

Following the curing of laminate small amounts of formaldehyde may be released.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed:	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Eye:	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. Generally not applicable.
Skin:	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.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically



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, will burn if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Minor Spills:
- Clean up all spills immediately.
 - Secure load if safe to do so.
 - Bundle/collect recoverable product.
 - Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- Major Spills:
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
 - Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
 - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
 - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
 - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather.
 - Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so.
 - Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling.
 - Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
 - Clean up/sweep up area.
 - Water may be required.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Procedure for Handling
- Avoid generating and breathing dust
 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
 - Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Use good occupational work practices.
 - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.



8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m3	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m3
Australian Exposure Standards	Type X Switchpanel (Formaldehyde [h])	1	1.2	2	2.5

The following materials had no OELs on our records:

Phenol/Formaldehyde resin CAS:9003- 35- 4

Emergency exposure limits

Formaldehyde - Phenol/Formaldehyde Resin:	<p>for formaldehyde: Odour Threshold Value for formaldehyde: 0.98 ppm (recognition) NOTE: Detector tubes for formaldehyde, measuring in excess of 0.2 ppm are available commercially. Formaldehyde vapour exposure: Primary irritation is dependent on duration of exposure and individual susceptibility. The following are typical symptoms encountered at various exposure levels. 0.1 ppm - Lower level of mucous eye, nose and throat irritation 0.8 ppm - Typical threshold of perception 1-2 ppm - Typical threshold of irritation 2-3 ppm - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat 4-5 ppm - Increased irritation, tearing, headache, pungent odour 10-20 ppm - Profuse tearing, severe burning, coughing 50 ppm - Serious bronchial and alveolar damage 100 ppm - Formaldehyde induced chemical pneumonia and death Despite the intent of the TLV Ceiling recommendation it is believed that 0.3 ppm will not protect that portion of the workforce (up to 20%) reported to be responsive to low ambient concentrations. Because of the dose-related carcinogenic activity for rat and mouse inhalation of formaldehyde, the report of macromolecular adducts in the upper and lower respiratory tracts of nonhuman primates following inhalation of formaldehyde, the human case reports of upper respiratory tract malignant melanoma associated with formaldehyde inhalation and the suggestive epidemiologic data on human cancer risk, the TLV Committee recommends that workplace formaldehyde air concentrations be reduced to the lowest possible levels that can be achieved using engineering controls. Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.36 (FORMALDEHYDE).</p>
Type X Switchpanel	Not available
Phenol/Formaldehyde Resin:	<p>Odour Threshold Value for phenol: 0.060 ppm (detection) NOTE: Detector tubes for phenol, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available. Systemic absorption by all routes may induce convulsions with damage to the lungs and central nervous system. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker from respiratory, cardiovascular, hepatic, renal and neurological toxicity. Workers or volunteers exposed at or below 5.2 ppm phenol have experienced no ill-effects. Because phenol as a vapour, liquid or solid can penetrate the skin causing systemic effects, a skin notation is considered necessary. Although ACGIH has not recommended a STEL it is felt that ACGIH excursion limits (15 ppm limited to a total duration of 30 minutes with brief excursions limited to no more than 25 ppm) and NIOSH Ceiling values are sufficiently similar so as to provide the same margin of safety. Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=25 (PHENOL).</p>



PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye:

- 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

Hands/Feet:

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Other:

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

Avoid breathing dust when sawing or grinding.

Wood dusts produce dermatitis and an increased risk of upper respiratory disease.

Epidemiological studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst millwrights probably is associated with exposure to various components used in wood preservation.

Impairment of nasal mucociliary function may occur below 5 mg/m³ and may be important in the development of nasal adenocarcinoma amongst furniture workers exposed to hardwoods.

Certain exotic hardwoods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnoea.

The softwood TLV-TWA reflects the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement amongst workers in the building industry. A separate TLV-TWA, for hard woods, is based on impaired nasal mucociliary function reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia found in furniture workers.

When cutting wear approved dust respirator to avoid inhalation of wood dust created during the cutting process.

Respirator:

Type BAX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Flat black panel of various sizes and thickness. Newly manufactured laminates and freshly cut surfaces may have an odour due to the resin.
State:	Manufactured
Melting Range (°C):	Not Applicable
Boiling Point (°C):	Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C):	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Applicable
Molecular Weight:	Not Applicable
Viscosity:	Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L):	Immiscible
pH (1% solution):	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied):	Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not Applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions contributing to instability:

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11. TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Swallowed:	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 (eg. 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). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Eye:	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Skin:	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
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. Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.



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. Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. New boards or freshly cut surfaces may have a pine/wood/resin odour which will dissipate with ventilation. When cutting, wood dust will be created which is classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of NOHSC. Atmosphere should be checked and if necessary suitable arrangements made to reduce the level of vapours in the breathing zone for persons working in the area.

Chronic Health Effects: This manufactured article is considered to have low hazard potential if handling and personal protection recommendations are followed.

Toxicity and Irritation: Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. 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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Type X Switchpanel: Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Phenol/ Formaldehyde resin:	Toxicity:	Oral (rat) L	Irritation:	Skin (rabbit):3/8 -
		D50:>2500 mg/kg		Moderate - Draize
		Dermal (rabbit)		Eye(rabbit):40/110
		LD50:>5000 mg/kg		Moderate - Draize

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

The material may cause 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.

Formaldehyde:	Toxicity:	Oral (woman)	Irritation:	Skin (human)
		LDLo:108 mg/kg		0.15 mg/3d- I Mild
		Oral (man)		Skin (rabbit)
		TDLo:643 mg/kg		2 mg/24H SEVERE
		Oral (rat)		Eye (human)
		LD50:100 mg/kg		4 ppm/5m
		Inhalation (man)		Eye (rabbit)
		TCLo:0.3 mg/m ³		0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
		Inhalation (rat)		
		LC50:203 mg/m ³		
	Dermal (rabbit)			
	LD50:270 mg/kg			

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms



within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal

lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen

[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002].

Carcinogen:

Formaldehyde:	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents reviewed by the IARC monographs	Group 1	Carcinogenic to humans
Formaldehyde:	Australian Exposure Standards currently under review	Carcinogen Category 2	
Formaldehyde:	Australian Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category 2	CAS~
Formaldehyde:	Australian Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category 2	CAS~

Sensitiser:

Phenol/Formaldehyde resin:	Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers	Reccomended for Hazard Classification (R43)	No
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Skin:

Formaldehyde:	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: Skin irritation/corrosion	3
Phenol/Formaldehyde resin:	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: Skin irritation/corrosion	3

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Phenol/Formaldehyde resin:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

For Formaldehyde:

Environmental Fate: Formaldehyde is common in the environment as a contaminant of smoke and as photochemical smog. Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are unstable and oxidize slowly. In the presence of air and moisture, polymerization takes place readily in concentrated solutions at room temperature to form paraformaldehyde.

Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, formaldehyde both photolysis and reacts with reactive free radicals (primarily hydroxyl radicals). Reaction with nitrate radicals, insignificant during the day, may be an important removal process at night. Air Quality Standards : <0.1 mg/m³ as a 30 min. average, indoor air, nonindustrial buildings (WHO guideline).

Aquatic Fate: Due to its solubility, formaldehyde will efficiently transfer to rain and surface water and will biodegrade to low concentrations within days. Adsorption to sediment and volatilization are not expected to be significant routes of biodegradation.

Drinking Water Standard: Formaldehyde: 900 ug/L. (WHO guideline).

Terrestrial Fate: In soil, aqueous solutions of formaldehyde leach through the soil; at high concentrations adsorption to clay minerals may occur. Although biodegradable under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions the fate of formaldehyde in soil is unclear.

Ecotoxicity: Formaldehyde does not bioconcentrate in the food chain.

For Phenols:

Ecotoxicity - Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms however; the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates. Hazard information for these groups is not generally available.



Formaldehyde:

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.

Ecotoxicity:

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/ Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Phenol/Formaldehyde resin	No data available	No data available	Low	No data available
Formaldehyde	Low	Low	Low	High

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons schedule: None

Regulations for ingredients

Phenol/ Formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9003-35-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom"

Formaldehyde. (CAS: 50-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists; "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - disinfection byproducts)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia - Victoria Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007 - Schedule 1 - Precursor Chemicals and Quantities", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Exposure Standards Currently Under Review", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Precursors/ Reagents - Category II", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold



quantity", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

16. 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.

CONTACT:

For further information on this product contact:

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