

ARDEX OPTIMA POWDER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 18-Aug-2008
NC317ECP

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Version No:4
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ARDEX OPTIMA POWDER

SYNONYMS

"ABA Optima Powder"

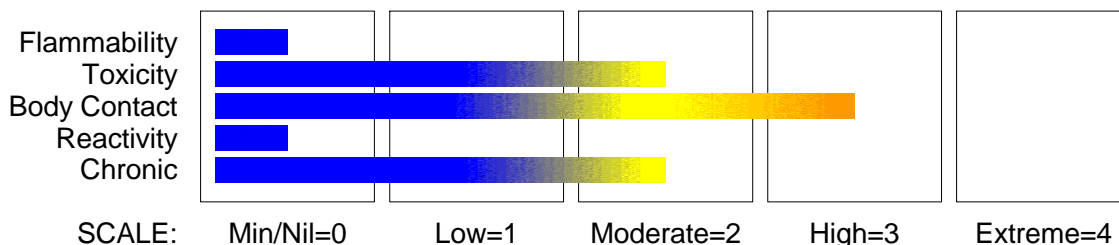
PRODUCT USE

Base or Part A of a 2 pack. adhesive. Cementitious adhesive.

SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
20 Powers Road
Seven Hills
NSW, 2147
AUS
Telephone: 1800 224 070
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

SAFETY

Keep locked up.
Do not breathe dust.

Avoid contact with eyes.
Wear suitable protective clothing.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	30-60
graded sand	14808-60-7	30-60
silica amorphous	7631-86-9	10-30
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-5 [^]
filler, unregulated		1-5
additives, unregulated		<1

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically as for strong alkaline material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

If small amounts are involved in a fire, there is no restriction on the type of extinguisher. Otherwise, use LARGE AMOUNTS of water to absorb heat generated.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade 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 courses.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: caustic compounds.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers. and strong acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Absorbs water and carbon dioxide from the air.
- 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 mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement (Portland cement (a))	10	
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Glasswool)	0.5	0.5
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))	2	
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))	10	
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Fluorides (as F))	2.5	
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust) (g))	2	
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))	10	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- graded sand:

CAS:14808- 60- 7

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
portland cement	5, 000	
graded sand	50	
silica amorphous	3, 000	

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

PORTLAND CEMENT:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

GRADED SAND:

NOTE: This product contains negligible amount of respirable dust.

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• 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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves. eg. PVC gloves with barrier cream

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

• Overalls.

• Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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

Use in a well-ventilated area.

• Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

• Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

• If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

• Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

• Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Fine off-white powder; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): 11 (paste form)
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water= 1): Not available
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: 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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The material is. discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and is harmful if swallowed.

EYE

The solid/dust is. highly discomforting, may be abrasive to the eyes and capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

SKIN

The dust is. extremely discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.

Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis.

INHALED

The dust is. discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs and may even cause in some cases, sensitisation.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

Cement eczema may be due to chromium in feed stocks or contamination from materials of construction. Sensitisation to chromium may be the leading cause of nickel and cobalt sensitivity and the high alkalinity of cement is an important factor in cement dermatoses [ILO].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PORTLAND CEMENT:

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

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.

GRADED SAND:

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

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg

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

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

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): non- irritating *

Eye (rabbit): non- irritating *

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
graded sand	IARC:1			
silica amorphous	IARC:3			

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: graded sand
Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1:
CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: silica amorphous
Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its
carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in
animal testing.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Ardex Optima Powder.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

PORTLAND CEMENT:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

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

[Grace]

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Ardex Optima Powder (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

graded sand (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses
- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses
- Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica amorphous (CAS: 7631-86-9) 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)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
- CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- 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

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

- Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 5 Hazardous Substances: Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica amorphous	7631- 86- 9, 112945- 52- 5
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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