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**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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**PRODUCT NAME**

DENTSPLY BIOSIL F / BIOSIL L / BIOSIL LASERDRAHT

**PRODUCT USE**

For dental use only

**SUPPLIER**

Company: DENTSPLY (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

Address:

11 - 21 Gilby Road

Mount Waverley

VIC 3149

AUSTRALIA

Telephone: 1300 55 29 29

Emergency Tel: 1300 55 29 29 (Hours of operation:

Monday - Friday 9:00 am - 5:00 pm EST; General

information only)

Fax: +61 3 9538 8260

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**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.****RISK**

Risk Codes

R40(3)

R42/43

R52/53

Risk Phrases

- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**SAFETY**

Safety Codes

S22

S25

S36

S51

S09

S401

Safety Phrases

- 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.
- 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).

S13

S26

S46

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**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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| NAME  | CAS RN    | %     |
|---|-----------|-------|
| cobalt  | 7440-48-4 | 60-70 |
| chromium  | 7440-47-3 | 25-35 |
| molybdenum                                      | 7439-98-7 | 3-7   |
| silicon   | 7440-21-3 | 1-5   |
| NOTE: During processing will evolve cobalt fume | 7440-48-4 |       |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye .
- Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
- Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Chronic exposures to cobalt and its compounds results in the so-called "hard metal pneumoconiosis" amongst industrial workers. The lesions consist of nodular conglomerate shadows in the lungs, together with peribronchial infiltration. The disease may be reversible. The acute form of the disease resembles a hypersensitivity reaction with malaise, cough and wheezing; the chronic form progresses to cor pulmonale.
  - Chronic therapeutic administration may cause goiter and reduced thyroid activity.
  - An allergic dermatitis, usually confined to elbow flexures, the ankles and sides of the neck, has been described.
  - Cobalt cardiomyopathy may be diagnosed early by changes in the final part of the ventricular ECG (repolarisation). In the presence of such disturbances, the changes in carbohydrate metabolism (revealed by the glucose test) are of important diagnostic value.
- Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.
- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
  - Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.
- DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.
- Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
  - Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
  - DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

### 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal.
  - DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result. <</>.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.  
May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) gas.
- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

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

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Cobalt:
  - reacts violently with acetylene, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, bromine trifluoride cumene hydroperoxide, hydrogen peroxide (90%), nitryl fluoride organic peroxides
  - forms explosive mixture with potassium perchlorate
  - is incompatible with sodium borohydride dilute hydrochloric acid, cold sulfuric acid
  - is capable of promoting the decomposition of many organic materials.
  - Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

continued...

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Source                       | Material   | TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Notes            |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Dentsply Biosil f / Biosil l / Biosil Laserdraht (Molybdenum, insoluble compounds (as Mo)) | 10                    |                  |
| Australia Exposure Standards | cobalt (Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co) (h))   | 0.05                  | Sen              |
| Australia Exposure Standards | chromium (Chromium (metal))  | 0.5                   |                  |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silicon (Emery (dust) (a))   | 10                    | (see Chapter 14) |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silicon (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))  | 5                     |                  |

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Particulate

#### 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

##### ■ 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.
- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive.
- Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation.
- Metal spraying and blasting should, where possible, be conducted in separate rooms. This minimises the risk of supplying oxygen, in the form of metal oxides, to potentially reactive finely divided metals such as aluminium, zinc, magnesium or titanium.
- Work-shops designed for metal spraying should possess smooth walls and a minimum of obstructions, such as ledges, on which dust accumulation is possible.
- Wet scrubbers are preferable to dry dust collectors.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

White, odourless solid.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.  
Does not mix with water.

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Sinks in water.

|                           |                |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State                     | Solid          | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C)        | 1290- 1390     | Viscosity                       | Not Applicable |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | Not Available  | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Immiscible     |
| Flash Point (°C)          | Not Applicable | pH (1% solution)                | Not Applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Applicable | pH (as supplied)                | Not Applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not Applicable | Vapour Pressure (kPa )          | Not Applicable |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 8.2- 8.4       |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Applicable |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Applicable | Evaporation Rate                | Not Applicable |

### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

#### COBALT FUME:

##### COBALT:

- **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
- Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
- Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.
- Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.
- 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.

#### MOLYBDENUM:

##### CHROMIUM:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### DENTSPLY BIOSIL F / BIOSIL L / BIOSIL LASERDRAHT:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### COBALT:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6170 mg/kg  
Oral (rabbit) LDLo: 750 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

#### CHROMIUM:

- For chrome(III) and other valence states (except hexavalent):  
For inhalation exposure, all trivalent and other chromium compounds are treated as particulates, not gases. The mechanisms of chromium toxicity are very complex, and although many studies on chromium are available, there is a great deal of uncertainty about how chromium exerts its toxic influence.  
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.  
Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance known to be Carcinogenic  
[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Gastrointestinal tumours, lymphoma, musculoskeletal tumours and tumours at site of application recorded.

### SILICON:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg

■ 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.

Intraperitoneal injection of silicon produced only minor local trauma and foreign body reaction. Parenterally administered elemental silica is considered biologically inert.

Dogs and rats fed 800 mg silicon/kg/day (as the dioxide) for 1 month showed no clinical signs or histological changes.

The compound was largely eliminated in the faeces.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

### COBALT FUME:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6170 mg/kg No RTECS data.

#### IRRITATION

Listed as SENSITIZER by NOHSC

Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen:

Tumorigenic-neoplastic in laboratory animals by RTECS criteria.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:

Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

chromium

LOW

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- 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.
- 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 (ADG7)

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

##### **cobalt (CAS: 7440-48-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

##### **chromium (CAS: 7440-47-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "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 Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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"

##### **molybdenum (CAS: 7439-98-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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"

##### **silicon (CAS: 7440-21-3) 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"

##### **cobalt fume (CAS: 7440-48-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Dentsply Biosil f / Biosil l / Biosil Laserdraht (CW: 4613-28)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*