

DENTSPLY CERAMCO FINE GRAIN STAINS LIQUID

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 22-Oct-2004

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DENTSPLY CERAMCO FINE GRAIN STAINS LIQUID

SYNONYMS

! 02/97

PRODUCT USE

Dental restoration.

SUPPLIER

Company: Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN: 15 004 290 322)
Address:
11-21 Gilby Road
Mount Waverley
VIC, 3149
AUS
Telephone: +61 03 9538 8240
Emergency Tel: 0413 830 239
Fax: 03 9538 8260

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

Harmful if swallowed.
Skin contact may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.
May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

Poisons Information Centre.

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	>60
frits chemical	65997-18-4	NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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 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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

Combustion products include
carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

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

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Moderate hazard.

- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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 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.
 - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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.
- 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

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 100 mg/m³

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
diethylene glycol	23.00	100.0000	100.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
diethylene glycol	75 mg/m ³	10	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

INGREDIENT DATA

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

ES TWA: 23 ppm, 100 mg/m³

OES TWA: 23 ppm, 101 mg/m³

REL TWA: 100 ppm, 450 mg/m³

[Union Car]

MAK value: 10 ppm, 44 mg/m³

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans ranging from two hours to shift-length.

Allows excursions of 5 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), twice per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

AIHA WEEL TWA-8: 50 ppm as vapour and aerosol

AIHA WEEL TWA-8: 10 mg/m³ as aerosol

Saturated Vapour Concentration @ 20 C. = 13 ppm. This indicates that the AIHA WEEL TWA-8hr of 50 ppm, cannot be exceeded at ambient temperatures, unless an aerosol is present.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

FRITS CHEMICAL:

TLV TWA: 2.5 mg/m³ A4;BEI [ACGIH]

antimony and compounds as Sb

TLV TWA: 0.5 mg/m³

ES TWA: 0.5 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 50 mg/m³ (as Sb)

The wide-ranging effects of antimony compounds have made it difficult to recommend an exposure standard which characterises the toxicology of these substances. One criteria, reflecting the irritant properties of antimony pentachloride, produced a calculated value of 5.0 mg/m³ (as antimony), which on the basis of experience was felt to be too high but did act as an "out-rider".

The present value reflects this thinking.

fluorides, as F (A.Wt: 19.00)

ES TWA: 2.5 mg/m³

TLV TWA: 2.5 mg/m³

OES TWA: 2.5 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 500 mg/m³

Based on a study in which the threshold for minimum increase in bone density due to fluoride exposure was 3.38 mg/m³ (as fluoride), the present TLV-TWA has been adopted to prevent irritant effects and disabling bone changes. There is also support for the proposition that occupational exposure below the TLV will have no adverse effect on pregnant women or off-spring. IARC has classified fluorides in drinking water as Group 3 carcinogens; i.e. Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity (osteosarcoma) has been found in male rats administered sodium fluoride in drinking water. (0-175 ppm) Evidence was not found in female rats or in male or female mice.

ES TWA: 0.15 mg/m³

ES* TWA: 0.15 mg/m³ (fumes)

TLV TWA: 0.05 mg/m³, A3

NIOSH REL-TWA: 0.1 mg Pb/m³ for inorganic lead

IDLH Level: 100 mg/m³ (as Pb)

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3

Animal Carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

The lead concentration in air is to be maintained so that the lead concentration in workers' blood remains below 0.060 mg/100 g of whole blood. The recommended TLV-TWA has been derived following a review of reports of adverse effects on reproduction, blood-pressure and other end-points of toxicity. A particular focus was an assessment of pre-natal blood lead (PbB) levels and post-natal cognitive levels. The fact that lead is a cumulative toxicant which can produce subtle, persistent and apparently permanent effects in the off-spring of lead exposed women is of particular concern. A current view holds that the identification of the PbB levels, that are protective during a working lifetime, is a necessary prerequisite in the recommendation of the TLV because PbB values, rather than workplace air lead concentrations, are more clearly related to adverse health effects.

(see Biological Exposure Index - BEI - in "Advice to Doctor".)

ES TWA: 1 mg/m³

OES TWA: 5 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 500 mg/m³

A number of studies have shown that susceptibility to the effects of manganese at or about 1 - 5 mg/m³ (TWA) can lead to clinical manifestations of manganism or more commonly to the development of indicators of sub-clinical manganism (e.g. hand tremor, exaggerated reflexes, short-term memory deficits, poor psychomotor performance). Controlling long-term exposure to the recommended ES

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

TWA level or below should provide protection for those individuals susceptible to neurological effects of prolonged exposure.

nickel, insoluble compounds, as Ni (A. Wt. 58.69)

TLV TWA: 0.2 mg/m³ A1 (insoluble compounds, inhalable particulate fraction)

WARNING: Classified by the ACGIH as A1 - CONFIRMED HUMAN CARCINOGEN

ES TWA: 1 mg/m³ SENSITISER (for nickel metal) (Substance Requiring Review)

MEL TWA: 0.5 mg/m³

NOTE: Detector tubes for nickel, measuring in excess of 0.25 mg/m³ (as Ni) are commercially available.

Use control measures / protective gear to avoid personal contact. Animal inhalation studies with insoluble nickel dusts (other than nickel sulfide) at concentrations of 1 to 3 mg/m³ show no difference in respiratory cancer between exposed and control animals.

These studies do not provide evidence that there is no excess risk of lung and nasal cancer - in view of limited exposure data and the absence of guidance for a TLV based on epidemiological studies of nickel induced respiratory tract cancer, it has been necessary to incorporate the results of animal studies that have demonstrated the production of pulmonary pathology. These studies have shown consistent pulmonary damage following inhalation of 0.1 to 1 mg/m³ insoluble inorganic nickel compounds. Individuals who may be hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive to industrial chemicals may not be adequately protected against adverse health effects from nickel or its compounds at concentrations below the recommended or proposed TLV.

ES TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

OES TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 50 mg/m³

OSHA concluded that the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL would protect workers from any significant risk of pulmonary effects. NIOSH conclude that a separate limit should be considered for zirconium tetrachloride (because of the irritancy of hydrogen chloride derived from hydrolysis). This was based on a 60-day inhalation study at 6 mg/m³ zirconium tetrachloride which found an increase in mortality of rats and guinea pigs due to respiratory infection and reductions of borderline statistical significance in circulating hemoglobin and erythrocyte counts in dogs.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Substance

diethylene glycol

BUTYL	A
NITRILE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): 11
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.14
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.60
Autoignition Temp (°C): 244
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 143
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.12 @ 15 degC
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 124
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.30
Decomposition Temp (°C): 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

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively cause tissue damage.

Dentsply Ceramco Fine Grain Stains Liquid

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

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 1000 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 12565 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 112 mg/3d-I mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
Eye (rabbit) 50 mg mild

FRITS CHEMICAL:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

The following substances are found on Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):
diethylene glycol (CAS: 111-46-6)
frits chemical (CAS: 65997-18-4)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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