

# ROCOL SAFETAP METAL CUTTING LIQUID

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

ROCOL SAFETAP METAL CUTTING LIQUID

### SYNONYMS

Devcon Safetap

### PRODUCT USE

Tapping and drilling fluid.

### SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers And Fluids Pty Ltd

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: 1800 803 596

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
triethanolamine	102-71-6	<10
non-hazardous ingredients, including water	7732-18-5	> 60

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down)

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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:

- 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.
- Prosthesis 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam
- dry chemical powder
- carbon dioxide.

### 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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 to be a significant fire risk.
  - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
  - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke.
- Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

## HAZCHEM

None

## Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

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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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- 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.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact 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.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

triethanolamine	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

triethanolamine	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

triethanolamine	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

triethanolamine	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%	Toxic (T) >= 3.0%
R50 >= 0.25%	Corrosive (C) >= 5.0%
R51 >= 2.5%	
else >= 10%	

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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 are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australian Exposure Standards	Triethanolamine		5				

No data available: water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)  
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.77 (triethanolamine)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### TRIETHANOLAMINE:

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for skin and eye irritation, and acute effects (including liver, kidney and nerve damage) and chronic effects (including cancer and allergic contact dermatitis).

#### WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

#### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	AK-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AK-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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5000	100	-	AK-2 P
10000	100	-	AK-3 P
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Creamish coloured liquid; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.04

pH (as supplied): 8.0-8.5

Vapour Pressure (kPa): <0.1 @ 22 deg C

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### 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 liquid 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

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.

#### 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. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

#### TRIETHANOLAMINE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 4920 ul/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 5560 mg/kg (calc.)  
Oral (rat) LD50: 4.92 ml/kg (female) \*  
Oral (rat) LD50: 8.57 ml/kg (male) \*  
Dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 16 ml/kg \*  
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg  
Oral (mouse) LD50: 5846 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1450 mg/kg  
Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2200 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild  
Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild  
Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild  
Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -  
minor iritis,  
minor conjunctival irritation  
with significant discharge;  
no corneal injury \*  
Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded  
no irritation \*

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg

Oral (g.pig) LD50: 2200 mg/kg

(occluded, male or female)

Kill rate 1/5 \*

Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded.

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.

\* Union Carbide

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.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

WATER:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TRIETHANOLAMINE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 3500 (24hr

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 2.5

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 1.8-47

log Kow (Sangster 1997): -1

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 0.75428571

BOD20: 6.20%

ThOD: 2.04

log Kow : -1.32- -1.75

Koc : 3

Half-life (hr) air : 4

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 3.38E-19

BOD 5 if unstated: nil-0.17

COD : 1.5

ThOD : 2.04; 1.61 p/p

ThOD (measured) 1.52 mg/mg (Union Carbide)

ThOD (calculated) 1.61 mg/mg (Union Carbide)

BCF : <1

Biodegradability:

96% DOC reduction (OECD Method 301E)

BOD

Day 5: 8%

Day 10: 9%

Day 20: 66%

Passes Sturm, AFNOR tests for biodegradability.

Reaches more than 70% mineralisation in OECD test for inherent biodegradability (Zahn-Wellens test)

Theoretical oxygen demand ThOD) is calculated at 1.61 p/p. Degradation is

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

expected in the atmospheric environment within minutes to hours.  
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 >100 mg/l in most sensitive species)  
Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) 1800-11800 mg/l  
fathead minnow 5600 mg/l (Union Carbide)  
bluegill (*Leuciscus idus*) 7930 mg/l  
goldfish (*Carrassius auratus*) 5000 mg/l  
Daphnia magna LC50 (24 h): 1390 - 2038 mg/l  
Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): 947 mg/l (Union Carbide)  
Algae LC50 (48 h): 750 mg/l  
Brine shrimp LC50: (*Artemia salina*) 5600 mg/l  
Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC): 22 mg/l  
Algal growth inhibition (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*) EC50: 470-750 mg/l  
Inhibition of bacteria in effluent: 50% inhibition: >10000 mg/l  
Inhibitory concentration (IC50) is OECD "Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test" (Guideline 209) is >1000 mg/l. Material has shown a potential to biodegrade. Attains >99% degradation in activated sludge in 24 hours. Attains >99% degradation in soil is 1-14 days.  
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Kow less than 3). Log octanol/ water partition coefficient (log Kow) is estimated using the Pomona-Medchem structural fragment to be -1.746. Potential for the mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
Henry's Law Constant (H) is estimated to be 3.38E-19 atm.m<sup>3</sup>/mol (25 C)  
Log soil organic carbon partition coefficient (log Koc) is estimated to be 0.48.  
When released into soil the material is expected to degrade without significant evaporation. A half-life of between 1 to 10 days is expected.  
When released into water, the material is expected to degrade with a half-life of about 1 to 10 days. Because the material has a log octanol-water coefficient of less than 3 it is not expected to bioaccumulate. Release to air is expected to produce photolytic degradation resulting in hydroxyl radicals. The material is expected to be removed from the atmosphere by dry and wet deposition (half-life between 1 and 10 days).

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods Class: None  
Subrisk: None  
UN/NA Number: None  
Packing Group: None  
Labels Required:  
Additional Shipping Information:

continued...

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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International Transport Regulations:  
IMO Dangerous Goods class: None  
IMO Packing group: None  
IATA Dangerous goods class: None  
Cargo Instructions:  
Cargo Max:  
Passenger Instructions:  
Passenger Max:  
Special Provisions: None, None

## HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

## REGULATIONS

triethanolamine (CAS: 102-71-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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