

# Crushed Rock - Class 2, Class 3 & Class 4

# **Geelong Landfill TA Sycle**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5631-65

Issue Date: 09/18/2023 Version No: 2.1 Print Date: 09/18/2023

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Crushed Rock – Class 2, Class 3 & Class 4	
Chemical Name	lot Applicable	
Synonyms	Roadbase, Aggregates (FCR)	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

	Crushed rock is a base pavement product. use as road base in civil construction applications including road pavements, exposed car parks, slab
Relevant identified uses	preparation and walkway tracks.
	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Geelong Landfill TA Sycle
Address	208-210 Hall St, Spotswood, Victoria 3015 Australia
Telephone	+61 460 295 775
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.sycle.com.au
Email	Darrin.hoddinott@sycle.com.au

## Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Geelong Landfill TA Sycle	
Emergency telephone numbers	1 800 314 659 (Mon-Fri 7am to 5pm)	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

#### **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

Classification of the substance or mixture	
Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Applicable

#### Label elements Hazard pictogram(s) Not Applicable Not Applicable Signal word

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

### **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>99	comprising rock fragments produced by the crushing and
Not Available		screening of basalt rock
14808-60-7	<1	silica crystalline - quartz
Not Available		No respirable quartz detected
Not Available		Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatcl Classification drawn from C	h; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. &L * EU IOELVs available

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>	
Skin Contact	Brush off dust.	
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.</li> <li>If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.</li> </ul>	
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry. <ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>	

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

Methods and material for con	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up		
Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning</li> <li>Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>		

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Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Sweep / shovel up.</li> <li>If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.</li> <li>Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handling	
	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>When handling DO NOT est, dripk or smoke</li> </ul>

Safe handling	<ul> <li>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ose good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
Other information	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Delivery may be in bulk by special vehicle
Storage incompatibility	No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials

# **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

#### **Control parameters**

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name		TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Qua	rtz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency Limits							
Ingredient	TEEL-1		TEEL-2		TEEL-3		
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3		33 mg/m3		200 mg/m	3	

sinca crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	55 mg/m5	200 mg/m3	
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3		Not Available	

#### Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well ventilated area, preferably outdoors
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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 nipury 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].</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Cotton gloves</li> <li>Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

#### **Respiratory protection**

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

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

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

- Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.
- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under

appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU) • Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

#### **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Blue/grey granular solid with no odour; does not mix with water.

Appearance	Dide/grey grandiar solid with ho odour, de		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1650 kg/m3 bulk density
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

#### SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

#### **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

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Inhaled	Generated dust may be discomforting			
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of prod	duct. The material is a physical irritant	t to the gastro-intestinal tract	
Skin Contact	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.			
Eye	The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive ey	ne dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation.		
Chronic	Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.			
Crushed Rock – Class 2,	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
Class 3 & Class 4	Not Available	Not Available		
	тохісіту	IRRITATION		
silica crystalline - quartz	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances			
	WARNING. For inhalation exposure ONLY. This subst	tance has been classified by the IARC		
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This subst The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IAF carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based o the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of qua disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneume * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinge NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product de material must enter the breathing zone as respirable p	RC) has classified occupational exposion on what IARC considered sufficient ex intz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica ioconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tur er samples counted by light field techr ttermines whether it is likely to presen	sures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) crystalline silica as being vidence from epidemiological studies of humans for is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung mours.	
	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IAF carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based of the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of qua disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumer Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinge NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product de	RC) has classified occupational exposion on what IARC considered sufficient ex intz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica ioconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tur er samples counted by light field techr ttermines whether it is likely to presen	sures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) crystalline silica as being vidence from epidemiological studies of humans for is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung mours.	
QUARTZ	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IAF carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based or the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of qua disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneume * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinge NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product de material must enter the breathing zone as respirable p	RC) has classified occupational exposent on what IARC considered sufficient evant and cristobalite. Crystalline silical loconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tur er samples counted by light field techn termines whether it is likely to present particles.	sures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) crystalline silica as being vidence from epidemiological studies of humans for is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung mours. hiques). It a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the	
QUARTZ Acute Toxicity	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IAF carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based of the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of qua disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumover a millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinge NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product de material must enter the breathing zone as respirable p	RC) has classified occupational exposion what IARC considered sufficient exposion what IARC considered sufficient exits and cristobalite. Crystalline silical toconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tures as a supple sounted by light field technistermines whether it is likely to preservarticles.	sures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) crystalline silica as being vidence from epidemiological studies of humans for is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung mours. hiques). It a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the	
QUARTZ Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IAF carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based of the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quadisease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumore * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinge NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product de material must enter the breathing zone as respirable p	RC) has classified occupational exposion what IARC considered sufficient exarts and cristobalite. Crystalline silical toconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tures as the samples counted by light field technistermines whether it is likely to preservarticles.	sures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) crystalline silica as being vidence from epidemiological studies of humans for is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung mours. niques). It a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the X	

Legend: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification - Data available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Crushed Rock – Class 2, Class 3 & Class 4	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl
Legend:		1 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registe			-

#### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability		
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
Discourse lating a stantial		
Bioaccumulative potential		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	
Mobility in soil		
Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

### Crushed Rock – Class 2, Class 3 & Class 4

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
SECTION 14 Transport infor	mation

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

# Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

#### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals		
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring		
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)		

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (silica crystalline - quartz)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	09/18/2023
Initial Date	09/18/2023

#### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	09/18/2023	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance

# Crushed Rock - Class 2, Class 3 & Class 4

#### Other information

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

The 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.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit, IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value **BCF: BioConcentration Factors** BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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