

# GRANOSITE GRANOBASECOAT ER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 5-Nov-2008  
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 18-2319  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

GRANOSITE GRANOBASECOAT ER

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 852110"

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Granosite

Address:

4 Steel Street

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

Emergency Tel: +61 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S39

S26

Safety Phrases

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/face protection.

In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic polymer emulsion		>60
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	8.3
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265-77-4	2.2
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.1
other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance
water	7732-18-5	10-30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### 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

+43cv+43ds11#4300

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

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.

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

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

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- Packing 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.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## 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>
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate:
- water:

CAS:25265- 77- 4 CAS:77- 68- 9

CAS:7732- 18- 5

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AK Filter of sufficient capacity

#### 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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity,

#### OTHER

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White liquid with an acrylic odour; miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): 100 approx

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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  
Available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable  
State: Liquid

Specific Gravity (water=1): >1  
pH (as supplied): Not Available  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Not applicable.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg \*

Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg \*

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

For titanium dioxide:

Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals.

\* IUCLID

#### IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)- Mild \*

#### 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg \*\*\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16 ml/kg \*

Dermal (g.pig) LD50: >16 ml/kg \*\*\*

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.55 mg/l/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 mg/kg \*\*\*

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

Dermal (Guinea) pig: LD50>20 ml/kg

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

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) \*\*\*

Ames Test: negative \*\*\*

Micronucleus, mouse: negative \*\*\*

Not mutagenic \*\*\*

No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat \*\*\*

\* [SWIFT]

\*\* [Eastman]

\*\*\* [Perstop]

#### IRRITATION

Skin - Slight Irritant \*

Skin (rabbit): Mild \*\*\*

Eyes - Moderate Irritant \*

#### AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

### WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			

### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## 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.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,.
- 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.
- 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

Granosite GranoBasecoat ER (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products

CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-80-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 1309-63-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 62338-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (CAS: 25265-77-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (CAS: 77-68-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ammonium hydroxide (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
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 - Domestic water quality  
Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6  
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for titanium dioxide as CAS: 12188-41-9, CAS: 100292-32-8, CAS: 101239-53-6, CAS: 116788-85-3, CAS: 12000-59-8, CAS: 12701-76-7, CAS: 12767-65-6, CAS: 12789-63-8, CAS: 1344-29-2, CAS: 185323-71-1, CAS: 185828-91-5, CAS: 188357-76-8, CAS: 188357-79-1, CAS: 195740-11-5, CAS: 221548-98-7, CAS: 224963-00-2, CAS: 246178-32-5, CAS: 252962-41-7, CAS: 37230-92-5, CAS: 37230-94-7, CAS: 37230-95-8, CAS: 37230-96-9, CAS: 39320-58-6, CAS: 39360-64-0, CAS: 39379-02-7, CAS: 416845-43-7, CAS: 494848-07-6, CAS: 494848-23-6, CAS: 494851-77-3, CAS: 494851-98-8, CAS: 55068-84-3, CAS: 55068-85-4, CAS: 552316-51-5, CAS: 767341-00-4, CAS: 97929-50-5, CAS: 98084-96-9.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9, 1309- 63- 3, 100292- 32- 8, 101239- 53- 6, 116788- 85- 3, 12000- 59- 8, 12701- 76- 7, 12767- 65- 6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 188357- 79- 1, 195740- 11- 5, 221548- 98- 7, 224963- 00- 2, 246178- 32- 5, 252962- 41- 7, 37230- 92- 5, 37230- 94- 7, 37230- 95- 8, 37230- 96- 9, 39320- 58- 6, 39360- 64- 0, 39379- 02- 7, 416845- 43- 7, 494848- 07- 6, 494848- 23- 6, 494851- 77- 3, 494851- 98- 8, 55068- 84- 3, 55068- 85- 4, 552316- 51- 5, 62338- 64- 1, 767341- 00- 4, 97929- 50- 5, 98084- 96- 9
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265- 77- 4, 77- 68- 9

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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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Print Date: 5-Nov-2008