

# UNCONTROLLED

## COBBLESTONE PAVING NON SKID ADDITIVE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Fri 9-Jun-2000

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

COBBLESTONE PAVING NON SKID ADDITIVE

#### SYNONYMS

non- slip concrete coating additive

non- skid powder for acrylic wear  
coating on stamped concrete paving

#### PRODUCT USE

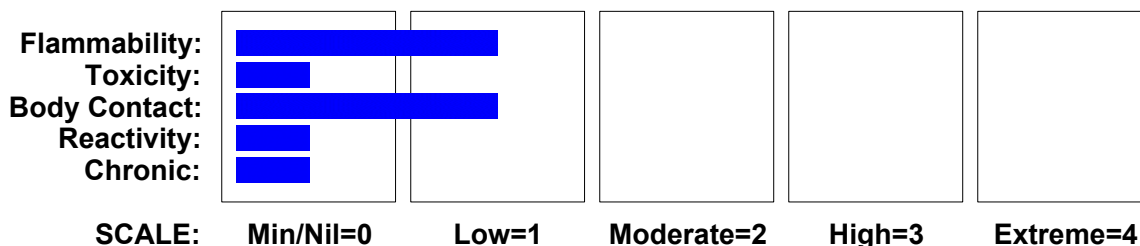
Non Skid additive for providing a textured finish when the powder is incorporated into Lustre Seal Extended Wear and similar concrete coatings. One sachet of beads is added to a 20 litre pail of coating and mixed according to manufacturers instructions. CAUTION: The powder is prone to generate and collect electrostatic charge. Use grounded conductive containers to minimise static charge.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L  
Address:  
PO Box 2057  
Burleigh Mdc, Gold Coast  
QLD, 4220  
AUS

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L  
Address:  
45 Alex Fisher Drive  
Burleigh Gardens  
QLD, 4220  
AUS  
Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766  
Fax: 07 5593 7777

#### HAZARD RATINGS



### 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

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

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RISK

SAFETY

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
micronised thermoplastic unspecified		>95

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- 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 or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

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

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

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- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

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.

Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.

NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.

Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

### HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:  
Not normally required.

Gloves:  
When handling larger quantities:

Respirator:  
Particulate

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
  - Clean up all spills immediately.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

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- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard . Slippery when spilt.

Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. , Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Collect residues and place in labelled polyethylene bag.

After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### 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:

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

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

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

**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

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

manufacturer.  
25 g sachets.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Store in a well ventilated area.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

#### HANDS/FEET

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:.  
Cotton gloves

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

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. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Small, clear solid beads. Faint "plastic" odour. Insoluble in water. Melts at 166 deg. C. to form a combustible liquid. All particles through 880 microns.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.  
Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): 166  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.90  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable  
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
Flash Point (°C): 277 solid melt  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): >370 Fire Pt.

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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

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.  
The material may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.  
Considered to be non toxic

##### EYE

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking

##### SKIN

The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged or from repeated exposures over long periods

##### INHALED

The dust is mildly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.  
Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

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### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of generated dust.  
Indicators are that short term exposure to the material by all routes is not harmful

### Cobblestone Paving Non Skid Additive

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION ...

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