

UNCONTROLLED

SLIP REDUCING ADDITIVES

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 25-May-2000

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

SLIP REDUCING ADDITIVES

SYNONYMS

non- slip non- skid polymer floor sealer
additive

Cobblestone Paving

PRODUCT USE

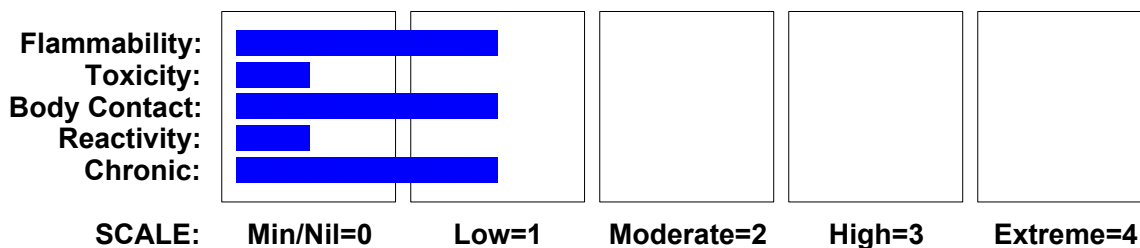
Additive to increase the slip resistance of polymer sealers on floors.

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

RISK

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
* (limited evidence)

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.
Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polypropylene	9003-07-0	>60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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 (CO₂)

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

continued...

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- 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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

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 manufacturer.

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/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (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/m³

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :10 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

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 (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
polypropylene	10.0000	100.0

INGREDIENT DATA

POLYPROPYLENE:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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.

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: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 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.)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White powder; insoluble in water. Available in grades 20, 50 and 100.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): 160-170
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.86-0.90
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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

Slip Reducing Additives

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

POLYPROPYLENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported

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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Slip Reducing Additives.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

POLYPROPYLENE:

No data for polypropylene.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

No data available for polypropylene (CAS: 9003-07-0).
No data available for polypropylene (CAS: 25085-53-4). applies to the following ingredients:
No data available for polypropylene (CAS: 9003-07-0).

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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