

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Product:** Safe Grip Part A

**Date Prepared:** 30 September 2008

**Company:** Global Safe Technologies Australia Pty Ltd

**Replaces:** 22 January 2007

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## 1 Identification

**Product Name:** Safe Grip Part A  
**Other Names:** None  
**Uses:** Part A of 2 part non-slip treatment for floors, etc.  
**Supplier Name:** Global Safe Technologies Australia Pty Ltd  
**Address:** 14 Solo Crescent, Fairfield NSW 2165, Australia  
**Telephone:** +61 (0)2 9726 6066

## 2 Hazards Identification

**Classified as Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC.**

**Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport by road and rail in Australia.**

**Hazards Identification:** Irritant. Skin contact may cause an allergic reaction in some people.

**Risk Phrases:**

R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

**Safety Phrases:**

S2: Keep out of reach of children.  
S24: Avoid contact with skin.  
S37: Wear suitable gloves.

## 3 Composition / Ingredients

| <b><u>Identity (Other Names)</u></b>                     | <b><u>CAS Number</u></b> | <b><u>Proportion</u></b> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight $\leq$ 700) | 25068-38-6               | <5%                      |
| Silicon dioxide (quartz)                                 | 14808-60-7               | >60%                     |
| Other ingredients not contributing to hazard             |                          | <35%                     |

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## 4 First Aid Measures

In case of accident, contact a Poisons Information Centre for advice. Telephone 13 11 26. Show the label or this MSDS when seeking medical assistance.

**Swallowed:** Do not induce vomiting. If patient conscious, rinse mouth with water and give glass of water to drink. Seek medical assistance. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**In Eye:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**On Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing. Do not allow product to dry on skin. Wash off immediately with soap and water.

**Inhaled:** Remove patient to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

## 5 Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide or water fog.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** May produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

**Precautions for Fire Fighters:** Full breathing apparatus.

**Hazchem Code:** 2Z

## 6 Accidental Release Measures

**Emergency Procedures:** Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear personal protective clothing. Breathing apparatus should be worn if ventilation is limited.

**Containment of Spill:** Dike spill to prevent entry into drains, sewers or waterways. Cover spill with absorbent material (e.g. sand, soil, vermiculite) and collect into labelled drum for disposal. Residues may be cleaned with an alcohol-based solvent.

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## 7 Handling and Storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling:**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not inhale vapours. Wear personal protective equipment.

**Conditions for Safe Storage:**

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well ventilated place. Protect from heat and direct sunlight. Do not store with food, beverages or animal feedingstuffs. Keep away from foods and food preparation areas/utensils.

## 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Exposure Standards**

Quartz TWA (OASCC): ). 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)

**Engineering Controls:**

Good ventilation. If natural ventilation limited use forced ventilation or personal protective equipment.

**Personal Protective Equipment:**

Wear nitrile rubber gloves, tightly fitting safety glasses and long sleeved shirt and long trousers. If ventilation limited, wear a respirator fitted with an organic vapour cartridge.

## 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance:**

Grey semisolid paste.

**Odour:**

Typical.

**pH**

5-6

**Solubility:**

Contains a high proportion of insoluble minerals (quartz).

**Flash Point:**

170°C (estimated)

## 10 Stability and Reactivity

**Chemical Stability:**

Stable under normal conditions.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

None known.

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**Incompatible Materials:** Amines, phenols, acids or alkalis

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** In a fire, can decompose to produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

## 11 Toxicological Information

### Acute

**Swallowed:** Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting. Other unidentified health effects may result.

**In Eyes:** Can cause irritation by mechanical and chemical action.

**On Skin:** May produce allergic reaction in some people. May cause irritation by mechanical and chemical action.

**Inhaled:** May irritate the respiratory system.

## 12 Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** Limited information. Product should be treated as though toxic to aquatic organisms.

## 13 Disposal Considerations

**Disposal Methods:** Product should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

**Special Precautions:** None required. Cleaned packaging can be recycled. Packaging containing residues should be treated as contaminated waste.

## 14 Transport Information

**Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport by road or rail in Australia.**

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## 15 Regulatory Information

**Poison Scheduling:** S5

## 16 Other Information

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
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### Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists.

ASCC - Australian Safety and Compensation Commission.

BCF - Bioconcentration Factor - ability to accumulate a chemical in an organism to levels greater than in the surrounding medium. Calculated by dividing the concentration of a chemical in an organism by the concentration in the surrounding medium.

EC50 - median effective concentration. The concentration of a substance that courses a specified response/effect in an organism or population.

Explosive Limits - The range of concentrations (% by volume in air) of a flammable gas or vapour that can result in an explosion in a confined space.

Koc - the organic carbon partition coefficient (mL soil water /g organic carbon).

LC50 - Lethal Concentration 50%. The concentration of a substance that kills 50% of a target population.

LD50 - Lethal Dose-50%. The dose of a substance that kills 50% of a target population.

NOAEL - The highest dose or concentration of a substance used in a test/study that does not produce any observable adverse effects in the target organism.

NOEL - The highest dose call concentration of a substance used in a test/study that does not produce any observable effects in the target organism.

pH - Measure of how acidic or alkaline a material is using a 1 - 14 scale. pH 1 is strongly acidic and pH 14 strongly alkaline.

Polymerisation - a chemical reaction in which molecules (monomers) combine to form larger molecules (polymers). A hazardous polymerisation reaction is one that occurs at a fast rate and releases large amounts of energy.

Pow - The octanol-water partition coefficient. The ratio of the concentration of octanol and in water at equilibrium and at a specified temperature used in environmental studies to indicate fate of chemicals and the environment.

STEL - Short-Term Exposure Limit. The maximum concentration of a substance that workers can be exposed to for periods up to 15 minutes without adverse effects e.g. irritation, tissue damage, narcosis (drowsiness or unconsciousness).

TWA - Time Weighted Average. The time weighted average concentration of a substance that most workers may be repeatedly exposed to over a 8-hour or 40-hour week without adverse effect.

Prepared using data supplied by the manufacturer plus public information sources.