

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product: Safe Grip Part B
Company: Global Safe Technologies Australia Pty Ltd

Date Prepared: 30 September 2008
Replaces: 22 January 2007

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1 Identification

Product Name: Safe Grip Part B
Other Names: None
Uses: Part B 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:

R22:
R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Safety Phrases:

S2: Keep out of reach of children.
S23: Do not breathe fumes/vapour.
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection stop

3 Composition / Ingredients

<u>Identity (Other Names)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	2855-13-2	<1%
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	112-24-3	<1%
Silicon dioxide	14808-60-7	>60%
Other ingredients not contributing to hazard		<38%

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4 First Aid Measures

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

Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. If a 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 then methylated spirit.

Inhaled: Remove patient to fresh air. Seek medical advice.

5 Fire Fighting Measures

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: May produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

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. Do not store on or with food preparation areas/utensils.

8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Standards

Quartz TWA (OASCC): $.1 \text{ mg/m}^3$ (respirable dust)

Engineering Controls:

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

Personal Protective Equipment:

Wear protective gloves (e.g. plastic), tightly fitting safety glasses and long sleeved shirt and long trousers. If ventilation limited, wear a respirator fitted with an organic vapours cartridge.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Grey semisolid paste.

Odour:

Amine

Vapour Pressure:

0.3 hPa

pH:

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Solubility:

Contains mainly insoluble components. Some minor (by volume) components are soluble.

Flash Point:

111°C (estimated)

Explosion Limits:

LEL: 1% p.b.v.

UEL: 6% p.b.v.

10 Stability and Reactivity

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Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid: None known.
Incompatible Materials: Acid and, oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: In a fire, can decompose to produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

11 Toxicological Information

Acute

Swallowed: May cause irritation in the gastrointestinal tract.
In Eyes: Can cause irritation by mechanical and chemical means.
On Skin: Sensitisation or allergic reactions may develop in some people. May cause irritation by mechanical and chemical means.
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

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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.