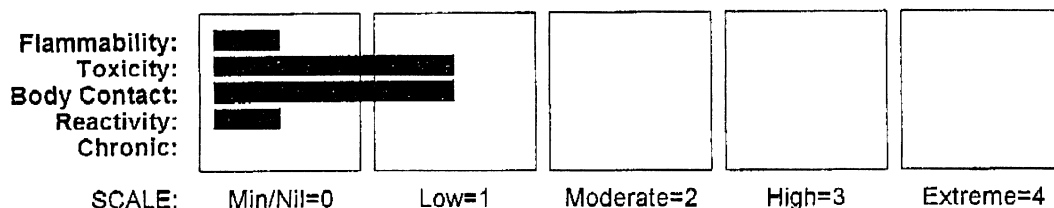


DOMINION ENVELON TREDGRIPChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Date of Issue: Thu 21-Feb-2002CHEMWATCH 5003-17
Page 1 of 8**IDENTIFICATION****STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria

SUPPLIER

Company: Dominion Plastic Industries
 Address: 16-20 McGill Street PO Box 7358 (ACN:007 205 209)
 Shepparton Shepparton
 Victoria 3630 VIC 3630
 Australia Australia
 Telephone: (03) 5821 1477
 Fax: (03) 5832 1161

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name: Dominion Envelon Tredgrip
 CAS RN No(s): None
 UN Number: None
 Dangerous Goods Class: None
 Packaging group: None
 Subsidiary Risk: None
 Hazchem Code: None
 Poisons Schedule Number: None

USE

Anti-skid rubberised textured flooring paint.
 Applied by brush, hand roller.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES
APPEARANCE

White or coloured viscous liquid with a mild acrylic odour;
 mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg C): 100 water.
 Melting Point (deg C): Not available
 Vapour Pressure (kPa): As water
 Specific Gravity: 1.2-1.3
 Flash Point (deg C): Non Flammable
 Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
 Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
 Solubility in Water (g/L): Mixes

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
styrene/ butyl acrylate copolymer	25767-47-9	30-60
residual monomers		trace
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-9^

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IDENTIFICATION continued ...

filler pigments, non regulated		10-30
silica amorphous, fumed	68611-44-9	1-9
rubber powder	Not avail.	1-9
xylene	1330-20-7	1-5
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.2 [^]
additives		5-15
water	7732-18-5	1-9

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

HEALTH HAZARD**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed in quantity. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and / or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

The vapour/mist is mildly discomforting if inhaled. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous acrylic monomers; the amounts remaining in compounded mixtures represents a very low order of exposure, however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces. Inhalation of vapour may result in nausea, headache.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of vapour. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice. Content of ammonia is low and is not considered a health hazard under good working conditions, however continuous long term working in confined and poorly ventilated areas may cause irritation response, sore eyes/nose.

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HEALTH HAZARD continued ...**FIRST AID****SWALLOWED**

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
In Australia phone 13 1126; New Zealand 03 4747000.
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
2: 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.
3: Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
1: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water and soap if available.
2: Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
3: DO NOT use solvents.
4: Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

1: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
2: Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3: Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
4: If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
5: Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**EXPOSURE STANDARDS**

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

<styrene/ butyl acrylate copolymer>

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

<silica amorphous, fumed>

CEL TWA: 6 mg/m³

<xylene>

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE continued ...

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 651 mg/m³ A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4
 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

ES TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³ (Under review) skin
 OES TWA: 100 ppm, 441 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 662 mg/m³

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response)

Xylene vapour is an irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin and causes narcosis at high concentrations. Exposure to doses sufficiently high to produce intoxication and unconsciousness also produces transient liver and kidney toxicity. Neurologic impairment is NOT evident amongst volunteers inhaling up to 400 ppm though complaints of ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation occur at 200 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes. Exposure to xylene at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the risk of irritant effects and to produce neither significant narcosis or chronic injury. An earlier skin notation was deleted because percutaneous absorption is gradual and protracted and does not substantially contribute to the dose received by inhalation.

** for the following **

- <styrene/ butyl acrylate copolymer>
- <silica amorphous, fumed>

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adequate.
<xylene> 1.5 mg/m ³	10	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGs represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE continued ...**Health Risk:**

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: 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**Upper end of the range**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION**EYE**

continued ...

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE continued ...

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles.
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.

OTHER

- 1: Overalls.
- 2: Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	AK -AUS P-	-
1000	50	-	AK -AUS P-
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AK -2 P-
10000	100	-	AK -3 P-
	100+	-	Airline **

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

SAFE HANDLING**STORAGE AND TRANSPORT****SUITABLE CONTAINER**

Lined metal can Lined metal pail/drum Plastic pail Polyliner drum
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENT

- 1: Store in original containers.
- 2: Keep containers securely sealed.
- 3: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

continued ...

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SAFE HANDLING continued ...

- 4: DO NOT allow to freeze.
- 5: Store away from incompatible materials.
- 6: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- 7: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL**MINOR SPILLS**

- 1: Clean up all spills immediately.
- 2: Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- 3: Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- 4: Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- 5: Wipe up.
- 6: Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- 1: Clear area of personnel.
- 2: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- 3: Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- 4: Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- 5: Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- 6: Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- 7: Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- 8: Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- 9: If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

- 1: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- 2: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- 3: Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- 4: Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 1: The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- 2: However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- 3: Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- 4: Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers
- 5: Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- 6: May emit acrid smoke.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of acrylic monomer.

continued ...

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CONTACT POINT continued ...

CONTACT POINT

CONTACT

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE :- 13 11 26

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE :- 000 (exchange):-1100

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Dunedin :- (03)479 1200 (Normal Hours)

:- (03)474 0999 (Emergency)

End of Report

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