Section 1—Manufacture Identification

Common Name **Clear Grip**
(As appears On Label)
Chemical Family:
Manufacturer/Supplier: Camouflaged Concrete Corp.
P.O. Box 51
Farmersville TX 75442
1-800-650-1157
Prepared by: Linda Choate
Emergency: 1-800-650-1157 Ext. 3

Material Safety Data Sheet

Effective January 1, 2006

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION

COMPONENTS OSHA PEL

POLYPROPYLENE HOMOPOLYMER CAS # 9003-07-0 5mg/m3(DUST)

AVOID HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF POLYMER FUMES WHEN MELTING.

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may also appear in Regulatory Information section (#15) towards the end of the MSDS. These materials may be listed for local "Right to Know" compliance and for other reasons.

SECTION 3-HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

These products are micronized powders. Static charges on the powders may ignite flammable atmospheres. High levels of product dust in the atmosphere may present a dust explosion hazard.
No significant health hazard expected from exposure to products.

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:Treat powder as a nuisance dust. Keep dust level below 5mg/m3 for respirable fraction and 10mg/m3 for total dust (ACGIH/TWA). OSHA PEL 5mg/3m. Exposure may cause dizziness, headache, respiratory irritation or unconsciousness.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Particulates may cause mechanical eye irritation. Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at lest 15 minutes.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Negligible dermal irritant. Exposure may lead to itching, scaling, drying and irritation of skin.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Generally non toxic unless large quantities are ingested.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE & CHRONIC):

ACUTE EFFECTS: High concentrations of polymer fumes may cause eye, nose and respiratory irritation, dizziness or unconsciousness.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Repeated skin contact can lead to drying, defatting, itching, stinging and irritation. IRAC has reviewed studies on polyethylene (19, 157, 79) and found that they "do not permit an evaluation on its carcinogenicity."

N.T.P. CARCINOGEN: No I.A.R.C. CARCINOGEN: No OSHA REGULATED: No

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: May irritate people with skin problems , asthma and lung diseases. Susceptible individuals may have an allergic reaction.

.SECTION 4-FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES: Flush with copious amounts of water for at lest 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

IF ON SKIN: If burned by hot wax, quench immediately with cold tap water. Dry burn area and loosely cover to protect against infection. Do not apply ointment or salves
For skin irritation, wash skin with soap and water and use emollient skin cream.

IF IN INHALED: Treat as a nuisance dust. Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult.

IF INGESTED: Induce vomiting if large quantities are ingested. Do not give anything to a unconscious person.

INSTRUCTION FOR PHYSICIANS:

No specific advice. Treat according to symptoms present.

SECTION 5– FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES
FLASH POINT: >530 F 277 C
METHOD USED: ASTM D-92 COC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS BY VOLUME % IN AIR
LOWER: Not Determined
UPPER: Not Determined
AUTO IGNITION: Not Determined

OSHA Flammability Class : Combustible solid.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or fine water spray. Avoid water stream on molten burning material as it may scatter and spread the fire.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing approved by NIOSH. Watch footing on floors and stairs because of possible melting and spreading of material. Use spray to keep containers cool.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
Flash point >530 F 277 C. Melts in proximity to fires causing slippery floors and stairs. When powder is suspended in air, these products could be

FLAMMABLE/EXPLOSIVE. In these circumstances, keep away from heat , sparks and open flames. Static charges on powders or powders in liquids may ignite flammable atmospheres. See section 7 "HANDLING AND STORAGE" for suggestion on how to use these products under such conditions. Also refer to NFPA Bulletin 654, "Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastic Industries", for safe handling procedures.

SECTION 6–ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Remove ignition sources. Sweep up with a minimum of dusting. Keep away from heat or flame. Collect in containers (e.g. fiberboard drums or cartons). If hot liquid, attempt to confine spill and let the polymer solidify.

Once solid, it may be recovered as the powder. Report major leaks and spills to the appropriate local, state and federal government agencies.

See the Regulatory Information section (#15) regarding reporting requirements.

SECTION 7-HANDLING AND STORAGE

SPECIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE:
NORMAL HANDLING: (Always wear the recommended personal protective equipment.)
Avoid breathing fumes from heating operations. Avoid spillage which can cause very slippery condi tions on floors. Use good personal hygiene and housekeeping.

STATIC ELECTRICITY AND FINE PARTICLE SIZE WAXES

Electrostatic charges of non-conductive materials is a natural phenomenon ranging from harmless to a nuisance to a hazard, depending on the degree of charging and the environment where the discharge takes place.
In the case of micronized polymers and waxes, very high levels of static electricity develop in their manufacture, transportation and handling. These products, being poor conductors of electricity, can and will hold a static charge for long periods of time. With this in mind, a great deal of care should be exercised when handling this type of product in or around flammable liquids, particularly if the liquid is at or near its flashpoint.
The generation of the static electricity cannot be prevented because its intrinsic origins are present at every particle interface. Some common sense is approaches to the hazards involved with static electricity are as follows:
The generation of static electricity cannot be prevented because its intrinsic origins are present at every particle interface. Some common sense approaches to the hazards involved with static electricity are as follows:
-Use only conductive equipment and keep all components grounded and bonded to the same vessel in order to equalize any potential charge.
-Avoid projections and probes that could lead to discharge between the charged polymer and a probe.
-Avoid a flammable condition by the use of inert gases in the container or by providing sufficient exhaust so as to prevent a buildup of flammable solvent vapors.
-Never pour micronized polymers or waxes from a drum or large container directly into hot flammable solvents
-Add micronized polymers or waxes slowly and in small quantities to hot flammable solvents.

-Do not permit the product to free fall directly into the solvent. Use pipe or chute that leads down to the level of the solvent. Make sure the pipe or chute is grounded and/or bounded.
-If mechanical equipment must be used, a slow-turning screw feeder that is grounded and/or bounded is preferred.
-Good housekeeping is of prime importance. The building and equipment should be designed to eliminate shelves and ledges and similar places where materials can accumulate.

The above are only suggestions and should not be taken as recommended practices in your establishment. A more detailed discussion and recommended practices can be found in NFPA 77 issue by the National Fire Protection Association inc. in 1988.

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS:
Avoid excessive heat. Do not store near strong oxidizing agents and amines.

SECTION 8-EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use adequate ventilation during heating processes or if dusty conditions prevail when handling powdered materials. For storage and ordinary handling, general ventilation is adequate.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Use a NIOSH approved dust respirator with powdered wax. During melting or conveying in molten state, use organic vapor respirator.

VENTILATION:
Face velocity greater than 60 cfm (adequate to capture wax dust or fumes.)

SKIN PROTECTION:
Use heat resistance, impervious gloves to avoid repeated/prolonged skin contact with molten material and powder. Other protective garments as necessary.

EYE PROTECTION:
Chemical goggles around molten material and in dusty conditions.
OTHER PROTECTIONS:
As needed to prevent repeated/prolonged contact.
WORK/ HYGIENIC PRACTICES:
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling and before smoking, eating or applying makeup. If clothes become contaminated, change to clean clothing. Do not wear contaminated clothing until properly laundered.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:
Powdered forms may generate nuisance particulates upon handling; ACGIH TLV = 10mg/m3. OSHA PEL 5mg/m3.

SECTION 9-PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	White
PHYSICAL STATE	Solid
ODOR	Typical Wax Odor
VAPOR PRESSURE	NIL
VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air
BOILING POINT	330 F 166 C
FLASH POINT	>530 F 277 C
DENSITY	0.90 g/cc
PH	Not Applicable
VISCOSITY	Not Applicable
% VISCOSITES	

SECTION 10-STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:Stable at normal conditions.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:Extreme heat, sparks, and open flame.

INCOMPATIBILITY (AVOID CONTACT WITH):Strong oxidizing agents and amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS AND/OR BY PRODUCTS:
Fumes , smoke , carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and combustible gases may be generated.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Should not occur.

SECTION 11– TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) EFFECTS: No data developed

DELAYED (SUBCHRONIC & CHRONIC) EFFECTS:No data developed

OTHER DATA:No other data developed

SECTION 12– ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL PROFILE:
No data have been developed on this subject. These polymeric products are not soluble in water. They are not considered biodegradable.

SECTION 13-DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Assume conformity with applicable disposal regulations.
Dispose of absorbed material at approved incineration or chemical landfill waste disposal site.
RCRA: Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded? No.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations To the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

SECTION 14-SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION

Printing Ink Components Class 55. DOT Regulated:Non-Hazardous

SECTION 15– REGULATORY INFORMATION

T.S.C.A.:These products are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CONFORMS TO THE FOLLOWING FDA SECTIONS:
21 CFR 177. 1520

CALIFORNIA PROP65 INFORMATION: Not Regulated.

STATE RIGHT TO KNOW INFORMATION:
JRTK or CAS#: 9003-07-0
Polypropylene homopolymer CAS # 9003-07-0

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION (CANADA):Not subject to WHMIS regulations.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS:
DSL, EINECS (monomers), AICS, ECL, PICCS

SARA TITLE III:This product is subject to SARA TITLE III reporting?
Section 311/312-Immediate/Acute Health (irritant) : YES
Section 302-Contains an extremely hazardous substance: NO
Section 313-This product does not contain any toxic chemical listed under Sec. 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986.

CLEAN WATER ACT-Priority Pollutants: Contains no known priority pollutants at concentrations greater than 0.1 %

HEAVY METAL ANALYSIS (Typical) in PPM

Pb	Cd	Ba	Ag	Sb	Hg	Cr	As	Se	Al	Cu	Ni	Zn
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

THE DATA SET FOURTH IN THIS MSDS ARE TYPICAL VALUES (NOT SPECIFICATIONS) BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SUPPLIERS OF THE RAW MATERIAL AND CHEMICALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED PRODUCT.
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