REAL WORLD epoxies
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Safety Data Sheet

Date of Issue: September 26
(Supersedes September 21)

Resin Grip - HD 30, HD 46, Fine, Micro

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier

Product Name:	Resin Grip - HD, Fine, Micro.
Product Use:	Particle for non-slip epoxy flooring.
Pack Size:	HD 30 & 46 - 20kg, Fine - 1kg, Micro - 375g.
Company:	Real World Epoxies Pty Ltd
Address:	U19/10 Miltiadis St Acacia Ridge QLD 4110
Emergency Phone:	0408 877 256

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	PROPORTION %
Aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	100

Section 4: First-aid measures

Ingestion:	Immediately wash out mouth with water. In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are ingested, however, seek medical attention.
Inhalation:	Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult. If symptoms develop and persist seek medical attention.
Skin Contact:	No first aid should be needed since dermal contact with this product does not affect the skin. Wash exposed skin with soap and water before breaks and at the end of the shift.
Eye Contact:	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water holding eyelid(s) open remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If symptoms persist seek medical attention, preferably an ophthalmologist.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.
Other:	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center, e.g. Australia 131 126.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Equipment:	This product will not burn but is compatible with all extinguishing media. Use any media that is appropriate for the surrounding fire.
Hazards Arising from Chemical:	Not flammable or combustible. Dry powders may accumulate static charge in handling which can be a source of ignition for flammable atmospheres.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	None required with respect to this product. Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus required for fires indoors or in confined areas.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions:	Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.
Environmental Precautions:	Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities.
Methods for Clean Up:	If uncontaminated, collect using dustless method (HEPA vacuum or wet method) and place in appropriate container.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Handling:	General good practice required. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust. Use normal precautions against bag breakage or spills of bulk material. Avoid creation of respirable dust. Use adequate ventilation and dust collection. Maintain, use, clean and fit test respirators in accordance with regulations. Maintain and test ventilation and dust collection equipment. Launder clothing that has become dusty. Empty containers (bags, bulk containers, storage tanks etc.) and retained product residue must be handled in accordance with the provisions of this Safety Data Sheet.

Dust can accumulate electrostatic charges due to friction from transfer and mixing operations and cause an electrical spark (ignition source) which can ignite flammable liquids and atmospheres. Provide adequate precautions when adding this product to flammable and combustible mixtures like paints and coating, such as electrical grounding and bonding, inert atmosphere or non-sparking tools. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard for static accumulation.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry location.

Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Exposure Standards: The NOHSC limit for dust otherwise not specified is TWA - 10mg/m^3.

Engineering Controls: Mechanical local exhaust at point of contaminant release if conditions warrant.

Personal Protection: When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being implemented, appropriate respiratory protection must be used. Use appropriate respiratory protection for respirable particulates based on consideration of airborne workplace concentrations and duration of exposure arising from intended end use. Refer to the most recent government and local standards. Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate recommended. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear gloves of impervious material such as impervious PVC or rubber gloves. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1. Suitable work wear should be worn to protect personal clothing. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 2919.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Coarse, hard, white crystals.		
Packaging:	Packaged in its own 15-litre (HD) or 500mL (Fine, Micro) plastic container with press fit lid.		
Odour:	None.	Odour Threshold:	Not applicable.
pH:	Not applicable.	Melting/Freezing Point:	>2000°C.
Initial Boiling Point:	Not applicable.	Boiling Point Range:	Not applicable.
Flashpoint:	Not applicable.	Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable.
Flammability:	Not applicable.	Flammability Limits:	Not applicable.
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable.	Vapour Density:	Not applicable.
Relative Density:	3.8kg/L	Solubility in Water:	Insoluble.
Partition Co-efficient:	Not applicable.	Auto ignition Temp:	Will not burn.
Decomposition Temp.:	Not applicable.	Viscosity:	Not applicable.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: This product is not reactive under normal conditions of storage and use.

Chemical Stability: This product is stable at normal temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials: Incompatible with chlorine trifluoride (reacts violently, forming flame) and ethylene oxide (polymerises violently). Dissolves slowly in alkaline solutions. The manufacturer reports that exothermic reactions above 200°C with halocarbon vapours may evolve hydrogen chloride and phosgene gas.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May evolve aluminium oxides when heated to decomposition.

Section 11: Toxicological information

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eyes, respiratory system.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute Toxicity: Oral Toxicity - An oral LD50 in rats of >5000 mg/kg was reported for aluminium oxide.
Inhalation Toxicity - No standard acute toxicity data were available for elemental aluminium oxide. The LOAEL for rats following a 4 hour inhalation exposure to aluminium flakes for 5 consecutive days was 200mg/m^3.
Dermal Toxicity - No standard acute toxicity data were available for elemental aluminium oxide. No dermal effects are expected from acute exposure to aluminium metal since it is insoluble and skin penetration would be minimal.

Skin Damage/Irritation: This product may cause mechanical skin irritation.

Eye Damage/Irritation: This product may cause mechanical eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: This product is not known to be a skin or respiratory sensitiser.

Carcinogenicity: No data are available for aluminium oxide. There is no clear evidence of cancer due to inhalation or oral exposure to aluminium.

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available for aluminium oxide. There is modest evidence of reproductive effects associated with soluble aluminium compounds related to systemic available aluminium ions. While this effect is relevant for elemental aluminium, the potential release and absorption of aluminium ions from elemental aluminium is substantially lower than for the soluble compounds via all routes. There are no human studies on pregnancy outcome after aluminium ingestion.

Genetic Toxicity: Mutagenicity studies (i.e., Ames test with Salmonella strains and Bacillus subtilis test) with aluminium oxide have been negative.

STOT-single Exposure: Only at excessive concentrations of aluminium are toxic manifestations seen and, hence, aluminium is considered to possess a “low” potential for producing adverse effects.

STOT-repeated Exposure: No data available for aluminium oxide. Lung fibrosis has historically been associated with aluminium powder exposure; however, this powder was coated with mineral oil, which is no longer done. Exposure to uncoated aluminium powder has not been associated with lung fibrosis.

Aspiration Hazard: This product is a solid and aspiration hazards are not expected to occur.

Section 12: Ecological information

Toxicity:	The No Observed Effect Concentrations (NOEC) for aluminium oxide in testing of fish, invertebrate, and algae are all above 100mg/L.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.
Bioaccumulative Potential:	Not expected to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in Soil:	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.
Other Adverse Effects:	Aluminium is the most common metal in the earths crust and the third most common element. Normally present as oxide or complex silicate minerals. All aluminium in soil or the adequatic environment comes from natural sources. Local sources has an insignificant contribution and impact on environment.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal Methods: Comply with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Section 14: Transport information

Not classified as a dangerous good.

IATA
Not a dangerous good.

IMDG
Not a dangerous good.

Section 15: Regulatory information

Australia: Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC).

Section 16: Other relevant information

Technical Services Information Officer: 0408 877 256

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