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Issue Date: January 2010

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Not Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

COMPANY DETAILS

Company Name	Polo Citrus Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 18 064 601 332)
Address	PO Box 576 Melton Vic 3337 Australia
Emergency Tel.	1 300 369 422
Tel/Fax	Tel: 1 300 369 422
Other Information	Visit our website: www.polocitrus.com.au

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Dust Bind
Shipping Name	None Allocated
UN Number	None Allocated
DG Class	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated
Hazchem Code	None Allocated
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled
Product Use	Supplied as an encrusting agent concentrate to control fugitive dust in suitable applications only.

Physical Data

Melting Point	Approximately 0 °C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C
Vapour Pressure	2 kPa typical @ 20 °C
Flash Point	Product does not have a flash point
Flamm. Limit LEL	Not applicable
Flamm. Limit UEL	Not applicable
Explosion Data	Not considered an explosion risk under normal conditions of use
Solubility in Water	Soluble
Density	Approximately 1.03 kg/L @ 15 °C

Other Properties

Corrosiveness	Not corrosive
Oxidising Properties	Not classified as an oxidiser
Autoignition Temp.	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Less than 1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Vapour Density	Greater than air
Odour	Mild, sweet
Colour	Colourless to pale yellow
Form	Liquid
Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use
Haz Polymerization	Will not occur
Materials to Avoid	Strong oxidising agents
Other Information	These physical data and other properties do not constitute a specification

Ingredients

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	Styrene acrylate copolymer	N/A	30-60%
	Aliphatic alkanal derivatives	Mixture	0-10%
	Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	0-0.1%
	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Mixture	To 100%

Information on Composition

This product may contain very low levels of residual styrene monomer. The levels are generally much lower than 0.1%. Refer to Other Health Hazard Information for further details.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Acute - Swallowed	May cause mild gastric irritation if swallowed.
Acute - Eye	May cause watering of eyes.
Acute - Skin	Generally non-irritant on incidental contact. Excessive or prolonged contact may give rise to slight irritation.
Acute - Inhaled	Product is not expected to be irritating to the nose, throat or respiratory tract.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in irritation, with the Possibility of dermatitis.

First Aid

Swallowed	Give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. If product has entered the airway obtain medical attention immediately. If vomiting occurs get immediate medical attention due to aspiration risk. Seek medical attention.
Eye	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.
Skin	Wash with plenty of soap and water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
Inhaled	Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities are generally suitable. Ensure an eyewash station and safety shower are available and ready for use.
Other Information	Keep water and mild soap near work site.

Advice to Doctor

Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. In cases of ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Gastric lavage must only be undertaken after cuffed endotracheal intubation in view of the risk of aspiration.
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Other Health Hazard Information

Irritancy of Product	Not classified as an irritant.
Sensitization of Product	Not known to be a sensitiser.
Carcinogenicity	Product is not a known carcinogen, however it may contain extremely low levels of styrene monomer. The risk of exposure to styrene monomer in this product is considered very unlikely.

Acute Toxicity – Oral LD50 expected to be > 2000 mg/kg.

Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity

Epidemiology studies involving workers in the styrene, polystyrene, and reinforced plastics industries do not show increased cancer risk from occupational exposure to styrene. A recent, well-conducted chronic

study shows no increased incidence of cancer in rats from styrene exposure. In another recent, well-conducted chronic study, an increased incidence of lung cancer was observed in mice. The relevance of the mouse lung cancers to humans is uncertain. Earlier studies in which rats and mice were exposed to styrene by inhalation or ingestion are considered inadequate for assessing human cancer risk because of deficiencies in design, conduct, or interpretation. Repeated exposures to styrene vapour in animal studies have resulted in liver toxicity in mice at levels above 100 ppm or higher in mice. Some evidence of hearing loss was observed in rats exposed to 800 ppm styrene vapor, but not at 200 ppm. No significant hearing loss is expected to occur in human occupationally exposed to styrene. In addition it has been reported that some workers, primarily those with mean exposure levels greater than 50 ppm, develop small decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours. These effects were very subtle and not likely to be noticed.

Styrene did not cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies, although other developmental effects have been reported. It should be noted that these developmental effects occurred in exposure levels that were maternally toxic. Human studies do not show any significant risk of reproducing toxicity or birth defects from styrene exposure.

Mixed results have been reported for styrene in vitro genotoxicity tests. However, there is no convincing evidence of cytogenic damage in laboratory animals exposed to styrene. Some cytogenetic studies in peripheral blood lymphocytes of workers exposed to styrene have reported increases in chromosomal damage, although there is no clear dose response relationship.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated styrene and has classified it as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Information published in the 'List of Designated Hazardous Substances (NOSHC: 10005 (1999))' does not quote styrene monomer as a possible carcinogen.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits	Name	STEL		TWA	
		Mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm
	Styrene Monomer	426	100	213	50

Other Exposure Info. Exposure Standard means the average concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. It can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak limitation, or short term exposure limit (STEL). Occupational exposure limits: When an exposure standard has not been established by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission for a material, a blanket recommendation of 5 mg/m³ for respirable vapours, mists and dusts should be used.

Eng. Controls Maintain concentration below recommended exposure limit. Special ventilation is not normally required due to the low volatility of the product at normal temperatures. However, in the operation of certain equipment or at elevated temperatures, mists or vapour may be generated and exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentration levels below the exposure standard or where no exposure standard is allocated, as low as is reasonably practicable.

Personal Protection**Respirator Type**

(AS 1716)

Respirator not normally required.

Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapour, mist or dust is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product is exceeded, use appropriate AS/NZS 1715/1716 approved air purifying equipment or air supplied respirator after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content of the air is unknown.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses, goggles or faceshield as appropriate.

Glove Type

PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves.

Clothing

Overalls or similar protective apparel.

Footwear

Enclosed footwear.

Work/Hygienic

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

Practices

If contamination occurs, change clothing. Avoid carrying contaminated rags in pockets or wearing soaked clothing. Discard internally contaminated gloves and footwear. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Flammability**Fire Hazards**

Non combustible. Non flammable. Produce residue, following evaporation of liquid content will burn in the presence of an ignition source.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**Storage and Transport****Storage Precautions**

Keep containers closed at all times. Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from oxidizing agents. Check containers regularly for leaks.

Transport

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Handling

Ensure the appropriate personal protective equipment is used when handling this material. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Prevent spillages.

Proper Shipping**Name**

None Allocated

Spills and Disposal**Spills & Disposal**

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Use absorbent (soil or sand, sawdust, inert material, vermiculite). Collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. Observe local regulations.

Fire/Explosion Hazard**Fire/Explos. Hazard**

Low hazard

Hazardous

Non combustible. Non flammable.

Combustion Products**Hazardous****Decomposition or****Byproducts**

This product is unlikely to decompose at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. Likely to decompose only after heating to dryness followed by further strong heating. Decomposition products may include: a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, soot, oxides of nitrogen, and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Fire Fighting Procedures	Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.
Extinguishing Media	Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding Environment.
Hazardous Reaction	May react with strong oxidising agents and acids.
Hazchem Code	None Allocated

OTHER INFORMATION

Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact	Leaching and penetration through surface soils is generally regarded as resulting in long-term persistence. Fresh or used product may be harmful to aquatic life.
Environ. Protection	Do not allow material to enter drains or waterways.
Pkg. & Labelling	No special packaging or labelling requirements.
References	*NOHSC:2011 National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets * NOHSC:1008 Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances * NOHSC:10005 List of Designated Hazardous Substances * NOHSC:1005 Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Model Regulations * NOHSC:2007 Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Code of Practice * NOHSC:1003 Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, National Exposure Standards * NOHSC:3008 Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, Guidance Note * NOHSC:1015 Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods, National Standard * NOHSC:2017 Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods, National Code of Practice * SUSDP, Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons * ADG, Australian Dangerous Goods Code * MSDS of component materials
Last Change	Supersedes issue date: October 2005. Reason/s for revision: Review of MSDS in line with regulation.
Persistence/ Degradability	Major components are expected to be inherently biodegradable.

CONTACT POINT

Contact Managing Director 1300 369 422

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.

...End Of MSDS...