KRETUS®

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **KRETUS® Matting Additive**

Recommended Use: For professional use only.

Manufacturer: KRETUS® Inc., 1055 W. Struck Ave., Orange, CA 92867

Telephone: (714) 694-2061

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number: (800) 255-3924 (CHEMTEL)

Emergency telephone numbers are to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to customer service.

Comments: To the best of our knowledge, this Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of US OSHA 29 CFR1910.1200, 91/155/EEC.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200
WARNING — May form combustible dust concentrations in the air.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

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.

See Dust Hazard Reference in Section 16.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed and locked in a cool, well-ventilated place. Do not store near strong oxidizing agents and amines.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The specific chemical identity and exact concentration of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (% by Weight)
Polypropylene	# 9003-07-0	

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contact with Eyes
Immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 20 minutes.

Contact with Skin
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

Inhalation
Treat as a nuisance dust. Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Immediate medical attention not normally required. No delayed effects expected.

Ingestion
Aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting. Dilute with 1-2 glasses of water. Get medical aid. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to present aspiration of liquid into lungs.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Combustible solid.

Suitable 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 Protective Equipment for Fire-Fighting
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 Handling and Storage in Section 7 for suggestions 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 Plastics Industries", for safe handling procedures.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures
Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Remove ignition sources.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean-up:
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.

Environmental Precautions:
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.

See Dust Hazard Reference in Section 16. Read Section 7.

See the Regulatory Information in Section 15 regarding reporting requirements.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe-Handling & Storage

Always wear recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing fumes from heating operations. Avoid spillage which can cause very slippery conditions on floors. Use good personal hygiene and housekeeping.

Static Electricity and Fine Particle Size Waxes
Electrostatic charge 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.

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 static electricity cannot be prevented because its intrinsic origins are present at every particle interface.

Some commonsense 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 to equalize any potential charge.
- Avoid projections and probes that could lead to discharge between the charged polymer and probe.
- Avoid a flammable condition using 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.
- If possible, do not permit the product to free fall directly into the solvent. Ideally, use a pipe or chute that leads down to the level of the solvent. Make sure the pipe or chute is grounded and bonded.
- If mechanical equipment must be used, a slow-turning screw feeder that is grounded and 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 and in no way should be considered as comprehensive engineering controls. A more detailed discussion and recommended practices can be found in NFPA 77 issued by the National Fire Protection Association Inc. in 1988.

Conditions for Safe Storage
Store under ambient conditions. Avoid excessive heat. Do not store near strong oxidizing agents and amines.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND 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 resistant, 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 Protective Equipment or Clothing: 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 powder
Odor	Typical wax odor
Odor Threshold	Not applicable
pH	No data available
Melting Point	160-170°C
Freezing Point	No data available
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	Not applicable
Flash Point	>530°F (>277°C) COC
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Flammability	Combustible solid
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	450°F TOC
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Relative Density	0.89 g/cc
Specific Gravity	No data available
Solubility(ies)	Not applicable
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds)	0 g/L

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal conditions.

Chemical Incompatibility (Avoid Contact With): Strong oxidizing agents and amines.

Conditions to be avoided: Extreme heat, sparks, and open flame.

Hazardous Polymerization: Should not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products And/Or By Products: These products may emit oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: No data developed.
Skin corrosion/irritation: No data developed. None expected.
Serious eye damage/irritation: No data developed. Treat as nuisance dust.
Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data developed. Treat as nuisance dust.
Germ cell mutagenicity: No data developed.
Carcinogenicity—N.T.P. CARCINOGEN: No; I.A.R.C. CARCINOGEN: No

Reproductive toxicity: No.
STOST-single exposure: No data developed. Treat as nuisance dust.
STOST-repeated exposure: No data developed. Treat as nuisance dust.
Aspiration hazard: No data developed. Aspiration is possible.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: May irritate people with skin problems, asthma, and lung diseases. Susceptible individuals may have an allergic reaction.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological Profile: No data have been developed on this subject. These products are not soluble in water. Potential environmental impact in case of spill or release is considered minimal.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method
Assume conformity with applicable disposal regulations. Preferred method of disposal is in closed containers of sufficient strength to eliminate leakage at approved waste disposal site in accordance with local regulations. Sewage disposal is discouraged.

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: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Special precautions: Keep sealed and secure. Do not expose to heat.

	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group	Environmental Hazards
DOT	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	None; not considered a marine pollutant
IMO/IMDG	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	None; not considered a marine pollutant
IATA/CAO	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	Not hazardous	None; not considered a marine pollutant

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code.

INCO Terms: EXW for Regulatory Purposes and Responsibilities

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

REACH: All substances registered.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): This product or its components are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product and/or its components do not contain any chemicals subject to any rules or orders under TSCA sections 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8(d).

California Proposition 65: This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or reproductive harm.

WHMIS Classification (Canada): Not subject to WHMIS regulations.

SARA Section 311/312:
- Acute Health Hazard: No
- Chronic Health Hazard: No
- Fire Hazard: No
- Reactivity Hazard: No
- Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No

SARA Section 302: Contains an extremely hazardous substance: No

SARA 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.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302): Not regulated.

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5): Not regulated.

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Personal Protection: protective clothing, impervious gloves, safety goggles, OSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator

Prepared by Kretus Inc.

Other useful guides to handling organic powders include:
NFPA 77—Recommended Practice on Static Electricity
NFPA 654—Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids
NFPA 499—Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

OSHA 3371-08—Hazard Communication Guidance for Combustible DustsDisclaimer: The information and recommendations presented herein are accurate to the best of our knowledge. User must conduct their own tests to determine the suitability of these products for their particular purposes and usage. Because of numerous factors affecting results, KRETUS® and its affiliation makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, including those of merchantability and fitness for purpose, other than material conforms to our applicable current specifications. KRETUS® assumes no legal responsibility for use or reliance on the information contained in this safety data sheet.