Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

OKATMOS MEGASTAR

OTHER NAMES

"Product Code: 49052, 49053, 49054", "Ultimate Multipurpose Adhesive", "Coat adhesive"

PRODUCT USE

Adhesive for the installation of conductive coverings like carpets.

SUPPLIER

Company: Polyflor Australia Pty Ltd Address: 59- 65 Wedgewood Road Hallam VIC, 3803 Australia Telephone: 1800 777 425 Emergency Tel: 1800 777 425 Fax: +61 3 9215 4444

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Not hazardous

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME adhesive dispersion nonhazardous	CAS RN	% >60
ammonia	1336-21-6	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

• There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

• Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/ irritating fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- · Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
 - Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic container. Capacity 6kg, 12kg and 18kg.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Okatmos MegaStar (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24

MATERIAL DATA

OKATMOS MEGASTAR:

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

AMMONIA:

■ for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

•Type AK Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

· Safety glasses with side shields

- · Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

• Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 1-Jul-2013 C554SP

CHEMWATCH 15-8889 Version No:3.1.1.1 CD 2013/2 Page 4 of 6 Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Mixes with water.

State Melting Range (°C) Boiling Range (°C) Flash Point (°C) Decomposition Temp (°C) Autoignition Temp (°C) Upper Explosive Limit (%) Lower Explosive Limit (%)

Volatile Component (%vol)

Non Slump Paste Not Available 100 Not Applicable Not Available Not Available Not Applicable Not Applicable

Not Available

Molecular Weight Viscositv Solubility in water (q/L) pH (1% solution) pH (as supplied) Vapour Pressure (kPa) Specific Gravity (water=1) **Relative Vapour Density** (air=1) **Evaporation Rate**

Not Applicable ~20000 cSt@ 20°C Miscible Not Available 7.0-7.8 2.3 @ 20C 1.40 Not Available

Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity STOT- single exposure STOT- repeated exposure Aspiration hazard

Not applicable Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

FYF

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 1-Jul-2013 C554SP

D1: skin

irritation/corrosion

3

ammonia

Contexisity

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ammonia	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Burv residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

ammonia (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists; "Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia - Victoria Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007 - Schedule 1 - Precursor Chemicals and Quantities", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUŠMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia (SUSMP) - Schedule 5" Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established'

No data for Okatmos MegaStar (CW: 15-8889)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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