MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT IDENTITY: SHARK GRIT

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SECTION 1 - Preparation/Product Information

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Manufactured and Supplied By:

Niagara Protective Coatings
7071 Oakwood Ave.
Niagara Falls, Ontario L2E 6S5

Emergency Telephone No: (613)996-6666
CANUTEC

Date Prepared: July 1, 2015

Product Use: Anti slip additive

T.D.G. Classification: Not controlled UN Number:

WHMIS:Health: Not subject to WHMIS regulations

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Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

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	OSHA PEL
Polypropylene homopolymer CAS #9003-07-0	5mg/m^3 (dust)

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may 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.

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SECTION 3 – Hazards Indentification

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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/m^3 for respirable fraction and 10 mg/m^3 for total dust (ACGIH/TWA). OSHA PEL 5mg/m^3 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 least 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.
IARC has reviewed studies on polyethylene (19, 157, 79) and found that they "do not permit an evaluation of its carcinogenicity."

N.T.P. Carcinogen: No I.A.R.C. Carcinogen: No OSHA regulated: No

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

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SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures

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If in Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 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 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 an unconscious person.

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SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

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Flash Point (deg C) and Method: > 530 F, 277 C ASTM D-92 COC

Flammable Limits/% Volume in Air: LEL: not determined
UEL: not determined

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 Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear Self-contained Breathing Apparatus and approved protective clothing. Watch footing on floors and stairs because of possible melting and spreading of material. Use spray to keep containers coo.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Melts in proximity to fires causing slippery floors and stairs.

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 suggestions on how to use these products under such conditions.

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SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures

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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.

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SECTION 7 – Handling & Storage

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

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SECTION 8 - Physical and Chemical Properties

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Appearance: White	Physical State: Solid
Odor: Typical wax odor	Vapor Pressure: Nil
Vapor Density: Heavier than air	Boiling Point: n/a
Melting Point: 330 F, 166 C	Flash Point: >530 F, 277 C
Density: 0.90 g/cc	Ph: n/a
Viscosity: n/a	% Volatiles: zero

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SECTION 9 – Stability & Reactivity

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Stability: Stable to normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Extreme Heat, sparks, and open flames.

Incompatibility: 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.

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SECTION 10 – Disposal Considerations

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Waste Disposal Method: In accordance with all Federal,Provincial,
State and Local regulations

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.

Avoid 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 of waxes from a drum or large container directly into hot flammable solvents.
Add micronized polymers or waxes and in small quantities to hot flammable solvents.
Do not permit the product to free fall directly into the solvent. Use a pipe or chute that leads down to the level of the solvent. Make sure the pipe or chute in grounded and/or bonded.
If mechanical equipment must be used, a slow-turning screwfeeder that is grounded and/or bonded 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 issued by the National Fire Protection Association Inc. in 1988.

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

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SECTION 11 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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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 was. 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 = 10 mg/m3 OSHA PEL 5mg/m3