

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1) IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Product: Ronabond Geo Cushion
Waterproofing slurry reinforcement

Company: Ronacrete (Far East) Ltd., 16/F, No. 3 Lockhart Rd,
Wanchai, Hong Kong SAR

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2) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Dacron polyester fibre

CAS No: 13463-67-7

3) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Potential Health Effects**

Polyester fibre presents low hazard for usual industrial or commercial handling. If a processing step results in significant airborne fibres, we recommend an airborne exposure limit of 10mg fibre as particulate/m³ as an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA).

This product may contain up to two percent titanium dioxide (TiO₂) as light scattering agent to impart with colour. When incorporated into the fiber, we do not believe TiO₂ presents a significant hazard.

The product is coated with lubricants which have been toxicologically evaluated and found to be generally of a low order of acute oral and inhalation toxicity in animals and of dermal toxicity in humans. They do not present a significant health hazard in their normal use. If in processing there is a potential to generate airborne concentrations of these oils as a mist, we recommend an airborne exposure limit of 5 mg as particulate/m³ as an 8-hour TWA.

If heated to temperature of 150-250° C during processing, these lubricating oils can degrade and generate off gases with may contain very small amounts of such chemicals as aldehydes, alcohols, acetic acid, acetone, etc. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

4) FIRST AID MEASURES**First Aid****INHALATION**

No specific intervention is indicated. Consult a physician if necessary.

SKIN CONTACT

The fibre is not likely to be hazardous by skin contact, but cleansing the skin after use is advisable.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

No specific intervention is indicated as fibre is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. Consult a physician if necessary.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

5) FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point Not applicable. Material will burn in a fire.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

None.

Hazardous gases/vapours produced in fire are: aldehydes, ethanol, methanol, acetic acid, acetone, etc. Combustion products are similar to those of other organic materials composed of the same elements.

Extinguishing Media

Water, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO₂ are all effective.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective equipment.

6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguard (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Spill Clean Up

Polyester fibres present no unusual spill or release potential. Shovel or sweep up for disposal.

7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing hot vapours, oil mists, and airborne fibres. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage

Store cartons and bales in accord with good material handling practices.

8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

Generally Applicable Control Measures and Precautions

While no special controls or handling procedures are required, it is recommended that exposure to any inhalable material be minimize by the use of adequate ventilation, such as local exhaust, effective containment, and personal cleanliness.

EYE/FACE

Safety Glasses

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data:

Melting Point:	250 to 300°C
Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Form:	Fibre
Colour:	Clear and colourless, white if product contains TiO ₂ , black if product contains carbon black.
Odor:	Odorless

10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
Stable.

Incompatibility with other materials.
None reasonably foreseeable.

Decomposition

Decomposes with heat.

If heated to 150 – 250° C during processing, the fiber lubricants can degrade and generate off gases which may contain small amounts of such chemicals as aldehydes, alcohols, acetic acid, acetone, etc. We are not aware of chemicals such as these reaching concentrations that present a serious health hazards. However, information on toxic effects and recommended exposure limits of these and other chemicals can be found in the most recent edition of the ACGIH documentation of threshold limits values.

When fibre is burned, no unusual combustion gases have been observed, and its combustion products are similar to those of other organic materials composed of the same elements.

11) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Polyester fibre is essentially non-biodegradable, but most of the fiber finishes are biodegradable. It contains no significant percentage of materials extractable by contact with ambient waters. It is stable in all recommended use environments and requires no special spill handling procedures.

Polyester fibres may be disposed of by incineration, preferably by recovering the energy for other uses. The fiber produces off gases during incineration which are similar to those produced by the incineration of other natural and man-made fiber, with negligible NO_x attributed to Polyester fibre. A non-hazardous ash which passes the Toxic Chemical Leachate Procedure should be produced.

Unifi fiber is not hazardous waste as defined by regulation implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Polyester fibre and fabrics are not regulated as hazardous waste under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable State/Provincial, and Local regulations.

Further information may be obtained from :

Ronacrete (Far East) Limited

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