



## Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name **COOEE ECOTRAX**

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name** COOEE PRODUCTS PTY LTD  
**Address** 30 Fishermans Road, Maroochydore, QLD, AUSTRALIA, 4558  
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**Email** info@cooeeproducts.com.au

**Synonym(s)** COOEE ECOTRAX • ECOTRAX

**Use(s)** BINDING AND WEATHER PROOFING AGENT FOR SOILS • PATH MAINTENANCE • ROAD MAINTENANCE

**MSDS Date** 17 Feb 2010

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

<b>UN No.</b>	None Allocated	<b>DG Class</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b>	None Allocated

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
BITUMEN	Not Available	8052-42-4	30-60%
WATER	H <sub>2</sub> O	7732-18-5	30-60%
ADDITIVE(S)	Not Available	Not Available	<10%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	remainder

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye** If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

**Skin** If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

**Advice to Doctor** Treat symptomatically.

**First Aid Facilities** Eye wash facilities should be available.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability</b>	Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ sulphur oxides, sulphides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
<b>Fire and Explosion</b>	Treat as per requirements for Surrounding Fires: Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
<b>Extinguishing</b>	Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spillage</b>	Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways.
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## 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

<b>Storage</b>	Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.
<b>Handling</b>	Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Bitumen fume	ASCC (AUS)	--	5	--	--

**Biological Limits** No biological limit allocated.

**Engineering Controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain fume levels below the recommended exposure standard.

**PPE** Wear splash-proof goggles, viton (R) or PVA gloves and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear: rubber boots, impervious coveralls and an Air-line or a Type A- Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator. If sanding dry product, wear: a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	DARK BROWN LIQUID	<b>Solubility (Water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Odour</b>	MILD BITUMEN ODOUR	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.02 @ 15°C
<b>pH</b>	8.5	<b>% Volatiles</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	NEGLIGIBLE	<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Vapour Density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flash Point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100°C	<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Melting Point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE		

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Material to Avoid</b>	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites) and acids (eg. nitric acid).
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ sulphur oxides, sulphides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
<b>Hazardous Reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Health Hazard Summary</b>	Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour/mist generation - inhalation. May irritate the respiratory system if used in poorly ventilated areas.
<b>Eye</b>	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Over exposure to vapours may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. Due to the low vapour pressure, an inhalation hazard is not anticipated with normal use.
<b>Skin</b>	Contact may result in irritation, redness and rash. May cause photosensitisation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of large quantities may result in nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	BITUMEN (8052-42-4) Carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (IARC Group 3) - International Agency for Research on Cancer - evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans. TDLo (Intramuscular): 5400 mg/kg/24 weeks-intermittent (rat) TDLo (Skin): 130 g/kg/81 weeks-intermittent (mouse)

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Environment</b>	Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.
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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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<b>Waste Disposal</b>	For small amounts absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

<b>Shipping Name</b>	None Allocated				
<b>UN No.</b>	None Allocated	<b>DG Class</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b>	None Allocated

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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<b>Poison Schedule</b>	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
<b>AICS</b>	All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Additional Information** BITUMEN: If bitumen is heated above 200°C, the vapours/fumes evolved may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which are classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A). Chronic exposure to bitumen fumes may result in photosensitisation, a condition in which the skin reacts abnormally to light (especially sunlight and ultraviolet rays).

**RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**Product Name**      **COOEE ECOTRAX**

MINERAL OILS - BITUMEN: It is recommended that protective clothing contaminated with mineral oils or bitumen be dry cleaned at least twice weekly to avoid the potential for skin contamination and associated risk skin cancers.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**MSDS Date:** 17 Feb 2010

**End of Report**