

# HOUSE OF KOLOR DRY FLAKES F14 THRU F68

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEMWATCH 5090-48

Date of Issue: Mon 11-Aug-2003

---

## STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

## SUPPLIER

Company:

Meguiar's Australia P/L

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: (+61 2) 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: (+61 2) 9737 9414

## SYNONYMS

flake additive

## SHIPPING NAME

None None

Product Name: House of Kolor Dry Flakes F14 thru F68

Other Names: Product Code: F14, F15, F16, F17, F18  
F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F25, F27, F28  
F29, F30, F31, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36  
F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F67, F68

CAS RN No(s): None None

UN Number: None  
Packing Group: None  
Dangerous Goods Class: None  
Subsidiary Risk: None, None  
Hazchem Code: None  
Poisons Schedule Number: None

## USE

Used according to manufacturers directions.  
For further information refer to the House of Kolor Technical Manual

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Coloured flakes; do not mix with water.

Boiling Point (°C): Not Available  
Melting Point (°C): Not Available  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Specific Gravity: 1.298-1.397  
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Solubility in Water (g/L): Immiscible

## INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polyethylene terephthalate	25038-59-9	100

---

## HEALTH HAZARD

---

### 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

## **EYE**

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

## **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**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## **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.

## **FIRST AID**

### **SWALLOWED**

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons

Information Centre or a doctor.

## EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

---

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

---

## EXPOSURE STANDARDS

No data for House of Kolor Dry Flakes F14 thru F68.

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mixture
Conc (%)			
polyethylene terephthalate	10	100	0

## INGREDIENT DATA

### POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline

silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline

silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Air Speed:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

Safety glasses with side shields  
Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

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

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

## RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

---

## SAFE HANDLING

---

## STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.  
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## **TRANSPORTATION**

No restrictions.

## **SPILLS AND DISPOSAL**

### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up or sweep up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### **DISPOSAL**

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## **FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT**

### **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 for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## **FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited
- Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of.

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

## **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## **HAZCHEM**

None

---

## **CONTACT POINT**

---

COMPANY CONTACT

(+61 2) 9737 9422

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26

POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE: 0800 764 766

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

End of Report

Issue Date: Mon 11-Aug-2003

Print Date: Mon 25-Aug-2003

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.