

HOUSE OF KOLOR POST SANDING CLEANER KC-20

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEMWATCH 5090-76

Date of Issue: Tue 12-Aug-2003

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

SUPPLIER

Company:

Meguiar's Australia P/L

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SYNONYMS

cleaner cleaning agent cleaning solution

SHIPPING NAME

None None

Product Name: House of Kolor Post Sanding Cleaner KC-20

Other Names: Product Code: KC-20
06/03

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.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing
Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation
For further information refer to the House of Kolor Technical Manual

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless combustible liquid with an organic solvent odour; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (°C): 100
Melting Point (°C): 0
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Specific Gravity: 1.00
Flash Point (°C): 79.4 (TCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.1
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 14
Solubility in Water (g/L): Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	1-9
water	7732-18-5	>60

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 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. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

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

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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 Post Sanding Cleaner KC-20.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 606 mg/m³

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 ³
Mixture Conc: (%)		
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	100	606

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.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 9 mg/m³

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%)

INGREDIENT DATA

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER:

TLV TWA: 100 ppm Skin [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 150 ppm Skin [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 100 ppm, 600 mg/m³ (SKIN) [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 606 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 909 mg/m³ (skin)

ES TWA: 100 ppm, 600 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 900 mg/m³ (skin)

PROPOSED CHANGE

ES TWA 50 ppm (skin)

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

MAK value: 50 ppm, 310 mg/m³

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group IIc: Substances with MAK Values but no pregnancy risk group classification. These are substances which have been investigated but for which no information regarding possible damage to the foetus/embryo was found. Mention calls attention to the absence of adequate data.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

IDLH Level: 600 ppm

The TLV-TWA and STEL recommendations were thought to be sufficiently low to prevent objectionable irritation and provide a considerable safety factor against CNS impairment. In view of the large dose required to cause weight loss and narcosis in rabbits the skin notation is being reviewed. Probable minimum concentration that may cause minor nasal irritation is about 35 ppm.

Probable minimum concentration that may cause tolerable eye, throat, and respiratory irritation is about 75 ppm.

Lowest concentration at which vapour is rated tolerable 80 ppm.

Based on these criteria it is possible that an occasional person may find the vapour of dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether intolerable at the recommended 100 ppm TLV.

Dermal absorption of the substance under specific experimental conditions led to narcotic effects and consequent deaths. However, only slight narcotic effects were seen after several hours exposure of rats to aerosols which wet the fur of animals. Rabbits tolerated dermal application

of 3.0 ml/kg per day without effects. A skin designation is thought to be unnecessary by the MAK committee, in contrast with others.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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 chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

OTHER

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
10 x ES	A-AUS A-PAPR-AUS	-
50 x ES	Air-line*	-
100 x ES	-	A-3
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**

- * - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
- ^ - Full-face

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

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

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: Tue 12-Aug-2003

Print Date: Mon 25-Aug-2003

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