

HOUSE OF KOLOR KK 01,02,04,07,09,11,12,14-17,19-20

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEMWATCH 5090-50

Date of Issue: Tue 12-Aug-2003

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

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SYNONYMS

SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL None

Product Name: House of Kolor KK 01,02,04,07,09,11,12,14-17,19-20

Other Names: Product Codes: KK01, KK02, KK04, KK07, KK09

KK11, KK12, KK14, KK15, KK16, KK17, KK19

KK20

CAS RN No(s): None None

UN Number: 1263

Packing Group: II

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

Subsidiary Risk: None, None

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E

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

Coloured highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Boiling Point (°C): Not Available

Melting Point (°C): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Specific Gravity: 0.888-1.036

Flash Point (°C): -3.9

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Solubility in Water (g/L): Immiscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	30-60
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	10-30
resin, unregulated		NotSpec

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

(ICSC13733).

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.

The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. These effects become greater as the molecular weights and boiling points increase. Central nervous system depression, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and neurobehavioral changes may also be symptomatic of overexposure. Respiratory tract involvement may produce mucous membrane irritation, dyspnea, and tachypnea, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis and, in massive exposures, pulmonary oedema (which may be delayed). Gastrointestinal effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:

- produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or
- produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.

At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal

handling and use.

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. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, drowsiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Exposure to ketone vapours may produce nose, throat and mucous membrane irritation. High concentrations of vapour may produce central nervous system depression characterised by headache, vertigo, loss of coordination, narcosis and cardiorespiratory failure. Some ketones produce neurological disorders (polyneuropathy) characterised by bilateral symmetrical paresthesia and muscle weakness primarily in the legs and arms.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. These effects become greater as the molecular weights and boiling points increase. Central nervous system depression, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and neurobehavioral changes may also be symptomatic of overexposure. Respiratory tract involvement may produce mucous membrane irritation, dyspnea, and tachypnea, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis and, in massive exposures, pulmonary oedema (which may be delayed). Gastrointestinal effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the

material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

- 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 the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
 - Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
 - Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.
for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

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- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
 - DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
 - Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

-
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- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
 - Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
 - Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
 - Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
 - Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Treat seizures with diazepam.
 - Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.

- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

No data for House of Kolor KK 01,02,04,07,09,11,12,14-17,19-20.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 508.7413 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: (%)
methyl ethyl ketone	114.32	339.1609	60
n-butyl acetate	35.68	169.5804	30

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): 90 mg/m³

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m ³	Mixture Conc (%)
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INGREDIENT DATA

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

TLV TWA: 200 ppm BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 300 ppm BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 200 ppm, 590 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 200 ppm, 590 mg/m³; STEL: 300 ppm, 885 mg/m³

ES TWA: 150 ppm, 445 mg/m³; STEL: 300 ppm, 890 mg/m³

OES TWA: 200 ppm, 600 mg/m³; STEL: 300 ppm, 899 mg/m³ skin

MAK value: 200 ppm, 600 mg/m³

Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.

Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.

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 C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

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

IDLH Level: 3000 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition)
25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

TLV TWA: 150 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 200 ppm [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 150 ppm, 710 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 150 ppm, 713 mg/m³; STEL: 200 ppm, 950 mg/m³

ES TWA: 150 ppm, 713 mg/m³; STEL: 200 ppm, 950 mg/m³

OES TWA: 150 ppm, 724 mg/m³; STEL: 200 ppm, 966 mg/m³

MAK value: 100 ppm, 480 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 values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 1700 ppm (lower explosive limit)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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.)

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. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

OTHER

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

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

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	A-AUS A-PAPR-AUS	-
25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 A-PAPR-2
50 x ES	-	A-3
50+ 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**

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
- (i) : Removable head packaging;
- (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
- (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

Class 3 - Flammable liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with:

Class 1 - Explosives;

Class 2.1 - Flammable gases (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk);

Class 2.3 - Poisonous gases;

Class 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible substances;

Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents;

Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides;

Class 7 - Radioactive substances.

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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- 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.
 - 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.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.
Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
 - Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
 - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
 - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the 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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

WARNING:

- Can become highly flammable in use.
- Avoid evaporation.
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include.

carbon dioxide (CO₂).

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

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

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