W.H. KINGSMILL DUST CHASER LEAK DETECTION COMPOUND

Material Safety Data Sheet

SUPPLIER

W.H. Kingsmill
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#7
#26
IVI
993036870

SHIPPING NAME

None
Product Name: Dust Chaser Leak Detection Compound
CAS RN No(s): None
UN Number: None
Packing Group: None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subsidiary Risk: None
Hazchem Code: None
Poisons Schedule Number: None

USE

Leak detection in dust collectors.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Bright powder in various shades; soluble in water.
Colors available: orange, green, red, yellow, blue, pink, violet and white.
Boiling Point (°C): Not Applicable
Melting Point (°C): Not Available
Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Solubility in Water (g/L): Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS	%
calcium carbonate	0011317-65-3	>60
organic fluorescent pigment		10-30
polymeric resin		

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

(No Oral LD50, any animal species) 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

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

SKIN

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, and the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

Primary route of exposure is usually by inhalation of generated dust.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water.
· First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center 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 or hair contact occurs:
. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
.Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
· Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
· If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Component		Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m³	Mixture Conc (%)
calcium carbonate	4	100	0	

INGREDIENT DATA

CALCIUM CARBONATE:
total dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica
TLVTWA: 10 mg/m³
The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.
inspirable dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³
OESTWA: 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust
OESTWA: 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

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 labeled and free from leaks Packing as recommended by manufacturer

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions

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	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity	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 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, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

OTHER

Overalls.
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

SAFE HANDLING

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when wet.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
· Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
· Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
· Sweep up, shovel up or Vacuum up.
· Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when wet.
Moderate hazard.
· CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
· Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
· Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
· Recover product wherever possible.
· IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labeled containers for disposal.
· ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water 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 authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
· Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced landfill 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 that 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 electro statically 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.
Combustion products include nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur oxides (SOx)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

TSCA

Not subject to TSCA

HAZCHEM

None

CONTACT POINT

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