



Handling and storage

Precautions should be taken to prevent the formation of dusts in concentrations above flammable, explosive or occupational exposure limits.

Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources.

Mixture may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another.

Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates, spray or mist arising from the application of this mixture. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Store in accordance with local regulations.

Additional information on storage conditions



Observe label precautions. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access.

Containers that have been opened

must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage

Packaging of Coated Components – Blanching

Blanching Discolouration of coating after packaging. The phenomenon known as Blanching may be observed after the storage of powder coated components under certain conditions. This issue is well known to coaters in Southern Europe but is relatively rare in Northern Europe.

The conditions for blanching usually occur when coated components are wrapped in polyethene or low tack tape. Trapped humidity becomes active, usually in sunlight or during periods of elevated temperatures. Moisture trapped within the packaging, being subject to heating and cooling, is forced into the coating surface resulting in a lighter or greyer colouration of the powder coated film.

Generally, there is no adverse or physical deterioration of the surface and controlled reheating of the component can usually rectify the defect. During the reheating process the saponified moisture effectively boils out of the powder coated surface. If you believe you have a blanching issue, please contact us for additional advice on the most suitable remedial action.

There is evidence that the occurrence of blanching can be reduced by using perforated packaging and importantly components should be stored in cool, dry conditions and out of direct sunlight whilst wrapped or packed. Any protective film should be removed once systems are installed to prevent rain and sunlight exposure potentially causing the blanching phenomenon. We would suggest alerting your customers to this phenomenon so that preventative action can be taken.