

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PREPARATION AND COMPANY

EXTERIOR PRODUCTS

SADOLIN ADVANCED ONE COAT

Product type: Solvent borne wood finish

Fields of use: Decoration and protection of exterior timber surfaces

Application: By brush

AKZO NOBEL SPECIALIST COATINGS
MEADOW LANE
ST IVES
CAMBS **TEL 01480 496868**
PE27 4UY **FAX 01480 496801**

EMERGENCY OUT OF HOURS: 01254 704951
 Akzo Nobel Specialist Coatings is a trading division
 of Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances presenting a health hazard within the meaning of the Chemicals (Hazard, Information and Packaging) Regulations or assigned workplace exposure limits.

Hazardous Substance	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. Range %	Warning Symbol	Risk Phrases*
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	265-150-3	>20 <25	Xn	R10, R65, R66
Butyl acetate – norm	123-86-4	204-658-1	<0.5		R10, R66, R67
Cobalt carboxylate	1588-79-0	216-452-9	>0.35 <0.45	Xn	R22, R38, R43
Ethyl methyl ketoxime	96-29-7	202-496-6	>0.25 <0.4	Xn	R21, R40, R41, R43
Tolyfluanid	731-27-1	211-986-9	>0.25 <0.5	T, N	R23, R36/37/38, R43, R48/20, R50/53
Bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	52829-07-9	258-207-9	<0.25	Xi, N	R43, R50/53
3-Iodo-2-propynylbutyl carbamate	55406-53-6	259-627-5	>0.1 <0.2	Xn, N	R20/22, R41, R50

- For full text see section 16

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Contains: Cobalt carboxylate, ethyl methyl ketoxime, tolyfluanid and bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate. May produce an allergic reaction.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

The preparation may be a skin sensitiser. It may also be a skin irritant and repeated contact may increase this effect.

Inhalation of organic solvent vapours may be hazardous to health.

(The full warning label text is shown in section 15)

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General: In all cases of doubt or when symptoms persist seek medical attention and show this data sheet. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, keep the patient warm and at rest. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious place in a prone position with head to the side (recovery position) and seek medical advice.

Eyes: Contact lenses should be removed. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Seek medical advice.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleanser. Do **NOT** use white spirit, thinners or other solvents.

Ingestion: If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention, preferably at the nearest hospital accident emergency unit. Show this safety data sheet. Keep at rest. Do **NOT** induce vomiting. If conscious give milk or water to drink.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:

Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powder, water spray/mist.

Not to be used: water jet

Recommendations:

Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion (see Section 10). Decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Floors may become slippery.

Warn others of the dangers present and exclude non-essential personnel. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Avoid breathing vapours.

Contain and collect spillages with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in a clearly labelled suitable container for disposal in accordance with the waste regulations (see Section 13). Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid the use of solvents.

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. If the product enters drains or sewers the local water company should be contacted immediately; in the case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, the Environment Agency.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems should only be employed in processes in which this product is used under appropriate medical supervision.

Apply product only in accordance with methods stated in Section 1.

Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. They may form explosive mixtures with air. For occupational exposure controls, see Section 8.

Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour and mist.

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

Additionally, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

Keep the container tightly closed. Exclude sources of heat, sparks and open flame. Non-sparking tools should be used.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas of storage and use.

Prevent the generation and inhalation of harmful dusts and fumes when preparing surfaces previously coated with lead containing paints. Further information is available from the Technical Advice Centre and in the publications referred to in section 16.

Never use pressure to empty; the container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container.

The accumulation of contaminated rags may result in spontaneous combustion. Rags and paper which has been wetted with the product may self-ignite, and should be dealt with accordingly, e.g. by drying in well-ventilated conditions or by burning.

Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimise risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations may apply to the handling of containers of this product. Packs with a volume content of 5 litres or more may be marked with a maximum gross weight. The following guide weight indicators are given to enable users of this product at work to carry out assessments:

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE cont'd

PACK SIZE	6 x 0.5 litre	6 x 1 litre	2.5 litre	5 litre
GROSS WEIGHT DOES NOT EXCEED	< 4 Kg	< 7 Kg	< 4 Kg	< 8 Kg

Storage:

Although the storage of this product is not subject to specific statutory requirements, the principles contained in HSE guidance note HS(G)51 'Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers' should be observed. Observe the label precautions. Store between 5°C and 30°C in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking.

Prevent unauthorised access. Containers which are opened should be properly resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

The principles contained in the HSE's guidance note HS(G)71 'Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances' should be observed when storing this product.

Store separately from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

All engineering control measures used to control exposure to hazardous substances must be selected, maintained, examined and tested to meet the requirements of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH). Similarly all personal protective equipment, including respiratory protective equipment, must be selected, issued and maintained to meet the requirements of COSHH. These requirements include the provision of any necessary information, instruction and training with regard to their use. Special precautions should be taken during surface preparation of pre-1960s paint surfaces over wood and metal as they may contain harmful lead.

Exposure Controls:

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and/or solvent vapour below the occupational exposure limit, suitable respiratory protection must be worn (see below). Spray mist contains all ingredients in the product and inhalation must be avoided. Dry sanding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust. Wet sanding should be used wherever possible.

Exposure limit values:

Name	Std	LT – ppm	LT – mg/m ³	ST – ppm	ST – mg/m ³	Notes
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy CAS 64742-48-9	WEL	197	1200			SUP
Cobalt compounds (as cobalt)	WEL		0.1			
Butyl acetate - norm		150	724	200	966	

The above workplace exposure limits are in accordance with guidance note EH 40/2005 from the HSE. Products marked with * the exposure limit is recommended by the supplier.

Notes:

WEL	-	Workplace exposure standard (EH40).
SUP	-	WEL assigned by the supplier of the substance.
TWA	-	time weighted average.
Ppm	-	parts per million.
mg m-3	-	milligrams per cubic metre.
Sk	-	indicates a risk of absorption through skin.
STEL	-	short term exposure limit.

Occupational Exposure Controls:

All personal protective equipment, including respiratory protective equipment, used to control exposure to hazardous substances must be selected and maintained to meet the requirements of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations. These requirements include the provision of any necessary information, instruction and training with regard to their use.

Respiratory protection:

If exposure to hazardous substances identified above cannot be controlled by the provision of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn. Where high levels of solvent vapour are likely to arise (e.g. confined spaces) air-fed respiratory protective equipment should be worn. Air-fed respiratory protective equipment should be worn when this product is sprayed. This should be in addition to other measures taken to reduce exposure (e.g. in booth design and operation and process modifications). Non-essential and unprotected people should be excluded from the area if exposure is possible.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION cont'd

Hand protection:	he instructions and information provided by the glove supplier on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Where skin exposure is likely to occur, use synthetic rubber or PVC gloves. Seek advice from glove suppliers for appropriate types. Barrier creams may help to protect exposed areas of skin but are not substitutes for full physical protection. They should not be applied after exposure has occurred.
Eye protection:	Wear safety eyewear designed to protect against liquid splashes should be worn.
Skin Protection:	Personnel should wear protective clothing. Cotton or cotton/synthetic overalls or coveralls are normally suitable. Grossly contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed with soap and water or a proprietary skin cleaner. Regular skin inspection of all users of this product is recommended. ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS BEFORE EATING, SMOKING OR USING THE TOILET.

Environmental Exposure Controls:

See Section 12 for detailed information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Viscous liquid	
Flash point:	approx 62°C	
Viscosity:	1.4-2.0 poise @ 25°C	method: BS3900 Part A7
Specific gravity: (Kg/l)	approx. 0.97	method: BS3900 Part A12
Vapour density:	Heavier than air	
Vapour pressure	0.05 kPa @ 20°C	
Lower explosion limit (vol%):	0.5 - 0.8	
Solubility in water:	Immiscible	
Boiling range	180-217°C	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under the recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7). In a fire, hazardous decomposition products such as smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen may be produced. Keep well away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials to prevent the possibility of exothermic reaction.

Rags and paper which has been wetted with the product may self-ignite, and should be dealt with accordingly, e.g. by drying in well-ventilated conditions or by burning.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no data available on the product itself. The product has been assessed following the conventional method in CHIP and is classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short term and long term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact. See Sections 3 and 15 for details of the resulting hazard classification.

Based on the properties of the epoxy constituent and considering toxicological data on similar preparations, this preparation may be a skin sensitiser and an irritant. It contains low molecular weight epoxy constituents which are irritating to eyes, mucous membrane and skin.

Repeated skin contact may lead to irritation and to sensitisation, possibly cross-sensitisation to other epoxies. Skin contact with the preparation and exposure to mist and vapour should be avoided.

Exposure to organic solvent vapours at concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as irritation of the mucous membrane and respiratory system and adverse effects on the kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the product may cause removal of natural fats from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. These products may contain small amounts of biocide which whilst according to CHIP are not present in quantities sufficient to induce sensitisation by skin contact, could however elicit an allergic reaction in a sensitised person.



11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION cont'd

Splashes in the eye may cause irritation and reversible local damage.

Ingestion may result in the following effects: sore throat, abdominal pain, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Other effects may be as described for exposure to vapours.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no data available on the preparation itself.

The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses or be deposited where it can affect ground or surface waters.

The Air Pollution Control requirements of regulations made under the Environmental Protection Act may apply to the use of this product.

The product has been assessed following the conventional method in CHIP and is not classified as dangerous for the environment, but contains substances classified as very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. See sections 2 and 15 for details.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes, including emptied containers, are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with regulations made under the Control of Pollution Act and the Environmental Protection Act.

Using the information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the relevant environment agency whether the Special Waste Regulations apply. Using the information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the Environment Agency as to how the special waste regulations apply. For further information, see "Waste Management - The Duty of Care - A Code of Practice" available from HMSO.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SADOLIN ADVANCED ONE COAT is not classified as dangerous for carriage by UK and international road/rail.

SADOLIN ADVANCED ONE COAT is not classified as dangerous for carriage by sea and air.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is classified and labelled for supply in accordance with the CHIP Regulations as follows:

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Contains: Cobalt carboxylate, ethyl methyl ketoxime, tolylfluanid and Bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate. May produce an allergic reaction.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Keep out of reach of children

Avoid contact with the skin and eyes

Use only in well ventilated areas

If swallowed seek medical advice immediately and show this container label.

The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks as required by other health and safety legislation. The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations apply to the use of this product at work.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of R-phrases from section 2:

R10 - Flammable

R21 – Harmful in contact with skin.

R22 – Harmful if swallowed.

R23 – Toxic by inhalation.

R36/38 – Irritating to eyes and skin.

R36/37/38 – Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R38 – Irritating to skin.

R40 – Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R41 – Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43 – May cause sensitisation by skin contact

R48/20 – Harmful. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R50 – Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

R50/53 – Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R51/53 – Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R65 – Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 – Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 – Vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness.

The information contained in this safety data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the CHIP Regulations.

The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with.

Further guidance on WELs and assessment of occupational exposure to substances hazardous to health is given in 'EH40: Workplace Exposure Limits' published by the HSE.

The information contained within this safety data sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current national legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of the technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

Further information and advice can be found in:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 [Approved Code of Practice and Guidance L5], The Stationery Office: COSHH – A Brief guide to the Regulations [INDG 193], HSE Books. Details of Control Guidance Sheets, which may be relevant to the particular conditions of use, can also be found in this publication.

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 [SI 1992: 2793], The Stationery Office.

Chemical Warehousing: Storage of Flammable liquids in Containers 'HSG51', HSE Books.

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1992 [SI 1992:2839]. The Stationery Office.

A Guide to Working with Solvents [INDG 272], HSE Books.

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