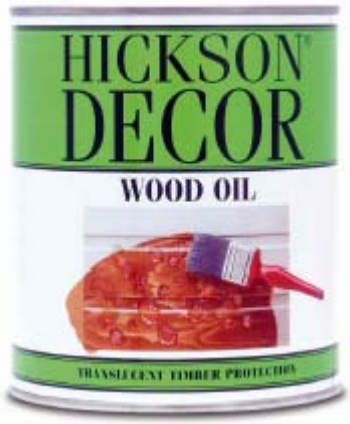
HIGH PERFORMANCE FINISHES FOR WOOD



Polyvine Ltd
Severn Distribution Park
Burma Road,
Sharpness
Berkeley, Glos.
GL13 9UQ
Tel 0845 017 1671
Fax 0845 017 1670
info@polyvine.co.uk

Hickson Wood Oil

Wood Oil is translucent, water repellent, deeply penetrating oil that highlights the colour of the timber.

Ideal for:
Cladding, Decking, Garden Furniture and other exterior timber.

Main Features:
Softwood and Hardwood.
Water repellent.
Non flaking or blistering
5 translucent colours. Natural, Green, Light Oak, Red Cedar, Light Mahogany.
Plus Timber Green for recolouring pressure treated timber.

Instructions for use:
Stir well
Apply to uncoated timber only, 2 coats liberally by brush. (3 coats in extreme conditions)
Wood Oil can be sprayed. (Dilute with 10 % white spirit if required).
Wood Oil can be used on Pressure treated timbers.
Previously coated timber must be sanded back to bear wood.
Timbers which contain excess of natural oils (e.g. Teak, Iroko) should first be wiped with a degreasing agent to remove oils from the surface. Weathering of oily timbers will assist the penetration of Wood Oil.
Do not apply to timber with high water content (22%).

HICKSON DÉCOR WOODOIL

Timber Green is specially formulated for renovating Pressure Treated Timber; Wood Oil will retard the graying process of exposed treated timber.

Drying Time Dust dry in 4-6 hours.

Coverage
Up to 16 sq/m per litre

Cleaning
Remove excess from brush before cleaning with white spirit. Do not empty into drains or watercourses.

Health and Safety: Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet.

HICKSON DECOR

HICKSON PREDEC

CI/SfB Yu6
June 2001

HIGH PERFORMANCE FINISHES FOR WOOD

HOW TO ACHIEVE THE PERFECT LONGER LASTING FINISH

• DRY TIMBER

Decorative finishes must not be applied to timber with a moisture content exceeding 20%. The presence of excess moisture at any time during the application of a coating is likely to lead to a lack of sheen, loss of adhesion and a shorter service life. On-site, prior to installation and application of the coating, adequate protection must be provided for timber or joinery to avoid weathering and moisture uptake. If dry and covered storage is not available, an acceptable alternative is to stack timber on bearers out of ground contact and cover with waterproof sheeting, allowing sufficient ventilation to prevent condensation.

• PRESERVATIVE PRE-TREATMENT

Generally all pre-treatments are fully compatible with Hickson DECOR high performance wood finishes. However, as the preservation process may slightly alter the colour of the timber and therefore the final colour of a translucent coating, a test application of the chosen WOOD STAIN is recommended. Also preservative treatments do not overcome the problems associated with poor quality timber and a test application is recommended.

• PREPARATION OF SURFACE

To achieve good durability, a thorough surface preparation is essential. Ensure that the timber surface is clean, dry and is free from surface grease or contamination.

To retain the microporous properties of Hickson DECOR finishes, application should be to either bare timber or over previous microporous finishes.

Previously painted surfaces in sound condition can be washed down with proprietary cleaner and rinsed thoroughly with plenty of clean water and allowed to dry. Water soluble dyes should be removed or sealed with an appropriate sealer prior to overcoating. A good key for overcoating must be provided by sanding in grain direction with a medium grade abrasive.

• CLEANING

Remove surface dust, dirt, oils (Teak and Iroko etc.), resins, latexes and gums with cellulose thinners or white spirit.

Where rinsing of the surface is necessary with clean water, allow to dry before applying the finish.

• EXTRACTIVES

Certain species such as Iroko, Teak etc, contain natural extractives which can retard the drying of the finish. Clean the surface of such timbers using a fast solvent, for example a cellulose thinner, with a lint free cloth. Allow the surface to dry before coating.

A test application is always advisable before commencing work.

When using pale shades of Hickson DECOR BREATHER PAINT in particular, a test application is recommended over all timbers to ensure no contamination from water soluble extractives.

• FILLER

Use a suitable stainable Wood Filler where required and resand if necessary. Further advice is available from Wood Filler manufacturers.

• RESIN EXUDATION

Resin exudation is a natural phenomenon which is unpredictable and difficult to prevent. Hickson DECOR high performance decorative finishes are designed to allow the resin to permeate through the coating without affecting the integrity of the finish. Resin, when crystallised, should be removed using a scraper and the affected areas wiped clean with cellulose thinners, prior to redecoration.

• KNOTS

Discoloration of coatings, especially light colours, may occur over knots and resinous areas. Therefore the use of Shellac Knotting is recommended with BREATHER PAINT - Polar White and pale colours. The use of knotting is not guaranteed to eradicate resin exudation but will minimise its occurrence. Please refer to the relevant British Standards.

ARCH COATINGS

HOW TO ACHIEVE THE PERFECT LONGER LASTING FINISH

• PUTTIES/MASTICS

Avoid the use of linseed oil putty and use bead glazing where possible. The use of Acrylic, Polysulphide or Polyurethane type of sealants, or 'Gasket' glazing tape on bead glazed windows is recommended, but the relevant product manufacturer should be consulted for advice. Silicone sealants should not be used if they have to be overpainted.

• PROLONGED EXPOSED TIMBERS

Any bare timber or factory basecoated timber which has been exposed for more than three months should be thoroughly re-prepared before finishing.

• DESIGN

The design of joinery can affect the performance of any finish. Minimise exposed endgrain. All sharp edges and arises should be rounded to a minimum radius of 3mm so that the required film thickness may be obtained over the edges during application.

Window joinery should have appropriate drip and water-shedding profiles.

All exposed endgrain should be liberally treated to saturation with the finish to reduce moisture uptake.

• FIXINGS

Corroding nails and screws can spoil the appearance of any external timbers. Secret nailing or the use galvanised or sheradised metal fixings is recommended.

• APPLICATION OF THE FINISH

Do not leave cans open except during use. Protect cans and contents from frost. Do not apply in conditions of high humidity or where condensation is likely to occur within 24 hours.

Application of the finish should not be carried out in temperatures of less than 5°C or during wet or damp weather.

A good quality application can improve the durability of the finish.

Stir the contents thoroughly both before and frequently during application. Apply the finish in a flowing coat. Redistribute any excess product to achieve a uniform coloration and application, in accordance with the recognised wet film thickness. Generally, any 'patchiness' or uneven coloration is the result of a poor application or overbrushing. Failure to achieve an even film thickness can cause a patchy appearance when translucent coatings are used.

When coating new timber, apply one coat of the finish all round before fixing and treat any exposed endgrain to saturation by applying several coats, 'wet on wet'.

Ensure that the tops, bottoms and 'cut outs' of doors are thoroughly coated with the finish.

Glazing beads and rebates should be coated all round with at least two coats before fixing.

Do not apply to ferrous metals or pipes which will be heated - radiators, etc.

When waterborne products are used the application of a basecoat or primer is strongly recommended.

• THINNING OF FINISH

Should thinning of the contents be required, only good quality white spirit (for solvent or oil based) or clean water (for waterborne) to a maximum of 5% volume, should be used. For an initial primer coat, especially for waterborne finishes, then thinning should be no more than 15% by volume.

• USING BRIGHT/PRIMARY COLOURS

WOOD STAIN colours, such as Sapphire, Geranium, Spring Green, Jade, Daffodil, Pine, Ivory White and Dove Grey may have a reduced life expectancy in exposed external situations. They are also best applied to light coloured softwood.

Application of the above colours over a dark coloured timber and factory applied basecoats can adversely affect the final colour achieved.

It is advisable to test a small sample of the substrate with the chosen colour prior to carrying out the main work.

WOOD STAIN Ivory White should be used for internal application only.

Where a bright colour is required over dark timber or basecoated timber, it is advisable to use opaque BREATHER PAINT.

• FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact Arch Coatings UK at the address below.

ARCH COATINGS

ARCH COATINGS UK
A1 Business Park, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, WF11 0BU. England.
Telephone +44 (0)1977 673363 Fax +44 (0)1977 673521
Internet www.archcoatings.co.uk
E-mail coatingsuk@archchemicals.com

BS EN ISO 9002: 1994
Certificate No. FM 32893

• APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

The products should be thoroughly stirred prior to and frequently during application.

PRESERVATIVE PRE-TREATMENT

When decorative finishes are to be applied to exterior timber containing sapwood, pre-treatment by a controlled impregnation process with a compatible, approved preservative such as TANALITH® or VACSOL® is strongly recommended.

END GRAIN

In exterior situations where end grain is likely to pick-up moisture (e.g. removal of horns on joinery or cross cutting of cladding and trim) two liberal brush coats of a suitable penetrating preservative such as ENSELE® or VACSELE® should be applied prior to decoration. The end grain can be suitably sealed using several coats of the Hickson DECOR product in use.

FILLERS

Ensure small holes and gaps are filled with a flexible high performance filler and re-sanded if necessary. When using translucent wood stains use a filler approximating in colour to that of the substrate or to the final colour desired.

DRYING BETWEEN COATS

Allow at least 24 hours between coats. Warm, dry weather with good fresh air circulation will accelerate drying whereas cold, damp weather and badly ventilated areas will retard drying. **Do not** apply during adverse weather conditions. **Do not** re-coat until perfectly dry.

RESIN EXUDATION

Resin exudation is a natural phenomenon which is unpredictable and difficult to prevent. Hickson DECOR high performance decorative finishes are designed to allow the resin to permeate through the coating without affecting the integrity of the finish. Resin, when crystallised, should be removed using a scraper and the effected areas wiped clean with cellulose thinners prior to redecoration.

KNOTS

Discoloration of coatings, especially light colours, may occur over knots and resinous areas. Therefore the use of Shellac Knotting is recommended with Hickson DECOR BREATHER PAINT - Polar White and pale colours. The use of knotting is not guaranteed to eradicate resin exudation, but will help minimise its occurrence. Please refer to the relevant British Standards.

FIXINGS

Secret nailing or the use of non ferrous nails and fixings is recommended.

SANDING

Sand timber prior to coating to remove surface imperfections, dirt and loose material. Sanding between coats is not normally recommended, but if necessary it should be limited to a light 'denibbing'.

Avoid 'oversanding' between coats as this removes protection. Care should be taken not to remove the finish from vulnerable areas such as sharp edges and corners. Use of wire wool is not recommended as this can lead to rust staining.

PLYWOOD

When exposed to the weather plywood has a tendency to develop surface cracks or checks and these may adversely affect the performance of any decorative finish.

STORAGE

Full or part full cans should be stored tightly closed, undercover and protected from frost and excessive heat. Keep away from children and animals. Store at 5°C - 35°C.

PRODUCT INTERMIXING

All Hickson DECOR products are inter-mixable within each product range to produce intermediate colours. This is done at the discretion of the customer. It is not recommended to mix between product ranges i.e. do not mix Hickson DECOR WOOD STAIN with Hickson DECOR BREATHER PAINT.
Do not mix any decorative products with products produced by another manufacturer.

THINNING OF PRODUCTS

Thinning of products is not normally recommended but in any case should not be by more than 5% with a good quality white spirit for solvent based products and clean water with waterborne products.

CODE OF PRACTICE

CODE OF PRACTICE

COVERAGE

Coverage rate will be dependent upon the substrate and thickness applied. The rate will be reduced if the substrate is more absorbent.

GLAZING

Glazing should be carried out to British Standard 6262 or approved method given by the Glass and Glazing Federation. As with all microporous systems glazing using linseed oil putty is not recommended. Bead glazing or chemical curing sealant should be used and always follow manufacturers' instructions.

• PRODUCT REMOVAL

WHEN WET OR 'TACKY'

Splashes onto masonry, brickwork, concrete and metal can be removed by swabbing with a cloth or scrubbing brush soaked in white spirit for solvent based products, taking care to follow manufacturers' instructions. For waterborne products wipe with a clean, damp cloth.

CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT

Clean all equipment including brushes, immediately after use with white spirit or similar solvent for solvent based products and water for waterborne products. Care should be taken when disposing of waste product. Follow manufacturers' instructions.

WHEN DRY

Products, once dry, will need to be removed by physical means such as wire brushing, sanding or burning. Alternatively chemical paint stripper may be used. Follow manufacturers' instructions. Whichever method is used, consideration must be given to its effect on the substrate. Solvents should not be used to remove product from the skin.

• LIABILITY

The effectiveness of the systems in this Code of Practice is based on laboratory tests and practical experience. However, as Arch Coatings UK neither has control over the quality of the substrate nor the standard of application, we cannot accept responsibility of the ultimate result and can only guarantee the consistent quality of products, as supplied.

• HEALTH & SAFETY

For Health and Safety advice refer to the Health and Safety information on the can or the Product Safety Data Sheet for the relevant product.

• FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact the Arch Coatings UK at the address below.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY TELEPHONE (01977) 712345 (24 hours).

Arch Coatings UK updates its literature as and when necessary. Please ensure you have an up to date copy.

ARCH COATINGS

ARCH COATINGS UK
A1 Business Park, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, WF11 0BU. England.
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E-mail coatingsuk@archchemicals.com

BS EN ISO 9002: 1994
Certificate No. FM 32593

HICKSON DECOR

HICKSON PREDEC

CI/SfB
Yu6
June 2001

HIGH PERFORMANCE FINISHES FOR WOOD

CODE OF PRACTICE

• DEFINITIONS

Hickson PREDEC basecoats and Hickson DECOR products, with the exception of Hickson DECOR CLEAR LACQUER, are synthetic alkyd resins containing transparent iron oxide and other inorganic pigments. Products are available in either solvent based or waterborne formulations as detailed below.

Hickson PREDEC BASECOATS

Solvent based or waterborne, translucent, microporous products for use only as basecoats. Hickson PREDEC products are available for application by brush or factory applied by dipping or spraying.

Hickson DECOR WOOD STAIN

A solvent based or waterborne, high build, translucent, microporous finish.

Hickson DECOR HARDWOOD FINISH

A solvent based, high build, translucent, microporous finish in light and dark shades for all hardwoods and softwoods.

Hickson DECOR BREATHER PAINT PRIMER

A solvent based, high build, opaque, microporous finish specifically formulated for use as a primer under Hickson DECOR BREATHER PAINT.

Hickson DECOR BREATHER PAINT

A solvent based or waterborne, high build, opaque, microporous finish.

Hickson DECOR CLEAR LACQUER

A solvent based, clear lacquer designed for internal use. This product can be used over all Hickson DECOR products or on bare timber. However, when used over Hickson DECOR products it will negate their microporous properties.

MICROPOROUS PRODUCTS

Allow excess moisture in the wood during service to escape as vapour through the coating, whilst the exterior surface remains highly water repellent. This helps reduce the incidence of flaking, blistering and peeling of the coating.

PIGMENTS

Hickson DECOR products contain pigments which absorb and dissipate ultraviolet rays and have high lightfastness.

TRANSLUCENT

The product allows the grain of the wood or other substrate to be seen through the coating. This property will gradually be lost as subsequent coats of dark shades are applied. The colour achieved will be dependent on the substrate, the shade of product and the number of coats applied. A trial application is always advised. Special consideration should be given to light shades used on dark substrates such as certain hardwoods.

OPAQUE

The product will mask the grain of wood or other substrate.

• COMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS MATERIALS

The products discussed in this Code of Practice are designed for use on wood and woodbased materials. All other materials should be tested for compatibility prior to use.

It is recommended that on internal surfaces, where physical damage and abrasion is likely, for example banisters, skirtings, window ledges etc, that Hickson DECOR WOOD STAIN, HARDWOOD FINISH and BREATHER PAINT be overcoated with DECOR CLEAR LACQUER.

CODE OF PRACTICE

• PREPARATION OF NEW WOOD FOR COATING

GENERAL

Wood should be clean, dry and free from all surface deposits such as dust, dirt, surface moisture, grease, wax, oil, bark, natural resins, gums and other extractives.

The moisture content of the wood must not exceed 20%.

It is always advisable to 'test coat' a small sample prior to commencing the main work.

APPLICATION ONTO PRESERVATIVE PRE-TREATED WOOD

New timber may have been preservative pre-treated to prevent attack by fungi and insects when in service. Products may be either waterborne or solvent based. Manufacturers recommendations should he sought before any work is commenced.

WATERBORNE PRESERVATIVES -TIMBER TREATED WITH TANALITH® WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

The moisture content of the timber should be reduced to less than 20% by air or kiln drying.

Any surface deposits should be removed by brushing or washing and then redried.

For further information on TANALITH® treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Code of Practice Number 1.

TANALITH® imparts a green/brown coloration to timber which may affect the final colour, particularly light shades of Hickson DECOR WOOD STAIN. It is advisable to 'test coat' a small area to establish final coloration.

ORGANIC SOLVENT BASED PRESERVATIVES - TIMBER TREATED WITH VACSOL® WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

It is important that sufficient solvent has evaporated from the substrate before coatings are applied.

For further information on VACSOL® treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Codes of Practice Numbers 29 and 30.

APPLICATION ONTO TIMBER TREATED WITH FLAME RETARDANTS

Hickson DECOR coatings are considered 'non-contributory' to flame spread and can therefore be applied to timber treated with flame retardant products such as DRICON® or NON-COM® EXTERIOR.

The moisture content of the timber should be reduced to less than 20%, preferably by kiln drying. Any surface deposits should be removed by brushing.

For further information on DRICON® and NON-COM® EXTERIOR treated timber refer to the relevant product data sheets available from Arch Timber Protection.

• REDECORATION

A feature of microporous coatings is that they are resistant to flaking and blistering and their gradual erosion by abrasion is not unsightly. The rate is dependent upon exposure to weather.

Colour intensity may fade with time. This may be more noticeable with darker colours.

All surfaces should be cleaned, removing all traces of loose material such as dirt and dust.

Where translucent finishes are used, subsequent coats should be the same colour or darker; the shades are additive not obliterative.

When applied over previously painted or varnished areas the coatings should be totally removed exposing clean, sound surfaces for redecoration.

When the substrate is not returned to bare timber the microporous properties are lost if the previous coatings are not all microporous.

When non-microporous products are used over microporous products, the microporous properties are lost.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND COMPANY

PRODUCT NAME AND/OR CODE: **Hickson Decor Wood Oils 070Y**
INTENDED USE: **Exterior quality coloured coatings for use on timber**

NAME & FULL ADDRESS:
Arch Coatings UK Ltd
A1 Business Park
KNOTTINGLEY
West Yorkshire
WF11 0BU
TELEPHONE NO: **01977 673363**
EMERGENCY NO: **01977 673521 (fax)**

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Substances presenting a health hazard within the meaning of the CHIP Regulations or assigned occupational exposure limits.

Substance	Conc Range %	Symbol Letter	R Phrases [5]	Occupational Exposure Limits				Notations [3]
				8 hr TWA [1]		15 min STEL [2]		
				ppm[4]	mg/m 3[4]	ppm [4]	mg/m 3[4]	
White Spirit	20-50	Xn	10, 65	100 SUP	-	-	-	
Tolylfluanid (7)	0.1-1.77	Xi	36/37, 43	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	

Notes:
(1) Long term exposure limit – 8 hour time weighted average.
(2) Short term exposure limit – 15 minute reference period.
(3) 'Sk' indicates a risk of absorption through the skin. 'Sen' indicates a respiratory sensitiser.
(4) 'OES' indicates an Occupation Exposure Standard. 'MEL' indicates a Maximum Exposure Limit.
'OEL's' are taken from EH40, except those marked 'SUP', which are assigned by the supplier of the substance.
'Bmgv' indicates that biological monitoring may be appropriate. Biological Monitoring Guidance Values are listed in EH40.
(5) For full text see Section 15.
(6) Values have not been assigned by the supplier.
(7) CAS:731-27-1

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The product is classified as flammable according to the CHIP Regulations.
Flammable.
Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

General:
In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. 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 the recover position and seek medical advice.

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

Skin Contact:
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleaner.
DO NOT USE SOLVENTS OR THINNERS.

Ingestion:
If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. **Do NOT induce vomiting.**

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

RECOMMENDED:	Alcohol resistant foam, CO_2 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 watercourses.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Exclude non-essential personnel. Avoid breathing vapours. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Contain and collect spillages with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in a suitable container for disposal in accordance with the waste regulations (see Section 13). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean preferably with a detergent and avoid the use of solvents.

If the product enters drains or sewers the local Water Company should be contacted immediately; in case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, the relevant environment agency.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:
Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. They may form explosive mixtures with air. 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 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.
Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas of storage and use.
For personal protection see Section 8.

Unless the container is specifically designed, never use pressure to empty. It is not a pressure vessel.
Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container.
Good housekeeping standards including the regular safe removal of waste materials and regular maintenance of spray booth filters will minimise risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards. Dispose of Application cloths/sponges and cleaning cloths immediately by soaking in water or incineration. Cloth waste soaked with woodoil may spontaneously combust (auto ignite).

The product may charge electrostatically. Use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another.
Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be electrically conductive.
The Manual Handling Operations Regulations may apply to the handling of containers of the product. Refer to the guide weight indicated on the container when carrying out assessments.

Storage:
Observe the label precautions. Store between 5 and 25ºC in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers that are opened should be properly resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Guidance is contained in the HSE guidance note Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers.
The principles contained in the HSE's guidance note 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

Exposure Limits:
(see Section 2).

Engineering Measures:
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 vapours below the relevant occupation exposure limits, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn (see Personal Protection below).

Personal Protection:
All personal protective equipment, including respiratory protective equipment, used to control exposure to hazardous substances must be selected to meet the requirements of the COSHH Regulations.

Respiratory Protection:
Air-fed respiratory protective equipment should be worn when this product is sprayed if the exposure of the sprayer or other people nearby cannot be controlled to below the occupation exposure limit and engineering controls and methods cannot reasonably be improved.

Hand Protection:
When skin exposure may occur, advice should be sought from glove suppliers on appropriate types. Barrier creams may help to protect exposed areas of the skin, but are not substitutes for full physical protection. They should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Eye Protection:
Eye protection designed to protect against liquid splashes should be worn.

Skin Protection:
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.
DO NOT USE SOLVENTS OR THINNERS AS SKIN CLEANING AGENTS.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid		
Flash Point:	46ºC	Method:	abel closed cup
Viscosity:	30±5"	Method:	Din 4 at 20ºC
Specific Gravity:	0.95	Method:	weight of 100 ml at 20ºC
Vapour Density:	Heavier than air		
Lower Explosion Limit:	1%		
Solubility in Water:	Immiscible		

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 and carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen may be produced.
Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials to prevent the possibility of exothermic reaction.
Keep dirty wipers in an enclosed container.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no data available on the product itself.
Exposure to organic solvent vapours may result in adverse health effects, such as irritation of the mucous membrane and the respiratory system and adverse effects on the renal and central nervous systems. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
Repeated or prolonged contact with the product may lead to removal of natural fats from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.
Splashes in the eyes 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 is no data available on the product 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.

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.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport within the 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 accident or spillage.

Transport Details:

UN no. 1263
CLASS 3 - PACKING GROUP 3

Ensure drivers have adequate training.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

The product is classified and labelled for supply in accordance with the CHIP Regulations (except those marked *, for information only).
CONTAINS: Crystalline Silicates

R No	Phrase
R10	**FLAMMABLE**
R65	**HARMFUL, MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED**
R36/37*	IRRITATING TO EYES AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
R43*	MAY CAUSE SENSITISATION BY SKIN CONTACT

S No	Phrase
S2	**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**
S16	**KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION – NO SMOKING**
S46	**IF SWALLOWED, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THE CONTAINER OR LABEL.**
S51	**USE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREAS**

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

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

The information contained in 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 technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

Further information and relevant advice can be found in the following:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1999 (SI 1999: 437)
(Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (NI) 1995)
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