TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

APRIL 2010

HICKSON® DECOR

HICKSON® DECOR WOOD OIL

TRANSLUCENT WATER REPELLENT OIL BASED FINISH FOR TIMBER

Hickson Decor Wood Oil is a unique blend, oil and solvent that gives a silky sheen finish and highlights the natural grain of the wood.

AREAS OF USE
Ideal for cladding, decking, garden furniture and other exterior timber. For decking also see Hickson Decor Antislip and Hickson Decor End Grain Preservative to provide a complete protection system.

MAIN FEATURES
- For Softwood and Hardwood.
- High solids content.
- Deep penetration.
- Water resistant.
- Non-flaking or blistering.

COLOUR RANGE
A range of 5 translucent colours - Natural, Green, Light Oak, Red Cedar, Light Mahogany plus Timber Green for recolouring pressure treated timber.

Timber Green is specially formulated for renovating pressure treated timber. Hickson Decor Wood Oil will retard the graying process of exposed treated timber.

CAN SIZES
Hickson Decor Wood Oil is available in 1.0 and 2.5 litre can sizes.

METHODS OF APPLICATION AND USE OF PRODUCT
Mix thoroughly before and during use.

Apply to uncoated timber only, 2 coats by brush (3 coats in extreme conditions).

Hickson Decor Wood Oil can be sprayed (dilute with 10% white spirit if required).

Hickson Decor Wood Oil is ideal for use on pressure treated timbers.

Previously coated timber must be sanded back to bear wood.

For decking applications finish with Hickson Decor Antislip for non slip protection.

Do not apply to timber with high water content (22%).

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING
Remove dust and dirt by washing and any loose material with a stiff brush. Any mould or algae growth should be removed with a suitable fungicide. Recoat every 3-8 years as required. Clean brushes and spillages with white spirit. Remove as much paint as possible from brush before washing. Some Local Authorities have special facilities for disposing of waste coatings. Do no empty paint into drains and watercourse. Do not use white spirit on skin. A proprietary hand cleaner should be used.

Protect from extremes of temperature during storage and application.

DATA

Coverage:	Up to 16 m^2 per litre	
Number of coats:	2 coats by brush	
Drying times:	Dust dry:	12 hours at 20°C
	Overcoating:	after 24hours
VOC:	EU Limit value for this product (cat A/e): 500 g/l (2007) / 400 g/l (2010). This product contains max. 389 g/l VOC.	

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Read the following prior to use:

Hickson Decor - How to achieve the perfect longer lasting finish
Hickson Decor - Code of Practice
Hickson Decor Wood Oil Health & Safety Sheet

This is just one of a wide range of industrial wood coatings from Polyvine. Should you require any further information on this, or any other product within our range, simply contact us at the address below.

POLYVINE®

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0208 762 8322
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www.hicksondecor.com

Polyvine updates its literature as and when necessary. Please ensure you have an up to date copy.
Whilst every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information contained in this document, Polyvine gives no undertaking to that effect and no responsibility can be accepted for reliance on this information.
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HOW TO ACHIEVE THE PERFECT LONGER LASTING FINISH

CODE OF PRACTICE

HICKSON® DECOR

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, methylated 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, Tea 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 or methylated spirits , 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.

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 be sought before any work is commenced.

WATERBORNE PRESERVATIVES – TIMBER TREATED WITH TANALITH OR VACSOL AQUA 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. For further information on Vacsol Aqua treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Code of Practice Number 30.

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 AZURE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

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

For further information on Vacsol Azure treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Code of Practice Number 29.

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.

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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.

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.

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

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.

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 arrises should be rounded to a minimum radius of 3 mm 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.

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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.

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.

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 5ºC 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 ensure that the end grain is fully sealed.

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.

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.

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 recoat 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 affected areas wiped clean with cellulose thinners prior to redecoration.

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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 5ºC – 35ºC.

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

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.

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.

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.

COMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS MATERIALS
The products discussed in this Code of Practice are designed for use of wood and wood based materials. All other materials should be tested for compatibility prior to use.

LIABILITY
The effectiveness of the systems in this Code of Practice is based on laboratory tests and practical experience. However, as Polyvine Ltd 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 AND 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.

FURTHER INFORMATION
Should you require any further information on any product within our range, simply contact us at the address shown.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND COMPANY

PRODUCT NAME AND/OR CODE: **Decor Wood Oil**

INTENDED USE: **Timber Protection**

NAME & FULL ADDRESS:
Polyvine Ltd
Severn Distribution Park
Sharpness
Gloucestershire
GL13 9UQ

TELEPHONE NO: **0845 017 1671**
EMERGENCY NO: **0208 762 8322**

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The product is classified as flammable and dangerous for the environment according to the CHIP Regulations.
Flammable.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of the CHIP Regulations or which are assigned workplace exposure limits.

Substance	Conc Range %	Symbol Letter	R Phrases (5)	Workplace Exposure Limits (**WEL**'s)				Notations (3)
				8 hr TWA (1)		15 min STEL (2)		
				ppm(4)	mg/m 3(4)	ppm (4)	mg/m 3(4)	
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrosulfurizesd heavy (CAS: 64742-82-1)	20-25	Xn, N	51/53, 65, 66, 67	400(7)	-	-	-	
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrosulfurized heavy (CAS: 64742-48-9)	2.5-10	Xn	10, 65,66	400(7)	-	-	-	
Xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7)	2.5-10	Xn	10, 20/21, 38	50	220	100	441	Sk,BMGV
Tolylfluanid (CAS: 731-27-1)	0.25-1.0	Xn, Xi, N	48/20, 36/37/38, 43, 50, 53	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
2-Ethylhexanoic			22, 38, 43,					

acid, cobalt salt (CAS 13586-82-8)	0.1-1.0	Xn, Xi, N	51/53	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
2-butanone oxime (CAS:96-29-7)	0.1-1.0	Xn,Xi Carc Cat 3	21,40, 41, 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) 'WEL'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) ESIG TWA

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). Exposure to 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 workplace 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 Occupational Exposure Controls, see Section 8.

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.
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.

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:
The storage and use of this product is subject to the requirements of the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002 (DSEAR). The requirements are given in the HSE Approved Code of Practice and Guidance,Storage of Dangerous Substances. Up to 250 litres of such highly flammable liquids may be kept in a workroom provided they are kept in a fireproof cupboard or bin. Larger quantities must be kept in a separate storeroom conforming to the structural requirements of the regulations. Further guidance is contained in the HSE guidance note Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers.

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. The principles contained in the HSE guidance note Chemical Warehousing: The 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 3).

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 vapours below the relevant workplace 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 occupational 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 and usage times for this product. The instructions and information provided by the glove supplier on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. 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.
Regular skin inspection of users of this product is recommended.
ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS BEFORE EATING, SMOKING OR USING THE TOILET.

Environmental exposure control:
See Section 12 for detailed information.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid		
Flash Point:	40ºC	Method:	Closed cup
Viscosity:	75 Sec	Method:	Din 4 at 20ºC
Specific Gravity:	1.04	Method:	weight of 100 ml at 20ºC
Vapour Density (air=1):	Not determined		
Lower Explosion Limit:	0.73 % VOL		
Solubility in Water:	insoluble		
VOC (g/L):	389		

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. The product has been assessed following the conventional method of 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 2 and 15 for details of the resulting hazard classification.
Exposure to organic solvent vapours in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects, such as irritation of the mucous membrane and the respiratory system and adverse effects on the kidney, liver and central nervous systems. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents at levels significantly above WELs may lead to the development of long-lasting central nervous system disorders such as chronic toxic encephalopathy. Signs of toxicity include changes in behaviour and memory.
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.
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.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no data available on the product itself.
The product has been assessed following the conventional method of CHIP and is classified for ecological hazards accordingly (see section 2 and 15 for details).
The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses or be deposited where it can affect ground or surface waters.
Air Pollution Control requirements of regulations made under the Environmental Protection Act and Pollution Prevention and Control Act may apply to the use of this product.
LAPPC/LA-IPPC requirements of regulations made under the Pollution Prevention and Control 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.
The classification of this product when mixed with other related materials supplied and disposed of as waste is: 0800111 (paint/thinners). For Further Information contact your local waste authority.
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.

Road Transport Details:
UN 1263: Paint related product
CLASS 3 - PACKING GROUP III
Ensure drivers have adequate training.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Contains: Tolylfluanid, 2-Ethylhexanoic acid, cobalt salt, 2-butanone oxime which may produce an allergic reaction

R Phrase No	**Text**
R10	FLAMMABLE
R51/53	TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG TERM EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
R66	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS

S Phrase No	**Text**
S2	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
S29	DO NOT EMPTY INTO DRAINS
S46	IF SWALLOWED SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS 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

Text of other R phrases listed in Section 2.

R Phrase No	Text
R20/21	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN
R21	HARMFUL IN CONTACT WITH SKIN
R22	HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
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 AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN
R50	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS
R53	MAY CAUSE LONG TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
R65	HARMFUL, MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED

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 2002 (SI 2002: 2677)
COSHH Essentials: easy steps to control chemicals, HSG193. Details of Control Guidance Sheets, which may be relevant to the particular conditions of use, can also be found in this publication.
Chemical Warehousing: The storage of packaged dangerous Substances HSG71
Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers HSG51
The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (SI 1992: 2793)
The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations DSEAR 2002: Approved Code of Practice and Guidance, L138
Storage of Dangerous Substances DSEAR 2002: Approved Code of Practice and Guidance, L135
Control and Mitigation Measures, DSEAR 2002: Approved Code of Practice and Guidance, L136
Safe Maintenance, Repair and Cleaning Procedures, DSEAR 2002: Approved Code of Practice and Guidance, L137
Design of Plant, Equipment and Workplaces, DSEAR 2002: Approved Code of Practice and Guidance L134
The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992: 2839)
EH40/## Occupational Exposure Limits, HSE Books
A Guide to Working with Solvents, INDG 272
HSE website www.hse.gov.uk