SDSCT619

CUPRINOL TRADE EXTERIOR WOOD PRESERVER

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued 10/2002

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND COMPANY

PRODUCT NAME : CUPRINOL TRADE EXTERIOR WOOD PRESERVER

Supplied by: ICI Paints, Wexham Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL2 5DS, U.K.

Emergency Telephone: Slough (01753) 550000

INTENDED USE

The product is intended for use in the process of repairing, preparing or decorating building surfaces, as directed on the container.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

EC No.	HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	%	SYMBOLS	HEALTH R PHRASES
Chestnut:				
265-185-4	NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY	2.5-10	XnN	R65,66,51/53
265-196-4	PETROLEUM BITUMEN	10-25	Xn	R40
265-150-3	NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY	2.5-10	Xn	R65,66
232-315-6	PARAFFIN WAX	<2.5		
Unavailable	ACYPETACS-ZINC	2.5-10	N	R51/53
232-366-4	KEROSINE (PETROLEUM)	50-100	XnN	R65,66,51/53
Golden Brown:				
265-185-4	NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY	< 2.5	XnN	R65,66,51/53
265-196-4	PETROLEUM BITUMEN	2.5-10	Xn	R40
265-150-3	NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY	2.5-10	Xn	R65,66
232-315-6	PARAFFIN WAX	< 2.5		
Unavailable	ACYPETACS-ZINC	2.5-10	N	R51/53
232-366-4	KEROSINE (PETROLEUM)	50-100	XnN	R65,66,51/53
Rustic Green and Acorn Brown:				
265-185-4	NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY	< 2.5	XnN	R65,66,51/53
265-150-3	NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY	2.5-10	Xn	R65,66
232-315-6	PARAFFIN WAX	< 2.5		
Unavailable	ACYPETACS-ZINC	2.5-10	N	R51/53
232-366-4	KEROSINE (PETROLEUM)	50-100	XnN	R65,66,51/53

Note: The text for R phrase codes shown above (if any) is given in section 16.

Note: 'EC Number' if quoted is the EINECS or ELINCS number.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product has been assessed under the Control of Pesticides Regulations and is classified as follows:

: FLAMMABLE
: Xn HARMFUL
: IRRITANT

R10	Flammable.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Information on Occupational Exposure Limits is given in Section 8.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

In all cases of doubt, or where symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION:
Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped administer artificial respiration. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious place in the recovery position. Seek medical advice.

EYE CONTACT:
Remove contact lenses. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding lids apart. Seek medical advice.

SKIN CONTACT:
Remove contaminated clothing, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water, or use a proprietary skin cleanser. Do not use solvents or thinners. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

INGESTION:
If accidentally swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Keep at rest and obtain medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:
Recommended - alcohol resistant foam, CO2, powders.
Not to be used - waterjet.

Recommendations: Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Closed containers exposed to fire should be cooled with water. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water-courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Exclude non-essential personnel.

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapours. Refer to protective measures listed in section 8. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, eg sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth, and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents. If the product enters drains or sewers, immediately contact the local water company; in the case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, the relevant environment agency.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING CONDITIONS: 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.
In addition, 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 by 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 the inhalation of vapour and mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in storage and use areas. For personal protective equipment see Section 8. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container, or in containers that are compatible with the product. The accumulation of contaminated rags may result in spontaneous combustion. Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimise the risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Observe the label precautions. Store in a cool, 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. Do not use or store any paint container by hanging on a hook.

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1993 may apply to the handling of certain Paint Products. Products packed in containers of 5 litres and above will be marked with a guide weight; refer to these weights when carrying out an assessment.

For flash points between 21 and 32 degrees Celsius store in accordance with the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Regulations 1972.

The principles contained in the HSE guidance note Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances, should be observed when storing this product. Store separately from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials, amines, alcohols and water.

SPECIFIC USE(s): Where applicable refer to the product label and literature for the application and use instructions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	LTEL (8hr TWA)		STEL		Notes
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Chestnut:					
NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY		600			OEL
NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY		1000			OEL
PARAFFIN WAX		2		6	OES
Golden Brown:					
NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY		600			OEL
NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY		1000			OEL
PARAFFIN WAX		2		6	OES
Rustic Green and Acorn Brown:					
NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY		600			OEL
NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY		1000			OEL
PARAFFIN WAX		2		6	OES

OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits (HSE Guidance Note EH40)
OES - Occupational Exposure Standard
MEL - Maximum Exposure Limit
SUP - Manufacturer's recommended Limit
LTEL - Long-term Exposure Limit. TWA - Time weighted Average
STEL - Short term Exposure Limit (15mins)
sk   - Risk of absorption through unbroken skin
sen - Respiratory sensitiser
Pb   - Figure quoted as Lead
Cr   - Figure quoted as Cr VI
rd   - Figure quoted is for Respirable dust
id   - Figure quoted is for Inhalable dust
Further guidance on OELs and assessment of occupational exposure to harmful materials (including mixed exposures) is given in HSE Guidance Note EH40.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:
Before commencing work, ensure that a COSHH Assessment has been carried out.
All personal protective equipment, including respiratory protective equipment, used to control exposure to hazardous substances must be selected to meet the requirements of local regulations.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid the inhalation of vapour, particulates and spray mist. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general ventilation. If this is not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the occupational exposure limit, respiratory protection must be worn.

The selection of respiratory equipment should be in accordance with BS 4275. Recommendations for the selection, use and maintenance of Respiratory Equipment, and the current certificates of approval are issued annually by the Health and Safety Executive.

For solvent-based products, consider using water-based products as alternatives, where equivalent products exist. Work only in places of good ventilation. Inside always keep doors and windows fully open during application and drying. When applying solvent-based products by brush or roller to large surface areas inside, or using in small confined spaces, the wearing of air supplied breathing apparatus will always be necessary. When applying for short periods only, a cartridge mask may be worn providing the filter is changed regularly. Do not spray any product unless directed to do so on the container. The principal hazards associated with paint spraying are health hazard from inhalation of vapours and spray mist, and fire risk. When applying water-based paints by spray inside or in confined spaces, wearing a cartridge mask of Assigned Protection Factor 40 x OEL for particulates is recommended. This should be confirmed by your COSHH assessment. Contact your merchant about masks. When applying solvent-based paints by spray, in case of insufficient ventilation, the wearing of air-fed respiratory equipment will always be necessary. Refer to your COSHH assessment. When spraying solvent based products it is possible to build up an explosive or flammable atmosphere: refer to Guidance Note EH9 from the HSE for advice on good practice. All respiratory equipment must be suitable for the purpose and meet an appropriate standard approved by the HSE. Refer to BS4275.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear suitable gloves for protection against materials in section 2.

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.

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.

Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film may give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

FLATTING: Protective gloves should be worn to avoid the risk of skin irritation. When surfaces are to be prepared for painting, account should be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead pigmented paint might be present. There is a possibility that ingestion or inhalation of scrapings or dust arising from the preparation work could cause health effects. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960.

Where possible wet flatting or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the creation of dust. When dry flatting cannot be avoided, and effective local exhaust ventilation is not available, it is recommended that a dust respirator is worn, that is approved for use with lead dusts, and its type selected on the basis of the occupational hygiene (COSHH) assessment, taking into account the occupational hygiene exposure standard for lead in air. Furthermore, steps should be taken to ensure containment of the dusts created, and that all practicable measures are taken to clean up thoroughly all deposits of dusts in and around the affected area.

The Control of Lead at Work approved code of practice 1998 (ISBN 0 71 7615065) should be consulted for advice on protective clothing and personal hygiene precautions.
Care should also be taken to exclude visitors, members of the household and especially children from the affected area, during the actual work and the subsequent clean up operations.
All scrapings, dust, etc. should be disposed of by the professional painting contractor as Special (Hazardous) Waste, with the relevant documentation under The Special Waste Regulations 1996 plus amendment 2001, The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991, The Controlled Waste Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles Regulations 1991 plus amendment 1998 and the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 plus amendment 1993.

Extra precautions will need to be taken when burning off old lead based paints (See above - "Flatting" for relevance to work on older property, ie pre 1960) as fumes containing lead will be produced.

It is recommended that a respirator, approved for use with particulate fumes of lead is selected on the basis of the occupational hygiene (COSHH) assessment, taking into account the occupational hygiene exposure standard for lead in air.
Similar precautions to those given above under the Flatting section should be taken with reference to protective clothing, disposal of scrapings and dusts, and exclusion of other personnel and especially children from the building during actual work and the subsequent clean up operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: See section 12 for detailed information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State : LIQUID

Specific gravity: N/A Flash point: 38 - 55 deg.Celsius

Water miscible : NO pH: No information

Explosion limits: Lower - approx. 0.8% Upper - no information

Viscosity : < 30 (ISO 6mm Range)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Extremes of temperature.

To prevent the creation of flammable concentrations of vapour in air, good natural ventilation, and if necessary, local exhaust ventilation, should be provided. The accumulation of dry overspray, contaminated rags, etc may result in spontaneous combustion. Good housekeeping standards plus the regular and safe removal of waste materials will minimise the risk.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke and oxides of nitrogen.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no data available on the product itself. The product has been assessed following the conventional method in the CHIP Regulations 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.

Over-exposures of vapour are irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Excessive concentrations may produce effects on the central nervous system including drowsiness. In extreme cases loss of consciousness may result. Long term exposure to vapour concentrations in excess of quoted OELs may result in adverse health effects. Splashes entering the eye will cause discomfort and possible damage. Prolonged contact with the skin may have a defatting effect which may lead to skin irritation and in some cases dermatitis.

In the case of pitches and tars there is a risk of the development of skin warts from prolonged contact. One type of wart is a cancer which if identified early can be treated and cured. Special care should be paid to personal hygiene.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no specific 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.

Products classified as Marine Pollutants are indicated as such under Transport (section 14).

Products classified as Dangerous For the Environment are indicated as such in sections 3 and 15.

Any substances in the product that are classified as Dangerous for the Environment, present at concentrations above those requiring listing are given in section 2.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Wastes, including emptied containers, are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with the regulations made under the Control of Pollution Act and the Environmental Protection Act.
Using 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 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.

Transport to be in accordance with ADR for road, IMDG for sea. The transport classifications provided in this section are not valid for transport by Air. Please call the number in section 1 of this safety data sheet to obtain more information on this products classification for Air transport.

UN number : 1306

Proper Shipping Name : WOOD PRESERVATIVE, LIQUID

Hazard Class : 3

Packing Group : III

Sub-Hazard Class

Technical Name (NOS entries only) :

Marine Pollutant if indicated here

Emergency Schedule No (IMDG only) : F-E,S-D

Flashpoint (IMDG only) : 38 - 55

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been assessed under the Control of Pesticides Regulations and is classified as follows:

NAMED SUBSTANCES

: ACYPETACS ZINC 10.0% W/W (83.5 g/l)
(EQUIVALENT TO 1.97% W/W ZINC METAL)

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

: FLAMMABLE
: Xn HARMFUL
: IRRITANT

Warning Label Phrases:

Professional Label:

FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS.
The (COSHH) Control of Substances hazardous to Health Regulations 1999 may apply to the use of this product at work.
Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following items of personal protective equipment.
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SYNTHETIC RUBBER/PVC GLOVES AND EYE PROTECTION when using.
AVOID EXCESSIVE CONTAMINATION OF COVERALLS AND LAUNDER REGULARLY.
DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY MIST. Otherwise wear respiratory protective equipment and eye protection (see HSE guidance Booklet HS(G) 53: "Respiratory Protective Equipment - a practical guide for users").
However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
FOR OUTDOOR USE ONLY.
DO NOT CONTAMINATE FOODSTUFFS, EATING UTENSILS OR FOOD CONTACT SURFACES.
COVER WATER STORAGE TANKS before application.
UNPROTECTED PERSONS AND ANIMALS SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM TREATED AREAS FOR 48 HOURS OR UNTIL SURFACES ARE DRY.
THIS MATERIAL AND ITS CONTAINER must be disposed of in a safe way.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
FLAMMABLE DO NOT APPLY in the presence of naked flames, hot surfaces or unprotected electrical equipment.
DANGEROUS TO FISH AND OTHER AQUATIC LIFE.
DO NOT CONTAMINATE watercourses or ground.
ALL BATS ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981. BEFORE TREATING ANY STRUCTURE USED BY BATS, CONSULT ENGLISH NATURE, SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE OR THE COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES.
AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH PLANT LIFE.

Precautions Phrases:

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after use.
KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK, AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

R10	Flammable.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
J19	This product contains no added lead.
J20	However, the wood and metal surfaces of the building, especially if it is pre-1960, may have been decorated in the past with a paint made with lead pigments.
J21	Preparation and removal of such paint can be hazardous. For a free leaflet explaining how the surface should be prepared safely contact:
J35	ICI Paints.

Where 'J' and/or 'P' phrases are denoted, these are ICI Paints or paint industry reference codes to additional phrases.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text for R Phrases shown in section 2 describing each ingredient:

R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
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.

The information in this safety data sheet is required in pursuant to the CHIP Regulations.

Employees required to handle or use products containing pitches or tar should be issued with HSE card MS(B)4 `Skin cancer caused by pitch and tar' and encouraged to report all skin abnormalities. They should observe high standards of skin care and personal hygiene.

Other Reference: The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations(COSSH).

The information on this sheet is not a specification: it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage and use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product nor where instructions and recommendations are not followed.