



**SDSG104**

# **GLIDDEN PRIMECOAT PRIMER SEALER SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Issued 10/2002

## **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND COMPANY**

PRODUCT NAME : GLIDDEN PRIMECOAT PRIMER SEALER

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

Emergency Telephone: Slough (01753) 550000

### **INTENDED USE**

ICI Paints' decorative products are intended for use in the decoration of buildings surfaces. Refer to product label for details of areas of use and methods of application.

## **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.

<u>EC No.</u>	<u>HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>SYMBOLS</u>	<u>HEALTH R PHRASES</u>
265-185-4	NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY	10-25	XnN	R65,66,51/53
Unavailable	COBALT CARBOXYLATE	<2.5	XnN	R38,43,22,51/53
231-784-4	BARIUM SULPHATE	2.5-10		
265-150-3	NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY	10-25	Xn	R65,66

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 CHIP Regulations and is classified as follows:

: FLAMMABLE  
: DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

P99 Contains: COBALT CARBOXYLATE. May produce an allergic reaction.

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, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

<u>HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT</u>	<u>LTEL (8hr TWA)</u>		<u>STEL</u>		<u>Notes</u>
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
NAPHTHA HYDRODESULF. HEAVY		600			OEL
COBALT CARBOXYLATE		0.1			Co MEL
BARIUM SULPHATE		4			rd OES
NAPHTHA, HYDROTREATED HEAVY		1000			OEL

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.

**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 flattening or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the creation of dust. When dry flattening 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 - "Flattening" 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 Flattening 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: 1.248                      Flash point: 32 - < 35 deg.Celsius

Water miscible : NO                      pH: No information

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

Viscosity : 30 - < 40                      (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.

#### **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	: 1263
Proper Shipping Name	: Paint
Hazard Class	: 3
Packing Group	: III
Sub-Hazard Class	:
Technical Name (NOS entries only)	:
Marine Pollutant (IMDG only)(Y/N)	: Y
Emergency Schedule No (IMDG only)	:
Flashpoint (IMDG only)	: 32 - < 35 deg.Celsius

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been assessed under the CHIP Regulations and is classified as follows:

### NAMED SUBSTANCES

: Nil

### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

: FLAMMABLE  
: DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

### Warning label phrases:

R10	Flammable.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
P99	Contains: COBALT CARBOXYLATE. May produce an allergic reaction.
J37	SOLVENT-BASED PAINT.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - no smoking.
J4	Contains white spirit.
J6	Inside always keep doors and windows fully open during application and drying.
J8	When applying by brush or roller to large interior surface areas or in confined spaces, wear a suitable cartridge respirator or air-fed respiratory protective equipment.
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
J33	When applying it is advisable to wear eye protection.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
J34	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water or a proprietary skin cleanser. Do not use solvent, thinners or white spirit.
S2	Keep out of the reach of children.
J15	Do not use or store by hanging on a hook.
J16	Do not empty into drains or watercourses. Some local authorities have special facilities for disposing of waste paint.
J36	Avoid release to the environment.
J17	Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.
J18	Before use refer to the safety data sheet.
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:

R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
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.

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.

We will be pleased to answer any specific enquiries regarding the safe use, storage and handling of our product.

Contact: ICI PAINTS Technical Group, Wexham Road, Slough, Berks. SL2 5DS.

Telephone: 0870 242 1100

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