

265-199-0	64742-95-6	SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.	1.0-2.5	N, Xn	R10-37-51/53-65-66-67
202-436-9	95-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	< 1.0	N, Xn	R10-20-36/37/38-51/53
203-604-4	108-67-8	MESITYLENE	< 1.0	N, Xi	R10-37-51/53
231-635-3	1336-21-6	AMMONIA	< 1.0	C, N	R34-50

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.

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.

Fire fighters 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: Prevent air-borne concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. Keep the container tightly closed. Exclude sources of heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in storage and use areas. For personal protection, 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.

Use solvent resistant gloves (e.g. PVC or PVA) when handling material. Gloves should be changed regularly.

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.

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) ppm	LTEL (8hr TWA) mg/m3	STEL (15 mins) ppm	STEL (15 mins) mg/m3	Notes
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	100	350	300	1060	WEL
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980	500	1225	WEL
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYLACETATE	50	274	100	548	OEL,Sk
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.		200			OEL
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	25	123			WEL
MESITYLENE	25	123			WEL
AMMONIA	25	17	35	24	WEL

OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits

WEL - Workplace 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

rd - Figure quoted is for Respirable dust

id - Figure quoted is for Inhalable dust

Further guidance on WELs and OELs, and on 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.

Because of the high volatility of the solvent, vapours from methylene chloride containing products, (eg paint strippers) do disperse widely into the workplace atmosphere, and the WEL can be easily exceeded especially in poorly ventilated areas such as garage inspection pits. In cases of doubt about the adequacy of local exhaust ventilation, air fed respiratory equipment should be used. All personnel in the work area should be so protected, whether working directly with the product or not. Water used for rinsing should be segregated and disposed of as 'special waste'.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear suitable gloves for protection against materials in section 3.

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.

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.

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 :	Paste
Flash Point :	NON FLASH
Specific Gravity :	1.20
Water Miscibility :	Yes
pH :	No Information
Viscosity :	40 - < 60 (ISO 6mm Range)
Initial Boiling Point in °C :	39

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Extremes of temperature.

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.

This product contains Methylene Chloride which when exposed to high temperatures produces hazardous decomposition products such as Phosgene and Hydrogen Chloride. Decomposition starts at 120 degree Celcius.

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 2 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.

Methylene chloride is harmful by inhalation. Continued or high exposures by inhalation will cause anaesthetic effects. This may result in a loss of consciousness and could prove fatal.

Repeated exposure to high levels of methylene chloride may produce adverse effects on the liver and kidneys. Some tests on laboratory animals have shown methylene chloride to be carcinogenic. Well established species differences have shown this response to be of little relevance to man and that methylene chloride does not present a carcinogenic risk under foreseeable conditions of handling and use. In the case of methylene chloride the WEL has been set because there is evidence that even short term exposure to concentrations above the WEL can result in acute effects on the blood system.

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 2 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 3.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Wastes, including emptied containers, should be disposed of in accordance with national regulations.

CODES ACCORDING TO THE LIST OF WASTES REGULATIONS:

Product as supplied: Assigned as hazardous waste code 08 01 21* waste paint or varnish remover.

Part-used containers, containing dried residues of the supplied product: Assigned as hazardous waste code 08 01 21* waste paint or varnish remover.

Used containers, rigorously scraped out and containing dried residues of the supplied product: Assigned as non-hazardous waste code 15 01 02 plastic packaging OR non-hazardous waste code 15 01 04 metal packaging.

"Rigorously scraped out" means removing the maximum amount of product from the container by physical or mechanical means (draining or scraping) to leave a residue or contamination that cannot be removed by such means.

These codes have been assigned based on the actual composition of the product both as supplied and as dried residues. If mixed with other wastes, the waste codes quoted may not be applicable.

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.

ADR Classification Information

UN Number : 2810
Proper Shipping Name : TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Hazard Class : 6.1
Sub-Hazard Class :
Packing Group : III
Technical Name (NOS only) : METHYLENE CHLORIDE
Ltd Qty Code : LQ7
Packing Instructions : P001

IMDG Classification Information

UN Number : 2810
Proper Shipping Name : TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Hazard Class : 6.1
Sub-Hazard Class :
Packing Group : III
Technical Name (NOS only) : METHYLENE CHLORIDE
Ltd Qty Maximum : 5.0 litres
Packing Instructions : P001
Marine Pollutant if indicated here:
Emergency Schedule No : F-A,S-A
Flashpoint : NON FLASH

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAMED SUBSTANCES

Contains

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

INDICATION(S) OF DANGER

Harmful

SYMBOLS LETTER(S)

Xn

WARNING LABEL PHRASES:

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
S2 Keep out of the reach of children.
S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
S23 Do not breathe vapour.
S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
J64
If not already flammable, then during use this material can become flammable.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text for R Phrases shown in section 3 describing each ingredient:

R10 Flammable.

R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R34	Causes burns.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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

You should satisfy yourself that your COSHH Assessment is in accordance with the COSHH Regulations and Approved Code of Practice. ICI does not accept any responsibility for your COSHH Assessment. Other Reference: The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH).

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.

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