

# HEALTH & SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Construction Chemicals Dipcoat/Basecoat

### 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE & OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR PREPARATION:

Dipcoat/Basecoat is an extremely low aromatic, solvent based timber treatment product with a high flashpoint and fungicidal action. Designed for both brush/spray and dip tank treatment. EINECS No: 265-149-8 CAS No: 64742-47-8

<b>COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:</b>	<b>Construction Chemicals (UK) Limited</b> <b>75 Town Green Street</b> <b>Rothley</b> <b>Leicester</b> <b>LE7 7NW</b>
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### 2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

Tri (hexylene) glycol diborate (3.5%) carried in a petroleum distillate with low aromatic content (less than 1%) and high naphthylene content. Benzene (CAS No: 71-43-2) will normally not be present, but will always be less than the 0.1% w/w marker level in the 21<sup>st</sup> ATP to the Dangerous Substances Directive. **Dipcoat/Basecoat is not classified as a carcinogen under 67/ 548/EEC and the UK CHIP Regulations. The formulation includes solvent dryers, dyes and dispersing agents.**

### 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

On the basis of our knowledge Dipcoat/Basecoat is unlikely to be hazardous to man in normal use.

### 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion:

Likely to be harmful if swallowed in small amounts. Large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhea. Wash mouth out with water and give water to drink (milk if available) & seek medical advice. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING BECAUSE OF ASPIRATION.**

Skin:

Unlikely to cause irritation on single contact. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation which could result in dermatitis particularly with poor standards of hygiene. Wash skin as soon as possible with soap and water. Change contaminated clothing and launder before use.

Eyes:

Likely to cause irritation with short-term redness and stinging. Wash out immediately with large amounts of water. If redness and/or irritation continues get medical advice.

Inhalation:

May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat following exposure to mist, vapour or fumes. If inhalation of fumes irritates the nose or throat or causes coughing remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if irritation continues.

### 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguish with dry powder, foam or water fog. For small fires use CO<sub>2</sub>. Note-Typical flash point 67 C.

Do not use water jets. Fires in closed or confined spaces should be tackled by trained personnel who should wear breathing apparatus.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Main consideration is to avoid FIRE. Note typical flash point 67 C. May cause slippery surfaces. Contain spillage down drain. Absorb using absorbent clay, diatomaceous clay or other suitable absorbent.

## **7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- Handling: As with all mineral oil based products keep skin contact to a minimum and ensure good hygiene standards. Where prolonged or repeated exposure is likely protective clothing should be worn including gloves (nitrile rubber or neoprene) and eye protection. Ensure good ventilation.
- Storage: Drums should be stored upright on racks preferably under cover, out of direct sunlight, in well ventilated conditions. Other types of containers should be stored under cover out of direct sunlight, in well ventilated conditions. Care should be taken to avoid over-stacking.

## **8 EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Where prolonged or repeated exposure is likely protective clothing should be worn including impervious gloves and eye protection.

Respiratory protection: Unlikely to be required in normal use but ensure good ventilation. It is suggested that exposure is kept within the Occupational Exposure Limits for vapour established by the Reciprocal Procedure for mixed exposures to hydrocarbon solvents HSE Guidance Note EH40.

Long term exposure limits: (8 hour TWA reference period) 1000 mg m<sup>3</sup>

Hand and skin protection: Not essential in normal use but recommended

Eye protection: Eye protection is recommended at all times

## **9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Typical properties:

Appearance	Coloured fluid
Density at 15C	0.807
Flash point (IP 303) °C	67
Distillation (IP 123) °C	
IBP °C	200
FBP °C	260
Vapour pressure @ 20°C kPa	<1.0
Benzene % m/m	<0.1
Explosive limits % vol	0.8 ó 6.8
Viscosity @ 40°C m <sup>2</sup> /S	1.7 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Surface tension @ 40°C mN/m	27
Partition coefficient, octanol/water	3 to >6 for constituents

## **10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Conditions to avoid ó excess heat (flash point 67°C) on combustion decomposes with evolution of oxides of carbon.

Materials to avoid ó may react with strong oxidising materials

Hazardous decomposition products ó oxides of carbon. With incomplete combustion ó carbon monoxide

## **11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxicity following a single exposure to high levels of Kerosenes (oral, dermal, inhalation) is of a very low order. Prolonged and repeated contact with kerosene may cause drying of the skin and possibly dermatitis. Prolonged inhalation of mists causes inflammation of the lungs.

## **12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Persistence and degradation: rapidly broken down by hydroxyl radicals in the trososphere.

Ecotoxicological studies have shown a very low order of toxicity with this type of material.

LC59 (96 hr)	Fish	>1000ppm
EC50 (25 hr)	Daphnia	> 250ppm
IC50 (72 hr)	Algae	20 ppm

## **13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal by incineration or by methods approved by Local Authorities.

## **14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

HAZCHEM CODE:	None (voluntary 3/Z)
IMCO Hazard class:	Not classified
ICAO:	Not classified
ADR:	Not classified

## **15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Risk phrases: Classified as dangerous under the 21<sup>st</sup> ATP of the Dangerous Substances Directive, 67/548/EEC due to the aspiration hazard.

Classification: Harmful

Symbol: Black st, Andrew's cross on orange background

Risk Phrases:

R65 Harmful if swallowed

Safety Phrases:

S2 Keep out of the reach of children

S23 Do not breathe vapour

S24 Avoid contact with skin

S43 In case of fire use foam, dry powder, AAF, CO<sub>2</sub> NEVER USE WATER

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

## **16 OTHER INFORMATION**

For use only as a wood preservative. Statutory conditions relating to use.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988 may apply to the use of this product at work.

For use only by professional operators. Avoid naked flames and hot surfaces. Engineering controls or operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following items of personal protective equipment. Wear suitable protective clothing (overalls) and synthetic rubber/pvc gloves when using. Avoid excessive contamination of overalls 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. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Extremely dangerous to fish and other aquatic life. Do not contaminate watercourses or ground. Remove or cover fish tanks and bowls before application. This material and its container must be disposed of in safe way. Cover water storage tanks before application. Remove or cover foodstuffs before application. Do not apply to surfaces on which food is prepared. Unprotected persons and animals should be kept away from treated areas for at least 72 hours and until surfaces are dry. Do not use on bee hives or beekeeping equipment.

Bats are protected under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Before treating any structure used by bats consult English Nature, Scottish National Heritage or the Countryside Council for Wales.

This product is approved under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 for use as directed HSE No 4014.

## **LEGAL NOTICE**

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