



SAFETY DATA SHEET

CETOL HLS

1. Identification of the preparation and of the company

Product name and/or code : CETOL HLS
Manufacturer : Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings Ltd,
PO Box 37,
Hollins Road, Darwen, Lancashire,
United Kingdom, BB3 0BG,
Tel Number: +44 (0) 1254 704951
Internet:

Emergency telephone number of the company : Tel +44 (0) 1254 704951
International Sikkens emergency number: +31 71 3086944

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC.

Chemical name*	CAS number	%	EC number	Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	50 - 75	265-149-8	Xn; R65 R66
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	10 - 25	265-150-3	Xn; R65 R66
Ca carboxylate in aliphatic solvent Dichlofluamid (ISO)	1085-98-9	1 - 2.5 0 - 1	214-118-7	Xi; R38 Xn; R20 Xi; R36 R43 N; R50/53
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	0 - 1	202-496-6	Carc. Cat. 3; R40 Xn; R21 Xi; R41 R43
A mixture of branched and linear C7-C9 alkyl-3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionates	127519-17-9	0 - 1	407-000-3	N; R51/53
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt salt	13586-82-8	0 - 1	237-015-9	Xn; R22 Xi; R38 R43 N; R51/53
See section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above				

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

- Classification** : R66
R52/53
- Human health hazards** : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Environmental hazards** : Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Additional warning phrases** : Contains (Dichlofluanid (ISO), 2-butanone oxime, hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt salt)
. May produce an allergic reaction.

4. First-aid measures

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 person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do not use solvents or thinners.
- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Extinguishing media** : Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
Not to be used : water jet.
- Recommendations** : Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
- Spill** : Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. 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. Preferably clean with a detergent. Avoid using solvents. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

: Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapours 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 to the appropriate standard.

To dissipate static electricity during transfer, earth drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates, spray or mist arising from the application of this preparation. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Never use pressure to empty. Container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits.

Storage

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Observe label precautions. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources.

Keep away from: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Do not empty into drains..

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering measures

: 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 solvent vapours below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt salt

Occupational exposure limits

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Notes: As Co
TWA: 0,1 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory system

: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators.

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

Skin and body

: Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibres.

Hands

Gloves

: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:

Recommended: nitrile rubber

Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

The recommendation for the type or types of glove to use when handling this product is based on information from the following source:

The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.

Eyes

: Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

: Liquid.

Flash point

: Closed cup: 62°C (143.6°F).

Viscosity

: Kinematic: 47 cSt

Relative density

: 0.854 (Water = 1)

Vapour density

: The highest known value is >1 (Air = 1) (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy).

Lower explosion limit

: The greatest known range is Lower: 0.7% Upper: 6% (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy)

Solubility

: Insoluble in cold water.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

11. Toxicological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself. The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See sections 2 and 15 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Contains (Dichlofluanid (ISO), 2-butanone oxime, hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt salt). May produce an allergic reaction.

12. Ecological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself.
Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 15 for details.

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	2.9 mg/l
2-butanone oxime	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	843 mg/l

Ecological information

Persistence/degradability

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Aquatic half-life</u>	<u>Photolysis</u>	<u>Biodegradability</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	-	Inherent

13. Disposal considerations

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.
Dispose of according to all federal, state and local applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

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.

Sea

Special provisions : Not available.

Marine pollutant : No.

Air

Special provisions : Not available.

The "viscosity exemption" provisions do not apply to air transport.

This product is not regulated for carriage according to ADR/RID, IMDG, ICAO/IATA.

15. Regulatory information

- EU regulations** : The product is classified and labelled for supply in accordance with the Directive 1999/45/EC as follows:
- Risk phrases** : R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Safety phrases** : S2- Keep out of the reach of children.
S23- Do not breathe vapor/spray.
S24- Avoid contact with skin.
- Additional warning phrases** : Contains (Dichlofluanid (ISO), 2-butanone oxime, hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt salt)
. May produce an allergic reaction.

16. Other information

- CEPE Classification** : 1
- Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK)** : R40- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R20- Harmful by inhalation.
R21- Harmful in contact with skin.
R22- Harmful if swallowed.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36- Irritating to eyes.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to EU Directive 91/155/EEC and its amendments.

Date of issue : 4-12-2006.

Version : 4

Notice to reader

The information in this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current laws. The product is not to be used for purposes other than those specified under section 1 without first obtaining written handling instructions. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps to fulfil the demands set out in the local rules and legislation. The information in this SDS is meant to be a description of the safety requirements for our product. It is not to be considered a guarantee of the product's properties.