

1	IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL AND OF THE MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER OR OTHER UNDERTAKING		
1.1	Trade name	TEKNOSEAL 1120	
1.2	Use of the chemical	See product description	
1.3	Manufacturer, importer, other undertaking	TEKNOS UK Ltd.	
	Address	Unit E1, Heath Farm, Banbury Road	
	Post code and post office	Swerford, Oxfordshire OX7 4BN	
	Telephone number	01608 683494	
	Telefax	01608 683487	
	E-mail	sales@teknos.co.uk	
	Information on foreign manufacturer	TEKNOS A/S, Industrivej 19, DK-6580 Vamdrup	
1.4	Emergency telephone	Manufacturer	01608 683494 (material safety data sheets)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Xn: Harmful, F: Highly flammable

R11: Highly flammable. R20/21: Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin. R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
3.1 Hazardous ingredients

CAS No Einescs-/Elincs No	Name of the ingredient	Concentration	Warning symbol	R phrases
108-88-3 203-625-9	Toluene	12,5-20%	F-Xi-Xn	38-65-63-48/20-67
1330-20-7 215-535-7	Xylene	25-50%	Xi-Xn	10-21-38-20
67-63-0 200-661-7	Propan-2-ol	10-25%	F-Xi	11-36-67
123-86-4 204-658-1	n-Butyl acetate	5-10%		10-66-67
107-98-2 203-539-1	1-Methoxy 2-propanol	2,5-5%		10-67
100-41-4 202-849-4	Ethylbenzene	5-10%	F-Xn	11-20

3.1.7 Other information

T+ = Very toxic, T = Toxic, C = Corrosive, Xn = Harmful, Xi = Irritant, O = Oxidizing, F+ = Extremely flammable, F = Highly flammable, N = Dangerous for the environment, Mut = Mutagenic, Carc = Carcinogenic, Rep = Toxic to reproduction.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES



4.1	Special instructions	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
4.2	Inhalation	Remove person exposed to excessive solvent concentrations to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular, give artificial respiration or oxygen. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in the recovery position and seek medical advice.
4.3	Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleaner. Apply skin cream. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
4.4	Eye contact	Contact lenses should be removed. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart, and seek medical advice.
4.5	Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Drink water or milk.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1	Suitable extinguish media	As extinguishing media alcohol resistant foam, CO ₂ , or powder is recommended.
5.2	Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons	Do not use water, as it will spread the fire.
5.3	Special exposure hazards in a fire	Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion. 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 allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or watercourses.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES			
6.1	Personal precautions	Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapours. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).	
6.2	Environmental precautions	Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.	
6.3	Methods for cleaning up	Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvent. Collect spillage with sand or other absorbent material. Sweep up small amounts with e.g. waste cotton wetted with solvent. Gather waste for destruction as hazardous waste. Wash contaminated area with alkaline washing agent.	
7 HANDLING AND STORAGE			
7.1	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 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 to the appropriate standard. Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type. Keep the container tightly closed. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of dust, particulates and spray mist arising from the application of the preparation. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application areas. For personal protection, see section 8. Never use pressure to empty: the container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of the same material as the original one. Comply with the health and safety at work laws.	
7.2	Storage	Store in accordance with the conditions of the licence, which is necessary under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act. Further guidance is contained in the HSE guidance note Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers. Observe the label precautions. Store between 5 and 25 degree C in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers, which are opened should be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from oxidizing agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials. Follow national legislation concerning storage.	
8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION			
8.1.1	OEL values		
		ppm	mg/m3
	Toluene	50,0	191,0 Sk
	Xylene, mixed isomers	50,0	220,0 Sk
	Propan-2-ol	400,0	999,0
	n-Butyl acetate	150,0	724,0
	1-Methoxy 2-propanol	100,0	375,0 Sk
	Ethylbenzene	100,0	441,0 Sk
8.1.2	Other limit values	OELs are taken from the current version concerning exposure limits, except those marked *, which are assigned by the supplier of the substance.	
8.2	Exposure controls		
8.2.1	Occupational exposure controls	The workers must be instructed thoroughly. 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/or solvent vapours below the relevant occupational exposure limits, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn. (See "Personal protection" below).	
8.2.1.1	Respiratory protection	If working areas have insufficient ventilation, wear half or totally covering mask equipped with gas filter of type A (brown), when grinding with particle filter of type P2. When spraying wear combined filter AP. In continuous and prolonged work isolating protection (e.g. hood with supply of fresh or compressed air) or motor-driven fan protection is recommended.	
8.2.1.2	Hand protection	Use nitril or butyl rubber gloves or 4 H, if the product comes into contact with the skin. Change gloves immediately when first signs of decomposition appear. Always contact the supplier of gloves for information on the breakthrough time and for recommendation of the best glove to the actual work situation.	
8.2.1.3	Eye protection	Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.	
8.2.1.4	Skin protection	Personnel should wear anti-static clothing made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre.	
9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
9.1	Physical state, colour, odour	Liquid, coloured, with odour of solvent	
9.2	pH		
9.3	Flash point	Approx. <21 °C	
9.4	Explosion limits	1,0-12,0 by volume	
9.5	Relative density (kg/l)	0,8-0,9	
9.6	VOC	App. 768 g/l	
9.7	Weight% organic solvents	App. 87	
9.8	Weight% water		

10	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
10.1	Conditions to avoid	In confined or poorly ventilated spaces solvent vapours may form an explosive mixture with air. Stable under the recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7). When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
10.2	Materials to avoid	Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials to avoid the possibility of exothermic reaction.
10.3	Hazardous decomposition products	When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide, smoke, or oxides of nitrogen.
11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
11.1	Inhalation	Exposure to solvent vapours in concentrations exceeding the occupational exposure limit values may cause adverse effects such as irritation of the respiratory system and mucous membranes, and may also cause adverse effects on kidneys, liver and the central nervous system. Symptoms of this may be headache, nausea, fatigue, drowsiness and in extreme cases unconsciousness.
11.2	Skin contact	Repeated and prolonged contact with the product may cause removal of natural fat from the skin and may cause non-allergic contact dermatitis.
11.3	Eye contact	Splashes in the eye may cause irritation and reversible damage.
11.4	Ingestion	Ingestion may cause vomiting, stomach pains and otherwise same symptoms as by inhalation of fumes.
11.5	Other information	There is no data available on the product itself.
12	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
12.1	Ecotoxicity	There is no information available on the ecotoxicity of the product as such.
12.2	Environmental classification	The product has not been classified as dangerous for the environment.
12.3	Other information	Paint products must be handled carefully and they may not be allowed to enter drains, watercourses or soil.
13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
13.1	Disposal	The waste is collected and disposed in accordance with local regulations. Liquid waste must be transported to facilities for collecting hazardous waste or to other similar place to be disposed as hazardous waste. Solvent-free, hardened paint and painting waste can usually be taken to a public dumping area. Empty, dry paint containers can usually be taken to public dumping areas or to collection centres for metallic paint packages. EWC (European Waste Code):080111
13.2	Emptying of steel containers	Metal containers that are taken to recycling must be brush dry/empty, which means that they must not contain wet paint. The bottom of the containers must be perforated to ensure that the containers are ventilated.
13.3	Other information	
14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
14.1	UN number	1263
14.2	Packing group	II
14.3	Land transport	
14.3.1	Transport class	3
14.3.2	Name according to bill of freight	Paint/paintrelated
14.3.3	Other information	
14.4	Sea transport	
14.4.1	IMDG class	3
14.4.2	Correct technical name	Paint/paintrelated
14.4.3	Marine pollutant	-
14.4.4	EmS number	F-E,S-E
14.4.5	Other information	

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION	
15.1	Information on the warning label
15.2	Letter code of the warning symbol and indications of danger for the preparation
	 
15.1.2	<p>Contains: Xn: Harmful Toluene; Xylene; Propan-2-ol;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">F: Highly flammable</p>
15.1.3	R phrases
15.1.4	S phrases
15.1.5	Special phrases
15.2	National regulations
15.3	Label no. 17489
16 Other information	
16.1	R phrases from section 3
16.2	Training advice
16.3	Restrictions on use
16.4	Further information
16.5	Information which has been added, deleted or revised