

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CS20 Chassis Paint

Date: 26-06-2017

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

1.1 Product Identifier

Product name: CS20 Chassis Paint
Product Code: FL2041

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: For Paint for metal.
Uses advised against: Not suitable for use in homeworquer (DIY) applications

1.3 Details of supplier of the safety data sheet

Details of company: FLP Group
Unit 1 Clayfields Industrial Estate
Tickhill Road
Doncaster
DN4 8QG
+44 (0) 1302 571571
sales@flpgroup.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Tel: +44 (0) 1302 571571

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification under CLP: Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp Tox. 1, H304; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319

2.2 Label elements

Hazard statements: Flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
Signal words: Warning
Hazard pictograms: GHS02: Flame
GHS07: Exclamation mark



Precautionary statements: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face Protection.
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
Avoid breathing vapours/spray.

Contains: Xylene

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards: PBT: This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous ingredients:

EC	CAS	CLP Classification	Percent
Xylene			
215-535-7	1330-20-7	Flam. Liq. 3: H226; Asp Tox. 1, H304; Acute Tox. 4: H332; Skin Irrit. 2: H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	>30%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison centre or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact:	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison centre or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion:	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison centre or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Protection of first-aiders:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained

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breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

4.2 Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin contact:	Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact:	Causes serious eye irritation

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Eye contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation / watering / redness
Skin contact:	symptoms may include the following: irritation and/or redness
Ingestion:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician:	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments:	No specific treatment

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable: CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

Not suitable: Do not use water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture: Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Fire-fighting measures: Self-contained breathing apparatus

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information

SECTION 7: HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store in unlabelled containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:	
1330-20-7 Xylene (mix)	
WEL	Short-term value: 441 mg/m ³ , 100 ppm Long-term value: 220 mg/m ³ , 50 ppm Sk; BMGV

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined workplace exposure limit (WEL) is not exceeded. When mists or sprays are produced work under fume extraction. Ventilation systems and extraction facilities should be flame-proof.

Respiratory equipment: Wear suitable respiratory protection if vapours or mists are generated. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Type A. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. When vapours are generated during spill clean-up operations and exposure of operators is likely then respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

Hand protection: Use protective gloves. Viton rubber (fluor rubber). Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

Eye protection: Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

Other Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Wear anti-static footwear. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005;

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EN14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area.

Environmental Exposure Controls: See section 6 for details. No chemical safety report or exposure scenarios are available.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Liquid
 Odour: Characteristic.
 Solubility: Immiscible with water
 Initial boiling point and boiling range: 137 - 141C (Supplier quoted) 1013 hPa
 Boiling points of the isomers quoted: 138.4 - 144.5C.
 The product contains a mixture of isomers, quoted values for these range from -47.9C to 13.2C.
 Relative density: 1.1 approx. @ 20 c
 Lit. Values range from 0.86 - 0.88 for the isomers of xylene.
 Vapour density: (air=1) 3.7 Supplier quoted.
 Vapour pressure: 7.0 mm Hg @ 20 c Supplier quoted.
 Evaporation rate: Not available.
 No registered information.
 Evaporation Factor: No information available.
 pH-Value: No information available.
 Flash point Approx.: 25 °C (Closed cup).
 Registered information quotes values of 27 - 32c for the isomers of xylene.
 Auto Ignition Temperature (°C) 465 – 525
 Value is variable dependent upon composition. Registered information
 Flammability Limit - Lower (%) Approx. 1.0 Dependent upon composition.
 Flammability Limit - Upper (%) Approx. 7
 Registered values for xylene isomers range from 3.12 - 3.2. Only read-across information available.
 Explosive properties
 The mixture is not explosive in its normal state but can form explosive vapour / air mixtures.

9.2 Other information

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Can react with strong acids and oxidising agents

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. Evaporation will occur if the containers are not sealed correctly. Agitation of the substance in storage containers may produce a build-up of electrostatic charge. Forms explosive mixtures with air

10.3 Possibilities of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions as specified in section 10.1. There will be immense pressure build up under explosive conditions causing sealed containers to rupture. Do not mix with materials known to cause hazardous reactions. May react violently or exothermically. Hazardous Polymerisation - Will not polymerise

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is

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advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Situations that would produce vibration or agitation of the substance in storage containers as there is the potential to build up static charge, particularly in metal or compatible plastic containers. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Some plastics, rubber and coatings. Strong oxidising substances. Strong acids.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5 for hazardous combustion products

SECTION 11: TOXICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations 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 headaches, 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. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting

Target Organs

Liver Kidneys

Increased liver weight (males) - LOAEL = 150 mg/kg. Increased liver weight (females) - NOAEL = 150 mg/kg. Reduction in body weight gain (males) - NOAEL = 750 mg/kg.

General information: Exposure via inhalation: 1ppm = odour threshold; 100 - 200ppm = eye, nose and throat irritation, short-term memory change; 300ppm = impairment of reaction time and short-term memory; >3000ppm = CNS depression, confusion and coma; 10,000ppm = CNS depression, lung congestion and death. Exposure via ingestion: 50 mg/kg = estimated fatal dose in adults. Inhalation Immediate: Low concentration: Headache. Dizziness High concentration: Irritation of the respiratory system. Nausea Fatigue Central nervous system depression.

Ingestion: Immediate: Low concentration: Irritation of the mouth and oesophagus. High concentration: Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Delayed: Heart problems and coma. May cause liver and/or renal damage.

Skin contact: Immediate: Irritation Delayed: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Product has a defatting effect on skin.

Eye contact: Immediate: Irritating to eyes. Visual disturbances including blurred vision Delayed: Inflammation. Twitching of the eyelid.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No further relevant information available

12.3 Bio accumulative potential

Bio accumulative potential

Low bioaccumulation potential. Not sufficient for classification.

Bioaccumulation factor

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BCF < 25.9 Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
56 day exposure period; concentration 1.3mg/l. BCF >7.4 <18.5. The highest BCF of 25.9 was recorded at 0.74mg/l. Freshwater, flow through.
Partition coefficient Registered information quotes values of 3.12 - 3.2 for xylene isomers.
Registered values for xylene isomers range from 3.12 - 3.2. Only read-across information available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Evaporation will take place from the soil surface. Immiscible with water. Slightly mobile in soil. No information available on mixed xylene isomers however the substance is expected to have a low to moderate absorption based on Kow values.

Adsorption/Desorption Coefficient

Soil Koc 537 20-25°C

log koc = 2.73 OECD guideline 121

Henry's Law Constant

623 Pa m³/mol 25°C

QSAR calculation gives values of 623(group contribution) and 665(bond contribution).

Surface tension

28.47 mN/m 25°C

Refers to m-xylene. Other quoted values; p-xylene 28.01 and o-xylene 29.76 mN/m.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: Not applicable.

vPvB: Not applicable

12.6 Other adverse effects

Damaging effects from fire. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs. Will affect drinking water supplies

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information: Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licensed waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorized disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn. When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorized disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclamation or incineration by specialist Disposal Company. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimize waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

UN Number: 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Shipping name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3 Transport hazard class

Transport class: 3

14.4 Packaging group

Packing group: III

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14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

Emergency Action Code: 3Y

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Statutory Instruments: The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

Guidance Notes: Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2011.

EU Legislation: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission. Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments. Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Other information: This safety data sheet is prepared in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010.
* indicates text in the SDS which has changed since the last revision.

Phrases used in section 3: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

Legal disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not support to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.