

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Reference : ZP Primer
Revision : 2.13
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1. IDENTIFICATION OF PREPARATION.

PRODUCT Girocote ZP Primer
LIMITATIONS OF USE For industrial and professional use only.
SUPPLIER **Giromax Technology Limited**
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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammable.
Harmful : may cause lung damage if swallowed
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
In the environment it is likely to biodegrade slowly

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

COMPOSITION Modified alkyd with carefully selected pigments and organic aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Name	Percentage	CAS	EINECS	Supply Class (*)
White Spirit Based Paint	30%-55%	64742-82-1	265-185-4	Xn;R65. N;R51/53. R6
Trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	2.5%-7%	7779-90-0	231-944-3	N;R50/53.

(*) For full text, see Section 15

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES

Contact lenses should be removed. Irrigate copiously with clean fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical advice.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleaner. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION

Wash out mouth with water and give ½ pint warm water to drink. Obtain medical attention urgently. Keep at rest. Do not induce vomiting. Treatment may be needed for shock or pain.

INHALATION

Remove patient to fresh air. Keep the patient warm and at rest. If there is respiratory distress give oxygen. If respiration stops or shows signs of failing, administer artificial respiration. Do not give mouth to mouth. Obtain medical aid urgently.

OTHER

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, sand or earth for small fires. For large fires use alcohol type foam or water spray. Do not use water jets. Cool closed containers with water spray.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Can form explosive mixture with air. Toxic and explosive fumes may be generated in a fire. As the product contains combustible organic components, fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion.

Decomposition products may be hazardous to health. Do NOT allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or watercourses.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate area. Exclude all non-essential personnel. Avoid breathing vapours. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

ENVIROMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product enters drains or sewers, the local water company should be informed immediately. In the case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, inform the National Rivers Authority.

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. They may form explosive mixtures with air.

RECOVERY

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, (e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth), keep moist and place in a suitable unsealed container (evolution of CO₂ !) for several days in a well ventilated area.

Dispose of in accordance with the waste regulations (See section 13). Clean the spill area preferable with a detergent. Avoid the use of solvents.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE

Observe label precautions. Store between 5 and 25 degrees 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 properly sealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container. Store separately from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and/or acidic materials.

GENERAL

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. They may form explosive mixtures with air. The product may charge electrostatically. Use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be electrically conductive. Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimise risk of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

The Manual Handling Operations Regulation may apply to the handling of containers of this product. Refer to the guide weight if indicated on the container when carrying out assessments.

HANDLING

Keep the container tightly closed. Exclude all sources of heat, sparks and open flame. Non-sparking tools should be used. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour/spray.

For personal protection see Section 8. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

The product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Never use pressure to empty. The container is not a pressure vessel.

The accumulation of contaminated rags and of dry overspray, particularly in spray booth filters, may result in spontaneous combustion.

Good housekeeping standards, regular safe removal of waste materials and regular maintenance of spray booth filters will minimize the risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

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/or vapours below the relevant occupational exposure limits, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn.

All PPE, including RPE, used to control exposure to hazardous substances must be selected to meet the requirements of the COSHH Regulations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Avoid inhaling vapour. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and/or solvent resistant barrier cream. Wear goggles and dust/vapour mask especially when spraying. Ensure good ventilation.

RESPIRATORY

Air fed respiratory protective equipment should be worn when this product is sprayed if occupational exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls and methods cannot be reasonably improved.

HAND

When skin exposure may occur, advice should be sought from glove suppliers on appropriate types. barrier creams may help to protect exposed areas of skin but are not substitutes for full physical protection. Do not apply barrier cream once exposed.

EYE

Eye protection designed to protect against liquid splashes should be worn.

OTHER

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.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

Name	8Hr WEL (TWA)	15 Min WEL	Type	Ref
White Spirit	600 mg/m ³		WEL	EH40/2007

9. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**APPEARANCE**

Free flowing liquid.

ODOUR

Characteristic petrol like odour.

FLASH POINT

32 - 55 °C

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT

0.6%

VAPOUR DENSITY

Heavier than air.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

0.95 - 1.40.

SOLUBILITY

Immiscible with water.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**STABILITY**

Stable under the recommended storage and handling conditions (See Section 7).

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Prevent exposure to direct sunlight, heat or sources of ignition and static build-up.

MATERIALS TO AVOID

Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly acidic materials which could liberate highly toxic decomposition fumes.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In a fire, hazardous decomposition products such as smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen may be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL

Exposure to organic solvent vapours may result in adverse health effects such as irritation of the mucous membrane and the respiratory system and adverse effects on the renal and central nervous system.

Symptoms include : headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the product may lead to removal of natural fats from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. Splashes in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible local damage.

Repeated exposure can cause skin dryness and cracking

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL

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 made under the Environmental Protection Act may apply to the use of this product.

It can be expected to biodegrade slowly, and is harmful to aquatic organisms

Slightly toxic to aquatic organisms, but in most systems is unlikely to persist for sufficient time to pose a significant hazard

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL DANGERS

Wear appropriate protective clothing. Care should be taken to avoid accidental mixing with oxidising agents. A potential toxic and explosive hazard will be created if the spilt liquid enters surface drains.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Transfer any hazardous waste into suitable containers for subsequent disposal. Dispose of any hazardous waste in accordance with waste disposal or water authority regulations. Do not dump indiscriminately.

GENERAL

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes, including emptied containers, are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with regulations made under the Control of Pollution Act and the Environmental Protection Act.

When this coating, in its liquid state, as supplied or skinned, becomes a waste, it is categorised as hazardous waste, with code 08 01 11* (List of Wastes)

If mixed with other wastes, the above waste code may not be applicable and the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information please contact your local waste authority.

Using the information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the relevant Waste Regulation Authority on the classification of empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PACKAGING (Size & Description)

5, 20, 200 Litre containers.

TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION

Flammable.

U.N. NUMBER

1263.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

Paint

ICAO/IATA/IMDG/IMCO CLASS

3 Marine Pollutant

PACKING GROUP

III.

ADR CLASS

3, Flammable.

TRANSPORT HAZARD SYMBOL

Black flame on red.

EMS

F-E; S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (SUPPLY AND LABELLING)**SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION**

Harmful (Xn).

Dangerous to the Environment (N).

Flammable.

RISK PHRASES

R10 : Flammable.

R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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.

SAFETY PHRASES

S2: Keep out of reach of children.

S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S51: Use only in well ventilated areas.

S60: This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

S61: Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this safety data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 3.2

The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Further information and relevant advice can be found in :

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (SI 1992:2793)

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991:2839)

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988 (SI 1988:1657)

The Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 (SI 1972:917)

Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers, HS(G)51

Storage of packaged Dangerous Substances, HS(G)71

17. REVISION DETAILS

The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current national legislation.

It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the suppliers control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with.