



## HICKSON<sup>®</sup> DECOR WOOD STAIN

### MICROPOROUS, TRANSLUCENT FINISH FOR WOOD

Hickson Decor Wood Stain is a range of translucent finishes which will enhance the beauty of wood, allowing its natural grain to show through. All are high build, coat-on-coat products - complete finishes from a single can. They can eliminate the need for a separate primer or undercoat, although they are fully compatible with Hickson Decor Predec Primers, if required. A high solids content compared with alternative wood finishes provides a superior spreading capacity and also gives a greater film thickness and increased durability of the coating.

#### AREAS OF USE

All interior and exterior softwood/hardwood applications.

#### MAIN FEATURES

- Repels water but allows wood to breathe
- Resists cracking, peeling and fading
- A complete protective finish in one can
- No primer or undercoat required
- Low maintenance

#### COLOUR AND CAN SIZES

Available in a range of translucent wood shade colours. A full display of all Hickson Decor Wood Stain colours is available in an accompanying leaflet. Hardwood shades available in dark and light.

Available in 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0 litres

#### METHODS OF APPLICATION

New timber should be well sanded, clean, non-oily and thoroughly dry. Brush apply evenly, 2-3 coats for exterior application or interior work, leaving 24 hours between coats.

Joinery supplied with a basecoat such as Hickson Predec – apply 2 brush coats leaving 24 hours between coats.

Previously stained wood should be clean. Lightly sand and apply 2 coats as required, leaving 24 hours between coats.

Old paint or varnish - strip back to bare wood, sand, clean and apply 2 to 3 coats leaving 24 hours between coats.

Stir thoroughly before and during use.

#### MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

Remove dust and dirt by washing. remove loose material with a stiff brush. Mould and algae growth should be removed with a suitable fungicide. Recoat every 3-8 years as required.

Clean brushes and spillages with white spirit. Remove as much paint as possible from brush before washing. Some Local Authorities have special facilities for disposing of waste coatings. Do not empty paint into drains and watercourse. Do not use white spirit on skin. A proprietary hand cleaner should be used.

Protect from extremes of temperature during storage and application.



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#### DATA

<i>Solids (%w/w):</i>	59%-61% depending on colour
<i>Number of coats:</i>	3 coats to new bare timber 2-3 coats to timber where a translucent basecoat has been applied
<i>Drying time:</i>	Touch dry: 12 hours at 20°C Overcoating: after 24 hours
<i>Coverage:</i>	Up to 15 m <sup>2</sup> per litre depending on the texture of the substrate and timber species. A rough surface will reduce this figure. A test application is recommended.
<i>VOC</i>	EU Limit value for this product (cat A/e): 500 g/l (2007) / 400 g/l (2010). This product contains max. 389 g/l VOC.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

Read the following prior to use:  
Hickson Decor - How to achieve the perfect longer lasting finish  
Hickson Decor - Code of Practice  
Hickson Decor Wood Stain Health & Safety Sheet

This is just one of a wide range of industrial wood coatings from Polyvine. Should you require any further information on this, or any other product within our range, simply contact us at the address below.



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(Only use this number in  
the event of a health or  
environmental emergency)

# HOW TO ACHIEVE THE PERFECT LONGER LASTING FINISH

## CODE OF PRACTICE

# HICKSON<sup>®</sup> DECOR

### PREPARATION OF SURFACE

To achieve good durability, a thorough surface preparation is essential. Ensure that the timber surface is clean, dry and is free from surface grease or contamination.

To retain the microporous properties of Hickson Decor finishes, application should be to either bare timber or over previous microporous finishes.

Previously painted surfaces in sound condition can be washed down with proprietary cleaner and rinsed thoroughly with plenty of clean water and allowed to dry. Water soluble dyes should be removed or sealed with an appropriate sealer prior to overcoating. A good key for overcoating must be provided by sanding in grain direction with a medium grade abrasive.

### CLEANING

Remove surface dust, dirt, oils (Teak and Iroko etc), resins, latexes and gums with cellulose thinners, methylated or white spirit. Where rinsing of the surface is necessary with clean water, allow to dry before applying the finish.

### EXTRACTIVES

Certain species such as Iroko, Tea etc, contain natural extractives which can retard the drying of the finish. Clean the surface of such timbers using a fast solvent, for example a cellulose thinner or methylated spirits, with a lint free cloth. Allow the surface to dry before coating. A test application is always advisable before commencing work.

When using pale shades of Hickson Decor Breather Paint in particular, a test application is recommended over all timbers to ensure no contamination from water soluble extractives.

### APPLICATION ONTO PRESERVATIVE PRE-TREATED WOOD

New timber may have been preservative pre-treated to prevent attack by fungi and insects when in service. Products may be either waterborne or solvent based. Manufacturers' recommendations should be sought before any work is commenced.

### WATERBORNE PRESERVATIVES – TIMBER TREATED WITH TANALITH OR VACSOL AQUA WOOD PRESERVATIVE

The moisture content of the timber should be reduced to less than 20% by air or kiln drying. Any surface deposits should be removed by brushing or washing and then redried.

For further information on Tanalith treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Code of Practice Number 1. For further information on Vacsol Aqua treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Code of Practice Number 30.

Tanalith imparts a green/brown coloration to timber which may affect the final colour, particularly light shades of Hickson Decor Wood Stain. It is advisable to 'test coat' a small area to establish final coloration.

### ORGANIC SOLVENT BASED PRESERVATIVES – TIMBER TREATED WITH VACSOL AZURE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

It is important that sufficient solvent has evaporated from the substrate before coatings are applied.

For further information on Vacsol Azure treated timber refer to Arch Timber Protection Code of Practice Number 29.

### APPLICATION ONTO TIMBER TREATED WITH FLAME RETARDANTS

Hickson Decor coatings are considered 'non-contributory' to flame spread and can therefore be applied to timber treated with flame retardant products such as Dricon or Non-Com Exterior.

The moisture content of the timber should be reduced to less than 20%, preferably by kiln drying. Any surface deposits should be removed by brushing.

For further information on Dricon and Non-Com Exterior treated timber refer to the relevant product data sheets available from Arch Timber Protection.



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### **PRESERVATIVE PRE-TREATMENT**

When decorative finishes are to be applied to exterior timber containing sapwood, pre-treatment by a controlled impregnation process with a compatible, approved preservative such as Tanalith or Vacsol is strongly recommended.

### **END GRAIN**

In exterior situations where end grain is likely to pick-up moisture (e.g. removal of horns on joinery or cross cutting of cladding and trim) two liberal brush coats of a suitable penetrating preservative such as Ensele or Vacsele should be applied prior to decoration. The end grain can be suitably sealed using several coats of the Hickson Decor product in use.

### **DRY TIMBER**

Decorative finishes must not be applied to timber with a moisture content exceeding 20%. The presence of excess moisture at any time during the application of a coating is likely to lead to a lack of sheen, loss of adhesion and a shorter service life. On-site, prior to installation and application of the coating, adequate protection must be provided for timber or joinery to avoid weathering and moisture uptake. If dry and covered storage is not available, an acceptable alternative is to stack timber on bearers out of ground contact and cover with waterproof sheeting, allowing sufficient ventilation to prevent condensation.

### **FILLERS**

Ensure small holes and gaps are filled with a flexible high performance filler and resanded if necessary. When using translucent wood stains use a filler approximating in colour to that of the substrate or to the final colour desired.

### **KNOTS**

Discoloration of coatings, especially light colours, may occur over knots and resinous areas. Therefore the use of Shellac Knotting is recommended with Hickson Decor Breather Paint – Polar White and pale colours. The use of knotting is not guaranteed to eradicate resin exudation, but will help minimise its occurrence. Please refer to the relevant British Standards.

### **FIXINGS**

Secret nailing or the use of non ferrous nails and fixings is recommended.

### **SANDING**

Sand timber prior to coating to remove surface imperfections, dirt and loose material. Sanding between coats is not normally recommended, but if necessary it should be limited to a light 'denibbing'. Avoid 'oversanding' between coats as this removes protection. Care should be taken not to remove the finish from vulnerable areas such as sharp edges and corners. Use of wire wool is not recommended as this can lead to rust staining.

### **PUTTIES/MASTICS**

Avoid the use of linseed oil putty and use bead glazing where possible. The use of Acrylic, Polysulphide or Polyurethane type of sealants, or 'Gasket' glazing tape on bead glazed windows is recommended, but the relevant product manufacturer should be consulted for advice. Silicone sealants should not be used if they have to be overpainted.

### **PROLONGED EXPOSED TIMBERS**

Any bare timber or factory basecoated timber which has been exposed for more than three months should be thoroughly re-prepared before finishing.

### **DESIGN**

The design of joinery can affect the performance of any finish. Minimise exposed endgrain. All sharp edges and arrises should be rounded to a minimum radius of 3 mm so that the required film thickness may be obtained over the edges during application.

Window joinery should have appropriate drip and water shedding profiles. All exposed endgrain should be liberally treated to saturation with the finish to reduce moisture uptake.

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### THINNING OF FINISH

Should thinning of the contents be required, only good quality white spirit (for solvent or oil based) or clean water (for waterborne) to a maximum of 5% volume, should be used. For an initial primer coat, especially for waterborne finishes, then thinning should be no more than 15% by volume.

### PRODUCT INTERMIXING

All Hickson Decor products are inter-mixable within each product range to produce intermediate colours. This is done at the discretion of the customer. It is not recommended to mix between product ranges, i.e. do not mix Hickson Decor Wood Stain with Hickson Decor Breather Paint. Do not mix any decorative products with products produced by another manufacturer.

### APPLICATION OF THE FINISH

Do not leave cans open except during use. Protect cans and contents from frost. Do not apply in conditions of high humidity or where condensation is likely to occur within 24 hours. Application of the finish should not be carried out in temperatures of less than 5°C or during wet or damp weather. A good quality application can improve the durability of the finish.

Stir the contents thoroughly both before and frequently during application. Apply the finish in a flowing coat. Redistribute any excess product to achieve a uniform coloration and application, in accordance with the recognised wet film thickness. Generally, any 'patchiness' or uneven coloration is the result of a poor application or overbrushing. Failure to achieve an even film thickness can cause a patchy appearance when translucent coatings are used.

When coating new timber, apply one coat of the finish all round before fixing and treat any exposed endgrain to saturation by applying several coats, 'wet on wet'.

Ensure that the tops, bottoms and 'cut outs' of doors are thoroughly coated with the finish. Glazing beads and rebates should be coated all round with at least two coats before fixing ensure that the end grain is fully sealed.

Do not apply to ferrous metals or pipes which will be heated – radiators etc.

When waterborne products are used the application of a basecoat or primer is strongly recommended.

### REDECORATION

A feature of microporous coatings is that they are resistant to flaking and blistering and their gradual erosion by abrasion is not unsightly. The rate is dependent upon exposure to weather.

Colour intensity may fade with time. This may be more noticeable with darker colours.

All surfaces should be cleaned, removing all traces of loose material such as dirt and dust.

Where translucent finishes are used, subsequent coats should be the same colour or darker; the shades are additive not obliterative.

When applied over previously painted or varnished areas the coatings should be totally removed exposing clean, sound surfaces for redecoration.

When the substrate is not returned to bare timber the microporous properties are lost if the previous coatings are not all microporous.

When non-microporous products are used over microporous products, the microporous properties are lost.

### DRYING BETWEEN COATS

Allow at least 24 hours between coats. Warm, dry weather with good fresh air circulation will accelerate drying whereas cold, damp weather and badly ventilated areas will retard drying. Do not apply during adverse weather conditions. Do not recoat until perfectly dry.

### RESIN EXUDATION

Resin exudation is a natural phenomenon which is unpredictable and difficult to prevent. Hickson Decor high performance decorative finishes are designed to allow the resin to permeate through the coating without affecting the integrity of the finish. Resin, when crystallised, should be removed using a scraper and the affected areas wiped clean with cellulose thinners prior to redecoration.



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### PLYWOOD

When exposed to the weather plywood has a tendency to develop surface cracks or checks and these may adversely affect the performance of any decorative finish.

### STORAGE

Full or part full cans should be stored tightly closed, undercover and protected from frost and excessive heat. Keep away from children and animals. Store at 5°C – 35°C.

### COVERAGE

Coverage rates will be dependent upon the substrate and thickness applied. The rate will be reduced if the substrate is more absorbent.

### WHEN WET OR 'TACKY'

Splashes onto masonry, brickwork, concrete and metal can be removed by swabbing with a cloth or scrubbing brush soaked in white spirit for solvent based products, taking care to follow manufacturers' instructions.

### CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT

Clean all equipment including brushes, immediately after use with white spirit or similar solvent for solvent based products and water for waterborne products. Care should be taken when disposing of waste product.

### WHEN DRY

Products, once dry, will need to be removed by physical means such as wire brushing, sanding or burning. Alternatively chemical paint stripper may be used. Follow manufacturers' instructions. Whichever method is used, consideration must be given to its effect on the substrate. Solvents should not be used to remove product from the skin.

### COMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS MATERIALS

The products discussed in this Code of Practice are designed for use of wood and wood based materials. All other materials should be tested for compatibility prior to use.

### LIABILITY

The effectiveness of the systems in this Code of Practice is based on laboratory tests and practical experience. However, as Polyvine Ltd neither has control over the quality of the substrate nor the standard of application, we cannot accept responsibility of the ultimate result and can only guarantee the consistent quality of products, as supplied.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

For Health and Safety advice refer to the Health and Safety information on the can or the Product Safety Data Sheet for the relevant product.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

Should you require any further information on any product within our range, simply contact us at the address shown.



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[www.hicksondecor.com](http://www.hicksondecor.com)

Polyvine updates its literature as and when necessary. Please ensure you have an up to date copy.

Whilst every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information contained in this document, Polyvine gives no undertaking to that effect and no responsibility can be accepted for reliance on this information.

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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND COMPANY

**PRODUCT NAME AND/OR CODE:** Decor Woodstain,

**INTENDED USE:** Woodstain,

**NAME & FULL ADDRESS:** Polyvine Ltd  
Severn Distribution Park  
Sharpness  
Gloucestershire  
GL13 9UQ

**TELEPHONE NO:** 0845 017 1671  
**EMERGENCY NO:** 0208 762 8322

### 2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Substances presenting a health hazard within the meaning of the CHIP Regulations or assigned occupational exposure limits.

Substance	Conc Range %	Symbol Letter	R Phrases <sup>(5)</sup>	Occupational Exposure Limits				Notations <sup>(3)</sup>
				8 hr TWA <sup>(1)</sup>		15 min STEL <sup>(2)</sup>		
				ppm <sup>(4)</sup>	mg/m <sup>3(4)</sup>	ppm <sup>(4)</sup>	mg/m <sup>3(4)</sup>	
White Spirit	25-60	Xn	10, 65	95 OES	550OES	-	-	

- Notes:**
- (1) Long term exposure limit – 8 hour time weighted average.
  - (2) Short term exposure limit – 15 minute reference period.
  - (3) 'Sk' indicates a risk of absorption through the skin. 'Sen' indicates a respiratory sensitiser.
  - (4) 'OES' indicates an Occupation Exposure Standard. 'MEL' indicates a Maximum Exposure Limit. 'OEL's' are taken from EH40, except those marked 'SUP', which are assigned by the supplier of the substance. 'Bmgv' indicates that biological monitoring may be appropriate. Biological Monitoring Guidance Values are listed in EH40.
  - (5) For full text see Section 15.

### 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The product is classified as flammable according to the CHIP Regulations.  
Flammable.

### 4 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 the patient warm and at rest. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in the recover position and seek medical advice.

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

**Skin Contact:**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleaner.  
DO NOT USE SOLVENTS OR THINNERS.

**Ingestion:**

If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention and show this handling safety data sheet or the can label. Keep at rest.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.

**5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing Media:**

RECOMMENDED: Alcohol resistant foam, CO<sub>2</sub> powder, water spray/mist  
NOT TO BE USED: Water jet

**Recommendations:**

Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion (see Section 10). Decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or watercourses.

**6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Exclude non-essential personnel. Avoid breathing vapours. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Contain and collect spillages with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in a suitable container for disposal in accordance with the waste regulations (see Section 13). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean preferably with a detergent and avoid the use of solvents.

If the product enters drains or sewers the local Water Company should be contacted immediately; in case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, the relevant environment agency.

**7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Handling:**

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. They 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.

Additionally, the product should only be used in areas which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Keep the container tightly closed. Exclude sources of heat, sparks and open flame. Non-sparking tools should be used.

Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas of storage and use.  
For personal protection see Section 8.

Unless the container is specifically designed, never use pressure to empty. It is not a pressure vessel.  
Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container.  
Good housekeeping standards including the regular safe removal of waste materials and regular maintenance of spray booth filters will minimise risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

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

**Storage:**

Observe the label precautions.  
Store between 5 and 25°C in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers that are opened should be properly resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.



The principles contained in the HSE's guidance note Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers should be observed when storing this product.

Store separately from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials.

## 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits:

(see Section 2).

### 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 solvent vapours below the relevant occupation exposure limits, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn (see Personal Protection below).

### Personal Protection:

All personal protective equipment, including respiratory protective equipment, used to control exposure to hazardous substances must be selected to meet the requirements of the COSHH Regulations.

### Respiratory Protection:

Air-fed respiratory protective equipment should be worn when this product is sprayed if the exposure of the sprayer or other people nearby cannot be controlled to below the occupation exposure limit and engineering controls and methods cannot reasonably be improved.

### Hand Protection:

When skin exposure may occur, advice should be sought from glove suppliers on appropriate types. Barrier creams may help to protect exposed areas of the skin, but are not substitutes for full physical protection. They should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

### Eye Protection:

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

### Skin Protection:

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.

DO NOT USE SOLVENTS OR THINNERS AS SKIN CLEANING AGENTS.

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid	
Flash Point:	39-42°C	Method: abel closed cup
Viscosity:	N/A	Method: N/A
Specific Gravity:	0.88-1.46	Method: weight of 100 ml at 20°C
Vapour Density:	Heavier than air	
Lower Explosion Limit:	Not determined	
Solubility in Water:	Immiscible	

## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under the recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7). In a fire, hazardous decomposition products such as smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen may be produced.

Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials to prevent the possibility of exothermic reaction. Keep dirty wipers in an enclosed container.

## **11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

There is no data available on the product itself. 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 systems. 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. Ingestion may result in the following effects: sore throat, abdominal pain, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Other effects may be as described for exposure to vapours.

## **12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

There is no data available on the product itself. 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 of regulations made under the Environmental Protection Act may apply to the use of this product .

## **13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Do not allow into 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.

Using the information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the relevant environment agency, whether the special waste regulations apply.

## **14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **Transport within the 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 accident or spillage.

### **Transport Details:**

CLASS 3 - PACKING GROUP 3

Ensure drivers have adequate training.

## 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

The product is classified and labelled for supply in accordance with the CHIP Regulations (except those marked \*, for information only).

<b>R No</b>	<b>Phrase</b>
<b>R10</b>	<b>FLAMMABLE</b>
R65*	HARMFUL, MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
<b>S No</b>	<b>Phrase</b>
S2	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
S16	KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION – NO SMOKING
S23	DO NOT BREATHE VAPOURS OR SPRAY
S24/25	AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES
S28	AFTER CONTACT WITH SKIN, WASH IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF SOAP AND WATER
S51	USE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREAS

The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks as required by other health and safety legislation. The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations apply to the use of this product at work.

## 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this safety data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of CHIP Regulations.

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

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.

Further information and relevant advice can be found in the following:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1999 (SI 1999: 437)  
(Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (NI) 1995)  
The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (SI 1992: 2793)  
Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers, HS(G)51  
Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances, HS(G)71  
The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992: 2839)  
EH40/## Occupational Exposure Limits, HSE Books  
A Guide to Working with Solvents, INDG 272