



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

This Safety Data Sheet is prepared in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as amended by Regulations (EU) No. 453/2010 and (EU) 2015/830

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name** SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

**Product number** SX/GENERAL

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

**Identified uses** An air-drying, liquid, solvent-borne paint for consumer, professional and industrial use. Used as a paint for interior/exterior building trim, for articles inside or outside buildings - but which are out of scope of the VOC Product Directive, and for metal finishing Apply by brush, roller or manual spray. This product may be force dried (50-100°C).

**Uses advised against** Do not use where the Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2010 apply.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Supplier** Manor Coating Systems Ltd  
 Otley Road  
 Shipley  
 West Yorkshire  
 BD17 7DP

Tel: 01274 587351  
 Fax: 01274531360  
 chiefchemist@manorcoatingsystems.co.uk

**Contact person** Chief Chemist

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** Manor Coating Systems Ltd. 01274 587351 may be contacted (Office hours only)

**National emergency telephone number** Members of the public should contact:  
 In England and Wales: NHS Direct 0845 4647 or 111  
 In Scotland: NHS24 08454 24 24 24  
 In Republic of Ireland: 01 809 2166

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification

**Physical hazards** Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

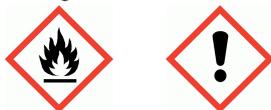
**Health hazards** STOT SE 3 - H336

**Environmental hazards** Not Classified

##### 2.2. Label elements

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### Pictogram



### Signal word

Warning

### Hazard statements

EUH208 Contains BUTANONEOXIME, FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS. May produce an allergic reaction.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

### Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 P261 Avoid breathing vapour/spray.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish.  
 P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
 P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

### Supplemental label information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Contains

HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics

### Supplementary precautionary statements

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
 P241 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.  
 P242 Use only non-sparking tools.  
 P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
 P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.  
 P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
 P405 Store locked up.  
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

### Labelling notes

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

### 2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

<b>HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,&lt;2% aromatics</b>		<b>30-60%</b>
CAS number: 64742-48-9	EC number: 919-857-5	REACH registration number: 01-2119463258-33-0000
<b>Classification</b> Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304		

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<b>2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE</b>	<b>0.1 - 5%</b>
CAS number: 108-65-6	EC number: 203-603-9
	REACH registration number: 01-2119475791-29-0000
<b>Classification</b>	
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	
<b>2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT</b>	<b>0.1 - &lt;1%</b>
CAS number: 22464-99-9	EC number: 245-018-1
	REACH registration number: 01-2119979088-21-0000
<b>Classification</b>	
Repr. 2 - H361	
<b>FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS</b>	<b>0.1 - &lt;1%</b>
CAS number: 68409-81-4	EC number: 270-066-5
<b>Classification</b>	
Acute Tox. 4 - H302	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	
Repr. 2 - H361f	
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	
<b>BUTANONEOXIME</b>	<b>0.1 - &lt;1%</b>
CAS number: 96-29-7	EC number: 202-496-6
	REACH registration number: 01-2119539477-28-0000
<b>Classification</b>	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	
Carc. 2 - H351	
Acute Tox. 4 - H312	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

**Composition comments**      The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

#### SECTION 4: First aid measures

##### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If accidentally swallowed rinse the mouth with plenty of water (only if the person is conscious) and obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>Inhalation</b>	In case of overexposure, organic solvents may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication, and at very high concentrations unconsciousness and death.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause soreness, irritation or dry skin due to a defatting action.
<b>Eye contact</b>	The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	See above.
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , powders, water spray/mist
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

<b>Specific hazards</b>	Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Protection against nuisance dust must be used when the airborne concentration exceeds 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Protective actions during firefighting</b>	Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters</b>	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapours. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
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### 6.2. Environmental precautions

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.
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### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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**Methods for cleaning up** 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).  
Clean preferably with a detergent - avoid use of solvents.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### **Usage precautions**

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations may apply to the handling of containers of this product. To assist employers, the following method of calculating the weight for any pack size is given. Take the pack size volume in litres and multiply this figure by the specific gravity value given in Section 9. This will give the net weight of the coating in kilograms. Allowance will then have to be made for the immediate packaging to give an approximate gross weight. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration 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.

Mixture 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.

Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame.

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Avoid skin and eye contact.

Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates and spray mist arising from the application of this mixture.

Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area.

For personal protection see Section 8.

Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel.

Always keep in containers of same material as the original one.

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Wash hands before eating and before leaving the site.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Information on fire and explosion protection.

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors.

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials, preferably soaked with water, should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting self-closing lids.

Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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### Storage precautions

Store in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR). The requirements are given in the HSE Approved Code of Practice and Guidance, Storage of Dangerous Substances: DSEAR.

The principles contained in the HSE guidance note Chemical Warehousing: The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances, should be observed when storing this product. Notes on joint storage.

Store away from oxidising agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials as well of amines, alcohols and water. Additional information on storage conditions

Observe label precautions.

Store between 5 and 25 °C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from sources of ignition.

No smoking.

Prevent unauthorised access.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

**Specific end use(s)** The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

#### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): SUP 150 ppm 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 274 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 548 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Sk

#### 2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

as Zr

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

as Zr

#### FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(Sen)

as Co

#### BUTANONEOXIME

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): SUP 10 ppm

Sen

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

### Ingredient comments

According to EH40 - List of approved workplace exposure limits. For dust the 8 hour TWA's are:-

Respirable dust 4 mg/cu.m (WEL)

Total inhalable dust 10 mg/cu.m (WEL)

### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics (CAS: 64742-48-9)

**SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)**

**DNEL** Professional - Dermal; Long term : 208 mg/kg/day  
 Professional - Inhalation; Long term : 871 (8 hr) mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 125 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 185 (24 hr) mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Consumer - Oral; Long term : 125 mg/kg/day

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE (CAS: 108-65-6)**

**DNEL** Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 275 mg/kg/day  
 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 153.5 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 33 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 54.8 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 1.67 mg/kg/day

**PNEC** - Fresh water; 0.635 mg/l  
 - Marine water; 0.0635 mg/l  
 - Intermittent release; 6 mg/l  
 - STP; 100 mg/l  
 - Sediment (Freshwater); 3.29 mg/kg  
 - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.329 mg/kg  
 - Soil; 0.29 mg/kg

**2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT (CAS: 22464-99-9)**

**DNEL** Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 15.75 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 7.9 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 7.9 mg/kg/day

**PNEC** - Fresh water; 0.36 mg/l  
 - Marine water; 0.036 mg/l  
 - Intermittent release; 0.493 mg/l  
 - STP; 71.7 mg/l  
 - Sediment (Freshwater); 6.37 mg/kg  
 - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.637 mg/kg  
 - Soil; 1.06 mg/kg

**FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS (CAS: 68409-81-4)**

**DNEL** No data available.

**PNEC** No data available.

**ETHYL METHYL KETOXIME (CAS: 96-29-7)**

**DNEL** Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 3.3  
 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 1.3 mg/kg/day  
 Industry - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 2.5 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2.7 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.78 mg/kg/day  
 Consumer - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 1.5

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### PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.256 mg/l
- Intermittent release; 0.118 mg/l
- STP; 177 mg/l

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Protective equipment



#### Appropriate engineering controls

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 solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film may give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used. See Respiratory Equipment below.

#### Personal protection

Requirements for personal protection can only be determined by performing a risk assessment on a case-by-case basis prior to use. This risk assessment should be reviewed regularly.

#### Eye/face protection

Use safety eyewear, manufactured/tested to EN 166, and designed to protect against splash of liquids.

#### Hand protection

For prolonged or repeated handling, use chemical resistant gloves classified under "Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms" made from PE, PVA or Viton gloves.

The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed.

Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/ chemical damage and poor maintenance.

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

#### Other skin and body protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Personnel should wear anti-static clothing made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre.

#### Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station. Do not smoke in work area. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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### Respiratory protection

For processes where spraying is continuous or when spraying for extended periods (greater than 1 hour), compressed air breathing apparatus should always be worn by the spray operators even when good ventilation is provided. For other operators, whether spraying or not, working inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapours. In such circumstances, all operators should also wear compressed air breathing apparatus until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration have fallen below the appropriate occupational exposure limits (see Section 8.1).

When spraying only occurs for short periods of time, less than 1 hour, workers must use, as a minimum, certified, reusable half face mask respirators, fitted with a combination filter suitable for the removal of both particulates and solvent vapours.

For application by brush or roller, under good conditions of general or local ventilation, particulates are unlikely to be a problem. If solvent vapour concentrations are greater than the occupational exposure limits (see section 8.1), wear a certified reusable half face mask respirator fitted with a filter suitable for the removal of solvent vapours.

If vigorous application by brush or roller is undertaken that generates airborne mist and particulates, then treat as for spray application.

Enclosed spaces with little or no ventilation: compressed air breathing apparatus should always be worn.

Respiratory protection should not be removed until the particulate and solvent vapour concentrations have fallen below the occupational exposure limits or the operator has entered a clean air area.

Compressed air breathing apparatus: e.g. a hood with a supply of compressed air from a clean source or a fan powered reusable full face mask respirator.

Respiratory protection should be selected so that it is suitable for the user, i.e. facial hair may interfere with the effectiveness of half mask or full face mask respirators

### Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous liquid.
Colour	Various
Odour	Hydrocarbons.
Odour threshold	Not determined.
pH	Not determined.
Melting point	<-20°C Data shown for Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy
Initial boiling point and range	145 - 200°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	38 - 40°C SCC (Setaflash closed cup).
Evaporation rate	0.11 Data shown for Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy
Flammability (solid, gas)	Material is not a solid or gas

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<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.6 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 8 %
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.21 kPa @ °C
<b>Vapour density</b>	Heavier than air
<b>Relative density</b>	0.9 - 1.1 @ 20°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Immiscible with water.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Not determined.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	230 - 270°C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not determined.
<b>Viscosity</b>	4.5 - 5.5 poise Rotothinner @ 20°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosible mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	The product is not expected to be oxidising
<b>9.2. Other information</b>	
<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 370 - 395 g/litre. This product contains a maximum VOC content of 34 - 40 g/100 g.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

**Reactivity** Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).  
When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

**Materials to avoid** Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products** such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen etc.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

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<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Respiratory sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Contains FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS and 2-BUTANONE OXIME. May produce an allergic reaction
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>Target organs</b>	Central nervous system Kidneys
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Aspiration hazard</u></b>	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>General information</b>	There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the method according to the "Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures" EC 1272/2008 and ensuing amendments and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See sections 2 and 3 for details.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Exposure to component solvent vapours concentration 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 kidney, liver and central nervous system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. The product contains a small amount of sensitising substance which may provoke an allergic reaction among sensitive individuals after repeated contact.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.
<b>Route of entry</b>	This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.
<b>Medical symptoms</b>	Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin.

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**Medical considerations** This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

##### Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,000.0

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 5,000.0

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l) 4.95

Species Rabbit

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis.

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Slightly irritating.

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro By analogy with comparable product: Ames test: Negative. Chromosome aberration: Negative. Gene mutation: Negative.

Genotoxicity - in vivo By analogy with comparable product: Micronucleus test: Negative.

##### Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity By analogy with comparable product: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

##### Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility By analogy with comparable product: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility Parental Toxicity - LOAEL 1500 mg/kg/day, , Fertility - NOAEL 1500 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat

Reproductive toxicity - development Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 5.22 mg/l, , Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: >=5.22 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

##### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Central nervous system depression including narcotic effects such as drowsiness, narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Target organs Central nervous system Kidneys

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### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** By analogy with comparable product: Based on available data , the classification criteria are not met. NOAEL  $\geq$ 11.6 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours)

### Inhalation

Vapours have a narcotic effect. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting.

### Ingestion

If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours)

### Skin contact

Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

### Eye contact

May cause temporary eye irritation.

### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 8,532.0

**Species** Rat

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 8,532.0

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 2,000.0

**Species** Rat

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)** 10.8

**Species** Rat

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** LC0 value - no mortality in test. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)** 10.8

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data** Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). Oedema score: No oedema (0). Not irritating.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Slightly irritating - may cause slight corneal injury

#### Skin sensitisation

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - : Not sensitising.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Ames test: Not mutagenic in AMES Test. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	Not determined.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	NOAEL 300 ppm, Inhalation,
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	Two-generation study - NOAEL 300 ppm, Inhalation, Rat, male/female P Two-generation study - NOAEL 1000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat, male/female F1 Two-generation study - NOAEL 1000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat, male/female F2 Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Teratogenicity: - NOAEL: 1500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat, female Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 1500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat, female Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Aspiration hazard</u></b>	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT</u></b>	
<b><u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Animal data</b>	Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). (rabbit) Oedema score: No oedema (0). (rabbit) Not irritating.
<b><u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Not irritating. (rabbit)
<b><u>Respiratory sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	No specific test data are available.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Not sensitising. Guinea pig maximisation test Read-across data.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Chromosome aberration: Negative. Read-across data.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	Micronucleus test: Negative. Read-across data.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	One-generation study - NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat P Read across data
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 100 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data. Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 250 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data.

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** NOAEL 3150 - 7080 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data.

### BUTANONEOXIME

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 900.0

**Species** Rat

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 1,000.0

**Species** Rabbit

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)** 4.83

**Species** Rat

**ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)** 4.83

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data** Rabbit 24 hours - abraded and non-abraded skin Not fully reversible in 72 hours Slightly irritating.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Corrosive eye irritant in rabbits with corneal damage - Category 1 (Irreversible).

#### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Buehler test: - Guinea pig: Sensitising.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** DNA damage and/or repair: Negative. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo** Gene mutation:: Negative. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** 374 ppm, Inhalation, Rat A liver oncogen in male F-344 rats at a vapor concentration of 374 ppm. NOAEL 54 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Two-generation study - NOAEL >200 mg/kg, Oral, Rat F1

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 200 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### Ecotoxicity

There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the method according to the "Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures" EC1272/2008 and ensuing amendments and is not classified as dangerous for the environment, but contains substance(s) dangerous for the environment. See section 3 for details. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Toxicity

There is no toxicity data for the mixture itself.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics

Acute toxicity - fish	LC <sub>50</sub> , 96 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) OECD
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC <sub>50</sub> , 48 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna OECD
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC <sub>50</sub> , 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC <sub>50</sub> , 48 hours: 43.98 mg/l,
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 0.23 mg/l, Daphnia magna

##### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Acute toxicity - fish	LC <sub>100</sub> , 96 hours: 180 mg/l, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) NOEC, 96 hours: 100 mg/l, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC <sub>50</sub> , 48 hours: >500 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	NOEC, 96 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum ErC50, 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC <sub>20</sub> , 30 minutes: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

##### 2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Acute toxicity - fish	NOELR, 96 hours: >=100 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 48 hours: 0.17 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC <sub>50</sub> , 72 hours: 49.3 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC <sub>50</sub> , 17 hours: 112.1 mg/l, Pseudomonas putida

##### BUTANONEOXIME

Acute toxicity - fish	LC <sub>50</sub> , 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Oryzias latipes (Red killifish)
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## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates</b>	EC <sub>50</sub> , 48 hours: ~ 201 mg/l, Daphnia magna
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic plants</b>	EC <sub>50</sub> , 72 hours: ~ 11.8 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum
<b>Acute toxicity - microorganisms</b>	EC <sub>50</sub> , 17 hours: ~281 mg/l, Pseudomonas putida

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** There is no data for the mixture itself.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	28 days - 80% readily biodegradable - OECD 301F
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#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Readily biodegradable
<b>Stability (hydrolysis)</b>	pH4 - Half-life : 10 days @ 50°C pH7 - Half-life : 10 days @ 50°C pH9 - Half-life : 8.1 days @ 25°C The substance is effectively stable to degradation by hydrolysis .under any environmental conditions likely to be experienced.
<b>Biodegradation</b>	water - Degradation (%) >90%: 28 days Activated sludge as inoculum The substance is readily biodegradable.

#### 2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

<b>Phototransformation</b>	Air - DT <sub>50</sub> : 47.1 hours Read-across data.
<b>Stability (hydrolysis)</b>	Not hydrolysable Read-across data.
<b>Biodegradation</b>	Water - Degradation % 46.54: 10 days Water - Degradation % 73.82: 28 days

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<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	The product is readily biodegradable
<b>Stability (hydrolysis)</b>	pH4 - Half-life : <0.3 minute @ °C Hydrolytically unstable at pH4 pH7 - Degradation % 44: 7 days @ 50°C pH9 - Half-life : > 14 days @ 50°C
<b>Biodegradation</b>	water - Degradation (%) 70%: @ 18 days

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

**Bioaccumulative potential** There is no data for the mixture itself.

**Partition coefficient** Not determined.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics

**Bioaccumulative potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: 5 - 6.7

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

**Bioaccumulative potential** Potential for bioaccumulation is low.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: 1.2 @ 20°C

#### 2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

**Bioaccumulative potential** log Pow: 2.96, Read-across data.

#### BUTANONEOXIME

**Bioaccumulative potential** BCF: 0.5 - 0.6, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water surface. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics,<2% aromatics

**Mobility** The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. In soil the product has only slight mobility and will partially evaporate

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

**Mobility** Potential for mobility in soil is very high.

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Scientifically unjustified.

#### 2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

**Henry's law constant** 0.294 Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol @ 25°C Read-across data.

#### BUTANONEOXIME

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Soil - log Koc: 0.55 @ °C QSAR prediction Negligible adsorption to soil and sediment

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** Not determined.

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

##### General information

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Waste and emptied containers should be classified in accordance with The Environment Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations” (in England, Scotland, Wales or The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations in Northern Ireland).

##### Waste class

The European List of Wastes classification of this product, when disposed of as waste is:  
Waste Code:      Name of Waste (according to Decision 2000/532/EC):

08 01 11      Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances If this product is mixed with other wastes, the original waste product code may no longer apply and the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information contact your local waste authority. Using the information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the relevant environment agency whether the Hazardous Waste Regulations apply. Empty containers must be scrapped or reconditioned. Dispose of empty containers contaminated by the product in accordance with local or national legal provisions.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### General

This section contains basic classification information; specific information is not provided for all transport modes if not relevant for the product as supplied. Relevant modal regulations should be consulted if the product is transported onwards.

#### Road transport notes

VISCOUS FLAMMABLE LIQUID DEROGATION

In pack sizes less than 450 litres, under the terms of 2.2.3.1.5, this product is not subject to the provisions of ADR. These provisions do not apply to air transport.

#### Sea transport notes

VISCOUS FLAMMABLE LIQUID DEROGATION:

In pack sizes up to and including 30 litres, under the terms of 2.3.2.5, this product is not subject to the packaging, labelling and marking requirements of the IMDG Code, but both full documentation and placarding of cargo transport units is still required.

#### Air transport notes

VISCOUS FLAMMABLE LIQUID DEROGATION:

The "viscosity exemption" provision does not apply to air transport.

#### 14.1. UN number

UN 1263

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

PAINT

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

3

#### ADR/RID label

3

#### Transport labels



#### 14.4. Packing group

PG III

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

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.

EmS F-E, S-E

Tunnel restriction code (D/E)

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

Transport in bulk according to Not relevant.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78  
and the IBC Code

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

##### National regulations

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations which apply to the use of this product at work.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002(SI 2002:1689) and amendments.

Control of Pollution Act 1974.

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1992 and amendments

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011 No. 988)

The Dangerous Substances & Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002(SI 2002:2776).

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992, (SI 1992:2793)and amendment, The Stationery Office.

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].

##### 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) (as amended).

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 (as amended).

Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste) and amendments

Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by Decision 2001/118/EC establishing a list of wastes and hazardous waste pursuant to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments.

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### Guidance

COSHH Essentials: easy steps to control chemicals, on-line guidance at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/essentials/index.htm>

Chemical Warehousing: Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers, HSG51, HSE  
Storage: Packaged Dangerous Substances HSG71, HSE.

Working with solvents: A guide to safe working practices, INDG273(rev1), HSE

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Best Practice Guideline 5 "Safe Use of Gloves (June 2010) published by the European Solvents Industry Group (ESIG) available at [www.esig.org/en/library/publications/best-practice-guides](http://www.esig.org/en/library/publications/best-practice-guides)

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002, (HSE Books L138)

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Fifth Edition) (HSE Books L5)

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002, (HSE Books L138)

Safe use and handling of flammable liquids HSG140 (Second edition), HSE

A step by step guide to COSHH assessment HSG97, HSE

Respiratory protective equipment at work: A practical guide, HSG53, HSE

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

### SECTION 16: Other information

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

### Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.

BCF: Bioconcentration Factor.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

CLP: Classification, Labelling, Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

CMR: Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant

COSHH: Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.

EC: European Community

ECHA: European Chemicals Agency

EC No.: EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances) and ELINCS (European List of Notified Substances) Number

EC<sub>50</sub>: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.

EmS: Emergency Schedule (IMDG)

EU: European Union

GHS: Globally Harmonized System.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

Kow: Octanol-water partition coefficient.

LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.

LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).

LOAEC: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.

LOEC: Lowest Observed Effect Concentration.

NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.

NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration.

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

SDS: Safety Data Sheet

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

(STOT) RE: Repeated Exposure

(STOT) SE: Single Exposure

STP: Sewage Treatment Plant

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern.

UN: United Nations.

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound

vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

### General information

The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.

### Key literature references and sources for data

Raw material supplier's Safety Data Sheets. Reference to ECHA Registered Substance dossiers.

### Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Unless indicated elsewhere in this safety data sheet, the classification of this mixture has been determined using a combination of test data, bridging principles and calculation.

## SYNTHETIC ENAMEL (General colours)

<b>Revision comments</b>	<p>CLP 1.01 Amended to meet recommendations described in CEPE Phrase Catalogue version 10. CHIP classification data removed This issue replaces Issue CLP 1.00</p> <p>CLP 1.00 This revision is the first to meet the requirements of the "Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) Regulation" EC 1272/2008 and ensuing adaptations to August 2013 Whilst the product itself has not changed, this issue takes into account its reclassification as a consequence of the CLP regulations (see Section 2). Additional information added to Sections 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 11 and 12. This issue replaces issue 8.00</p> <p>NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.</p>
<b>Issued by</b>	Chief Chemist
<b>Revision date</b>	25/02/2016
<b>Revision</b>	CLP 1.01
<b>Supersedes date</b>	06/05/2015
<b>SDS number</b>	10782
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	<p>H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.</p> <p>H302 Harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p>H312 Harmful in contact with skin.</p> <p>H315 Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>H318 Causes serious eye damage.</p> <p>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</p> <p>H351 Suspected of causing cancer.</p> <p>H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.</p> <p>H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.</p> <p>H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>EUH208 Contains FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS, BUTANONEOXIME. May produce an allergic reaction.</p>

The information of this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current 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. The product should not to 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 in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks as required by other health and safety legislation.