



SAFETY DATA SHEET

LINOTEX FLOOR 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 LINOTEX FLOOR ENAMEL (General colours)

Product number LT/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 floor paint for decorating buildings. Apply by brush or roller.

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

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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

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Ensure maximum ventilation during application and drying.
 Avoid the inhalation of dust. Wear a suitable face mask if dry sanding
 Lift with care - gross weight (5 litres) does not exceed 7 Kgs
 Remove as much product as possible from brushes or rollers, before cleaning.
 When applying by brush or roller to large interior surfaces or in confined spaces, wear a suitable cartridge respirator or compressed air breathing apparatus.
 P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
 Do not use solvent thinners or white spirit.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
 P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish.
 P405 Store locked up.
 P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 Keep cool.
 To avoid the risk of spillage, always store and transport in a secure upright position.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.
 Application cloths and cleaning rags impregnated with product may self-ignite without warning. Dispose of safely to avoid fire risks. Place in a metal container filled with water, seal and place outside the building for disposal.
 Do not empty into drains/watercourses
 P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
 P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
 Special precautions should be taken during surface preparation of pre1960s paint surfaces as they may contain harmful lead. For further advice contact Manor Technical Services Department.

Supplemental label information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 VOC Content: High (25 - 50%)
 VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) contribute to atmospheric pollution.
 EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

Contains

HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics, 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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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.

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9 - C11. n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	30-60%
CAS number: 64742-48-9 EC number: 919-857-5 REACH registration number: 01-2119463258-33-0000	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	1-5%
CAS number: 107-98-2 EC number: 203-539-1 REACH registration number: 01-2119457435-35-0000	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336	
BUTANONEOXIME	0.1 - <1%
CAS number: 96-29-7 EC number: 202-496-6 REACH registration number: 01-2119539477-28-0000	
Classification Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Carc. 2 - H351 Acute Tox. 4 - H312	
2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT	0.1 - <1%
CAS number: 22464-99-9 EC number: 245-018-1 REACH registration number: 01-2119979088-21-0000	
Classification Repr. 2 - H361	

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FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS	0.1 - <1%
CAS number: 68409-81-4	EC number: 270-066-5
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Repr. 2 - H361f Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	

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

General information	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.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.
Ingestion	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.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Eye contact	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

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

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

Notes for the doctor No specific recommendations.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray/mist

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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Specific hazards	Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required.
Hazardous combustion products	Protection against nuisance dust must be used when the airborne concentration exceeds 10 mg/m ³ . Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	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

Personal precautions	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

Environmental precautions	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

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.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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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

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.

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.

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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/m³

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm(Sk) 375 mg/m³(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 150 ppm(Sk) 560 mg/m³(Sk)

BUTANONEOXIME

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

Sen

2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 5 mg/m³

as Zr

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 10 mg/m³

as Zr

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

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.1 mg/m³(Sen)

as Co

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma.

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)

DNEL

Professional - Dermal; Long term : 208 mg/kg/day

Professional - Inhalation; Long term : 871 (8 hr) mg/m³

Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 125 mg/kg/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 185 (24 hr) mg/m³

Consumer - Oral; Long term : 125 mg/kg/day

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (CAS: 107-98-2)

DNEL

Industry - Inhalation; : 553.5 mg/m³

Industry - Dermal; Long term : 50.6 mg/kg/day

Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 369 mg/m³

Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 18.1 mg/kg/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 43.9 mg/m³

Consumer - Oral; Long term : 3.3 mg/kg/day

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PNEC	- Fresh water; 10 mg/l
	- Marine water; 1 mg/l
	- STP; 100 mg/l
	- Soil; 2.47 mg/l
	- Sediment; Fresh water 41.6 mg/kg
	- Sediment; Marine water 4.17 mg/kg

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

DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 9 mg/m ³
	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 ³
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 2 mg/m ³
	Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.78 mg/kg/day
	Consumer - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 1.5

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

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

DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 5 mg/m ³
	Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 15.75 mg/kg/day
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2.5 mg/m ³
	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.
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PNEC	No data available.
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8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



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Appropriate engineering controls

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 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.

Respiratory protection

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, as a minimum, 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 workers in the area must, as a minimum, use appropriate, certified, half face mask respirators fitted with a combination filter suitable for the removal of both particulates and solvent vapours.

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 appropriate occupational exposure limits (see Section 8.1) 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

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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	Naphthenic
Odour threshold	Not determined.
pH	Not determined.
Melting point	<-20°C
Initial boiling point and range	145 - 200°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	38 - 40°C SCC (Setaflash closed cup).
Evaporation rate	0.11
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined. Material is not a solid or gas
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.6 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 8 %
Vapour pressure	0.21 kPa @ 20°C
Vapour density	Heavier than air
Relative density	0.9 - 1.1 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	< 0.1 g/100 g water @ 20°C Immiscible with water.
Partition coefficient	Not determined. See Section 12 for partition coefficient data on individual components
Auto-ignition temperature	230 - 270°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Viscosity	3.5 - 4.5 poise Rotothinner @ 20°C
Explosive properties	The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosible mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.
Oxidising properties	The product is not expected to be oxidising

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 400 - 430 g/litre. This product contains a maximum VOC content of 41 - 47 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

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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 Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause irritation, redness and dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Contains FATTY ACIDS C6 -19-BRANCHED, COBALT (2+) SALTS and 2-BUTANONE OXIME. May produce an allergic reaction

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Target organs Central nervous system Kidneys

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Repeated exposure may cause drowsiness or dizziness

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

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General information	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.
Inhalation	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.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting.
Skin contact	Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.
Route of entry	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.
Medical symptoms	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.
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 (LD₅₀) 5,000.0
mg/kg)

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,000.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀) 5,000.0
mg/kg)

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 5,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation 4.95
(LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)

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.

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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

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 >=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.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 4,016.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 4,016.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,001.0

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Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u>	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)	25.9
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	25.9
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Animal data	Slightly irritating to skin.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Slightly irritating.
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u>	
Respiratory sensitisation	No information available.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Gene mutation: Negative.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Micronucleus test: Negative.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	NOAEL 1000 ppm, Inhalation, Mouse Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEL 300 ppm, Inhalation, Rat P Two-generation study - NOAEL 1000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat F1 Two-generation study - NOAEL 1000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat F2
Reproductive toxicity - development	Maternal toxicity:, Fetotoxicity: - NOAEL: 1500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	No information available.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	No information available.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	No aspiration hazard expected.

BUTANONEOXIME

<u>Acute toxicity - oral</u>	
Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg)	900.0

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Species	Rat
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u>	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg)	1,000.0
Species	Rabbit
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u>	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)	4.83
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	4.83
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Animal data	Rabbit 24 hours - abraded and non-abraded skin Not fully reversible in 72 hours Slightly irritating.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Corrosive eye irritant in rabbits with corneal damage - Category 1(Irreversible).
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	Buehler test: - Guinea pig: Sensitising.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
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.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
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
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEL >200 mg/kg, Oral, Rat F1
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 200 mg/kg, Oral, Rat
<u>2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT</u>	
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Animal data	Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). (rabbit) Oedema score: No oedema (0). (rabbit) Not irritating.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating. (rabbit)
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u>	

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Respiratory sensitisation	No specific test data are available.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising. Guinea pig maximisation test Read-across data.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Chromosome aberration: Negative. Read-across data.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Micronucleus test: Negative. Read-across data.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	One-generation study - NOAEL 300 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat P Read across data
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 100 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data. Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 250 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 3150 - 7080 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Read-across data.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

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.
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12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity	There is no toxicity data for the mixture itself.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

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

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1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 6812 mg/l, <i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Golden orfe) LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 20800 mg/l, <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 23300 mg/l, <i>Daphnia magna</i>
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 7 days: >1000 mg/l, <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	IC ₅₀ , 3 hours: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

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Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, <i>Oryzias latipes</i> (Red killifish)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: ~ 201 mg/l, <i>Daphnia magna</i>
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: ~ 11.8 mg/l, <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , 17 hours: ~281 mg/l, <i>Pseudomonas putida</i>

2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

Phototransformation Not determined.

Stability (hydrolysis) Not determined.

Biodegradation Not determined.

Biological oxygen demand Not determined.

Chemical oxygen demand Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Persistence and degradability 28 days - 80% readily biodegradable - OECD 301F

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Biodegradation	Degradation (%) Water - Degradation (%) 96: 28 days

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Persistence and degradability	The product is readily biodegradable
Stability (hydrolysis)	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
Biodegradation	water - Degradation (%) 70%: @ 18 days

2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	There is no data for the mixture itself.
Partition coefficient	Not determined. See Section 12 for partition coefficient data on individual components

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Bioaccumulative potential	The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating. BCF: < 100,
Partition coefficient	: 0.37

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Bioaccumulative potential	BCF: 0.5 - 0.6, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)
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2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Bioaccumulative potential	log Pow: 2.96, Read-across data.
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12.4. Mobility in soil

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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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Mobility The product is soluble in water. Potential for mobility in soil is very high.

BUTANONEOXIME

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

2-ETHYL-HEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Henry's law constant 0.294 Pa m³/mol @ 25°C Read-across data.

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.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

Disposal methods Waste and emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of 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 information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the local waste authority on the classification of empty containers. 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.

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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

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

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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 provisions of Directive 2004/42/EC on VOC apply to this product. Refer to the product label and/or technical data sheet for further information. See also the section below titled Paints Directive.

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).

The provisions of Directive 2004/42/EC on VOC apply to this product. Refer to the product label and/or technical data sheet for further information. See also the section below titled Paints Directive.

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.

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

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

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

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

BS EN 14042:2003 Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents

Paints Directive 2004/42/EC

VOC Content: EU limit for this product (Cat A/i) is: 500 g/litre. This product contains maximum 500 g/litre VOC.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

LINOTEX FLOOR ENAMEL (General colours)

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.
 ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
 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
 EC₅₀: 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.
 LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
 LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
 LOAEC: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.
 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.

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Revision comments	<p>CLP 1.01 Amended to meet recommendations described in CEPE Phrase Catalogue version 10. 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>
Issued by	Chief Chemist
Revision date	03/03/2016
Revision	CLP 1.01
Supersedes date	06/05/2015
SDS number	10316
Hazard statements in full	<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.