Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 8 April 2019

Version : 1.06



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

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: JOHNSTONES RETAIL SPECIALITY Paint for Wood and Metal Matt
Product code	: 17000DUR023
Other means of identification	: Not available.

1.2 Relevant identified use	es of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	Consumer applications. Professional applications

Product use	: Consumer applications, Professional applications.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

PPG Architectural Coatings UK Ltd Huddersfield Road Birstall, West Yorkshire WF179XA United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0) 1924 354000 Fax: +44 (0) 1924 354533

e-mail address of person : ps.acemea-north@ppg.com responsible for this SDS

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Supplier

+44 (0) 1924 354000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture <u>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</u> Flam. Liq. 3, H226

The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Warning

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SECTION 2: Hazards	identification
Hazard statements	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Precautionary statements	
General	: Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Response	: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
	P102, P101, P280, P210, P303 + P361 + P353, P403, P235, P501
Hazardous ingredients	: Not applicable.
Supplemental label elements	: Contains 2-butanone oxime. May produce an allergic reaction.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.

- Special packaging requirementsContainers to be fitted: Not applicable.with child-resistantfasteningsTactile warning of danger: Not applicable.
- 2.3 Other hazards
- **Other hazards which do** : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. **not result in classification**

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures :	Mixture			
			Classification	
Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	% by weight	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Туре
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	EC: 265-150-3 CAS: 64742-48-9 Index: 649-327-00-6	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	[1]
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119463258-33 EC: 919-857-5 CAS: 64742-48-9	≥10 - <20	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	[1]
Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119457736-27 EC: 927-632-8 CAS: 64742-47-8	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	[1]
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119457273-39 EC: 918-481-9 CAS: 64742-48-9 (EC 918-481-9)	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	[1]
English (GB)	United Kingd	om (UK)		2/15

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SECTION 3: Composit	ion/information on ing	redients		
2-butanone oxime 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	REACH #: 01-2119539477-28 EC: 202-496-6 CAS: 96-29-7 Index: 616-014-00-0 REACH #: 01-2119979088-21 EC: 245-018-1 CAS: 22464-99-9		Acute Tox. 4, H312 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 2, H351 Repr. 2, H361fd (Fertility and Unborn child) (oral)	[1]
			See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.	

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs or vPvBs or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

<u>Type</u>

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[5] Substance of equivalent concern

[6] Additional disclosure due to company policy

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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.
Inhalation	 Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
Skin contact	 Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Ingestion	: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Protection of first-aiders	 No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

o specific data. o specific data. dverse symptoms may include the following: itation yness acking
o specific data.
•
known significant effects or critical hazards.
fatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
known significant effects or critical hazards.
known significant effects or critical hazards.

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SECTION 4: First aid	measures
Ingestion	: No specific data.
4.3 Indication of any immedia	te medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.
SECTION 5: Firefight	ing measures
5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
5.2 Special hazards arising fro	om the substance or mixture
Hazards from the substance or mixture	: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides
5.3 Advice for firefighters	
Special precautions for fire- fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	:	If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
6.2 Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spill product.
6.4 Reference to other sections	: See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). STEL: 10 mg/m³, (as Zr) 15 minutes. TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours.
procedures atmosphere or of the ventilation protective equip the following: E the assessment limit values and atmospheres - (exposure to che (Workplace atm for the measure	ontains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness in or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory oment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for t of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with I measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of emical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 nospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures ement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be

DNELs

Product/ingredient name	Туре	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
ydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	DNEL	Long term Dermal	208 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	871 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	125 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	185 mg/m ³	Consumers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	125 mg/kg bw/day	Consumers	Systemic
2-butanone oxime	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	9 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	3.33 mg/m ³	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	1.3 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Dermal	2.5 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic

PNECs

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SE	ECTION 8: Exposure co	ntrols/p	erso	nal protectior	1

Pr	oduct/ingredient name	Туре	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
2-butan	one oxime	-		0.256 mg/l 177 mg/l	Assessment Factors Assessment Factors

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorme contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas. vapour of dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection : Chemical spash goggles. Use eye protection according to EN 166. Skin protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manifacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove manifacturer, check during use that the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 430 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of gloves: Recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of gloves: Recommended and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialit, before handling this product; hene here is a risk of ginhin from static discharges,	8.2 Exposure controls		
Hyglene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection : Chemical splash goggles. Use eye protection according to EN 166. Skin protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturers, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of motures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes accounding to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of gloves selected for handling this product. When most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of agniton from static dectricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection meastere should be selected based on the task being per	controls	ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering contro also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.	Is
eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection : Chemical splash goggles. Use eye protection according to EN 166. Skin protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 0 (breakthrough time greater than 430 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handing this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves : For prolonged or repeated handing, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: nitrile rubber : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a	Individual protection measu	<u>ires</u>	
Skin protection Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: nitrile rubber Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ginition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective of clothing. For the greatest protection form static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electrolactis and test	Hygiene measures	eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and	
Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: nitrile rubber : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Other skin protection : Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product a	Eye/face protection	: Chemical splash goggles. Use eye protection according to EN 166.	
be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection line of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: nitrile rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protection:Respiratory protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection:Respirators elected nates heing performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection:Respiratory protection measures should be sele	Skin protection		
Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Other skin protection Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3	Hand protection	be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicate this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimate When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particul	es r, ed. on s
 being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Other skin protection Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Respiratory protection Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3 	Gloves		
 Respiratory protection Respiratory protection Respiratory protection Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3 	Body protection	being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design	
hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3	Other skin protection	selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be	
English (GB) United Kingdom (UK) 7/15	Respiratory protection	hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this i necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour	is
	English (GB)	United Kingdom (UK) 7/*	15

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure **Environmental exposure** ÷. controls they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical	a	nd chemical properties
<u>Appearance</u>		
Physical state	1	Liquid.
Colour	4	Various
Odour	4	Hydrocarbon. [Slight]
Odour threshold	4	Not available.
рН	4	insoluble in water.
Melting point/freezing point	:	May start to solidify at the following temperature: -15°C (5°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics. Weighted average: -58.78°C (-73.8°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	145°C
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 39°C
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value: 0.04 (Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics) Weighted average: 0.02compared with butyl acetate
Material supports combustion.	4	Yes.
Flammability (solid, gas)	4	liquid
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	1	Greatest known range: Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7% (Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics)
Vapour pressure	:	Highest known value: 0.05 kPa (0.4 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics). Weighted average: 0.02 kPa (0. 15 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapour density	:	Highest known value: 4.5 (Air = 1) (Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics).
Relative density	1	1.61
Solubility(ies)	1	Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Lowest known value: >221°C (>429.8°F) (Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics).
Decomposition temperature	1	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (room temperature): >4 cm²/s Kinematic (40°C): >0.21 cm²/s
Viscosity	1	60 - 100 s (ISO 6mm)
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	;	Product does not present an oxidizing hazard.

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

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JOHNSTO	INES RETAIL SPECIALITY Pair	It for Wood and Metal Matt	
SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity			

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.	
10.2 Chemical stability	: The product is stable.	
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.	
10.4 Conditions to avoid	 When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. 	
10.5 Incompatible materials	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.	
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	: Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides	

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Maphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
heavy				
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes,	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes,	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics				
2-butanone oxime	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Not available.	

Irritation/Corrosion	
Conclusion/Summary	
Skin	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Eyes	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Sensitisation	
Conclusion/Summary	
Skin	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Mutagenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Carcinogenicity	
-	

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Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.			

Conclusion/Summary

- **Reproductive toxicity**
- **Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure

: Not available.

Potential acute health effects Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards. : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. **Skin contact** Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Inhalation : No specific data. Ingestion : No specific data. **Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking Eye contact : No specific data. Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure Short term exposure **Potential immediate** : Not available. effects Potential delayed effects : Not available. Long term exposure **Potential immediate** : Not available. effects Potential delayed effects : Not available. Potential chronic health effects Not available.

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Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.
General	 Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information	: Not available.

There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is classified for toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations 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 the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. 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. 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.

If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

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.

Contains 2-butanone oxime. May produce an allergic reaction.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	LC50 >1000 mg/l	Algae	72 hours

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	-	80 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	-	-	Readily Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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Product/ingredient nam	10	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		-	10 to 2500	high
Hydrocarbons, C14-C18, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics		-	159	low
2-butanone oxime		0.63	5.01	low
2.4 Mobility in soil Soil/water partition	: Not available.			
coefficient (Koc)				
coefficient (K _{oc}) Mobility	: Not available.			
Mobility				

12.6 Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	
Methods of disposal	: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.
Hazardous waste	: Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
08 01 11*	waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances

Packaging

Methods of disposal

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Type of packaging	European waste catalogue (EWC)	
Container	15 01 04	metallic packaging
Special precautions	taken wher Empty cont residues m container. thoroughly	ial and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be n handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. tainers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product ay create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with vays, drains and sewers.

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14. Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3
14.4 Packing group	III	111	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Additional information

ADR/RID	: This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.2.3. 1.5.1.
Tunnel code	: (D/E)
ADN	: This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.2.3. 1.5.1.
IMDG	: This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 30 L according to 2.3.2.5.
IATA	: None identified.
14.6 Special pre	cautions for

14.6 Special precautions for	4	Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are
user		upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in
		the event of an accident or spillage.

: Not applicable. 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions : Not applicable. on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles **Other EU regulations**

Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

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SECTION	15:	Regulatory	information

	-
VOC for Ready-for-Use	: IIA/d. Interior/exterior trim and cladding paints for wood and metal. EU limit values:
Mixture	300g/l (2010.)

This product contains a maximum of 300 g/I VOC.

Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

Danger criteria

Category

P5c

15.2 Chemical safety

: No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

RRN = REACH Registration Number

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA = International Air Transport Association

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	On basis of test data

Full text of abbreviated H statements

English (GB)	United Kingdom (UK)	14/1
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	
Repr. 2, H361fd (oral)	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Fertility and Unborn chi	ld) (oral) -
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	
Eye Dam. 1, H318	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Categor	ry 1
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracki	
Carc. 2, H351	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	
Acute Tox. 4, H312	ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4	
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]		
	damaging the unborn child if swallowed.	
H361fd (oral)	Suspected of damaging fertility if swallowed. Suspected	ed of
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.	

Conforms to Regulation (E	C) No. 1907/2006 (RE	EACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830
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SECTION 16: Othe	r information	
STOT SE 3, H336		SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
<u>History</u>		
Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 8 April 2019	
Date of previous issue Prepared by	: 17 July 2018 : EHS	

Disclaimer

Version

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