#### Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by UK REACH Regulation SI 2019/758

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 17 May 2024

: 1 Version



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

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: SIGMASHIELD 880 GF BASE YELLOWGREEN
Product code	: 00470746
Product type	: Liquid.
Other means of identification	: Not available.
1.2 Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.

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

PPG Coatings Belgium BV/SRL Tweemontstraat 104 B-2100 Deurne Belgium Telephone +32-33606311 Fax +32-33606435

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS

: Product.Stewardship.EMEA@ppg.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

**Supplier** 

+31 20 4075210

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

: Mixture **Product definition Classification according to UK CLP/GHS** Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2. H341 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 The product is classified as hazardous according to UK CLP Regulation SI 2019/720 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

English (GB)

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification			

Hazard statements	•	Flammable liquid and vapour.
nazaru statements	1	Causes skin irritation.
		May cause an allergic skin reaction.
		Causes serious eye irritation.
		Suspected of causing genetic defects.
		Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements		
Prevention	:	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour.
Response	:	Not applicable.
Storage	:	Not applicable.
Disposal	:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
		P202, P280, P210, P273, P261, P501
Supplemental label elements	:	Not applicable.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, blacing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	:	Not applicable.
Special packaging requirem	nen	<u>ts</u>
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	:	Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	:	Not applicable.
.3 Other hazards		
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	:	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	:	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Туре	
reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	REACH #:     ≥10 - ≤22       01-2119456619-26     EC: 500-033-5       CAS: 25068-38-6     Index: 603-074-00-8		Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[1]	
xylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7	≥5.0 - ≤10	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1] [2]	
Epoxy Resin (700 <mw<=1100)< td=""><td>CAS: 25036-25-3</td><td>≥1.0 - ≤5.0</td><td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319</td><td>[1]</td></mw<=1100)<>	CAS: 25036-25-3	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319	[1]	
English (GB)	United F	Kingdom (UK)		2/1	

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### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

			See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.	
1,3-bis[12-hydroxy-octadecamide- N-methylene]-benzene	REACH #: 01-2119962189-26 CAS: 911674-82-3 Index: 616-198-00-2	<1.0	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413	[1]
ethylbenzene	EC: 247-979-2 CAS: 26761-45-5 REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304	[1] [2]
2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate	01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1 REACH #: 01-2119431597-33	≥0.10 - ≤2.1	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2, H341	[1]
Phenol, methylstyrenated 2-methylpropan-1-ol	REACH #: 01-2119555274-38 EC: 270-966-8 CAS: 68512-30-1 REACH #:	≥1.0 - ≤5.0 ≥1.0 - <3.0	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Flam. Liq. 3, H226	[1]

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, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, 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

This mixture contains  $\geq$  1% of titanium dioxide. The Annex VI classification of titanium dioxide does not apply to this mixture according to Note 10.

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	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.			

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

English (GB) United Kingdom (UK)	3/16

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SECTION 4: First	aid measures
Potential acute health eff	ects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/sy	mptoms
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	: No specific data.
4.3 Indication of any imm	ediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	<ul> <li>In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.</li> </ul>

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

# SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing	:	Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam.
media		
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water jet.
5.2 Special hazards arising f	from	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. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides
5.3 Advice for firefighters		
Special protective actions 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.

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### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

6.1 Personal precautions, pro	teo	tive 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.		
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up				
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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spill product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.		
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

Protective measures	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be
		hazardous. Do not reuse container.

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#### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
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#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled 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**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

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).

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
xylene	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [xylene, o-,m-,p- or mixed isomers] Absorbed through skin. STEL: 441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 220 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). STEL: 231 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 154 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 552 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

#### **Biological exposure indices**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure indices
xylene	XYLENES
	Id be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to e documents for methods for the determination of hazardous also be required.

#### DNELs/DMELs

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### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

Product/ingredient name	Туре	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
reaction product: bisphenol-A-	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	12.25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)					
- <i>'</i>	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	12.25 mg/m³	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	8.33 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Dermal	8.33 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	3.571 mg/kg bw/day	General	Systemic
				population	
				[Consumers]	-
	DNEL	Short term Dermal	3.571 mg/kg bw/day	General	Systemic
				population	
				[Consumers]	
	DNEL	Long term Oral	0.75 mg/kg bw/day	General	Systemic
				population	
			0.75	[Consumers]	0
	DNEL	Short term Oral	0.75 mg/kg bw/day	General	Systemic
				population [Consumers]	
xylene	DNEL	Long term Oral	5 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
Aylene	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	65.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	65.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	125 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	212 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
Phenol, methylstyrenated	DNEL	Long term Oral	0.2 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	0.348 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	1.41 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	1.67 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	3.5 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
2-methylpropan-1-ol	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	55 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	310 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
2,3-epoxypropyl	DNEL	Long term Dermal	2.5 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
neodecanoate	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	4 mg/m³	General population	Svetemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation Long term Dermal	4 mg/m <sup>2</sup> 4.2 mg/kg bw/day	General population Workers	Systemic Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	5.88 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	2.5 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
ethylbenzene	DMEL	Long term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DMEL	Short term Inhalation	884 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	1.6 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	77 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	180 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
1	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	293 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local

#### PNECs

Product/ingredient name	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	Fresh water	0.006 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Sewage Treatment Plant Fresh water sediment	0.001 mg/l 10 mg/l 0.996 mg/kg dwt 0.1 mg/kg dwt	Assessment Factors Assessment Factors Equilibrium Partitioning Equilibrium Partitioning
xylene	Fresh water	0.327 mg/l	-

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### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

	•		
	Marine water	0.327 mg/l	-
	Sewage Treatment Plant	6.58 mg/l	-
	Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dwt	-
	Marine water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dwt	-
	Soil	2.31 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Fresh water	0.4 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Marine water	0.04 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Sewage Treatment Plant	10 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Fresh water sediment	1.56 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
	Marine water sediment	0.156 mg/kg dwt	-
	Soil	0.076 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
ethylbenzene	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Marine water	0.01 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Sewage Treatment Plant	9.6 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	Fresh water sediment	13.7 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
	Marine water sediment	1.37 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
	Soil	2.68 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
	Secondary Poisoning	20 mg/kg	-

Appropriate engineering         : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated bioling before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.           Eye/face protection         : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm 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 with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EM 374) is recommended. When prolouged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EM 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. Butly fubber           Body protection         : Personal protective equip	8.2 Exposure controls	
Hygiene 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. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical splash goggles.Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm 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, considing to Everal substances, the protection dime 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 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. butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body 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.Body protection <th: equipm<="" personal="" protective="" td=""><td></td><td>or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof</td></th:>		or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof
<ul> <li>eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work lotching should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</li> <li>Eye/face protection</li> <li>Chemical splash goggles.</li> <li>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 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 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. butyl rubber</li> <li>Body protection</li> <li>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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should</li></ul>	Individual protection meas	<u>ures</u>
Skin protectionHand 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 	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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety
<ul> <li>Hand protection</li> <li>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. butyl rubber</li> <li>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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.</li> <li>Other skin protection</li> <li>Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being periormed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.</li> </ul>		: Chemical splash goggles.
<ul> <li>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. butyl rubber</li> <li>Body protection</li> <li>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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.</li> <li>Other skin protection</li> <li>Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being periormed and the risks being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.</li> </ul>	Skin protection	
<ul> <li>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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.</li> <li>Cother skin protection</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		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. butyl rubber
based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.	Body protection	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
Respiratory protection :	Other skin protection	based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a
	Respiratory protection	:

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# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal 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
Environmental exposure controls	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure 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**

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physic	al and	chemical prope	rties			
<u>Appearance</u>						
Physical state	: Li	iquid.				
Colour	ot available.					
Odour	: C	haracteristic.				
Odour threshold	: Not available.					
Melting point/freezing point	<ul> <li>May start to solidify at the following temperature: -14°C (6.8°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: Phenol, methylstyrenated. Weighted average: -72.62°C (-98.7°F)</li> </ul>					
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: >	37.78°C (>100°F)				
Flammability (solid, gas)	: lic	quid				
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: G	reatest known rar	nge: Lower: 1.7%	Upper: 10.9% (2-methylpropan-1-ol)		
Flash point	closed cup: 29°C (84.2°F)					
Auto-ignition temperature	:					
Ingredient name		°C	°F	Method		
2-[(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-N- (2-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyramide		180	356	VDI 2263		
рН	: N	ot applicable.				
Viscosity		inematic (40°C): >	•21 mm²/s			
Solubility(ies)	:					
Media		Result				
cold water	Not soluble					
Miscible with water	: N	0.				
Partition coefficient: n-octano water	/ : N	ot applicable.				
Vapour pressure	:					
		Vanour Pressure	at 20°C	Vapour pressure at 50°C		

	Va	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
Ingredient name	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method	
2-methylpropan-1-ol	<12.00102	<1.6	DIN EN 13016-2				
Relative density	: 1.39		Į				
Vapour density	: Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.42 (Air = 1)						
Explosive properties			self is not explosive, l with air is possible.	but the forma	ition of an e	explosible mixture of	
Oxidising properties	: Product does not present an oxidizing hazard.						

#### Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by UK REACH Regulation SI 2019/758

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### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Particle characteristics

Median particle size

: Not applicable.

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

10.1 Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredient	ts.
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 produce Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.	ducts.
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 nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides	S

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
reaction product: bisphenol-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 g/kg	-
A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy				
resin (number average				
molecular weight ≤ 700)				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2 g/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
Epoxy Resin (700 <mw< td=""><td>LD50 Dermal</td><td>Rat</td><td>&gt;2000 mg/kg</td><td>-</td></mw<>	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
<=1100)				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Phenol, methylstyrenated	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	24.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2830 mg/kg	-
2,3-epoxypropyl	LD50 Dermal	Rat	3800 mg/kg	-
neodecanoate				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	9.6 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
1,3-bis[12-hydroxy-	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and	Rat	>5.08 mg/l	4 hours
octadecamide-N-methylene]	mists			
-benzene				

Conclusion/Summary Acute toxicity estimates

English (GB)

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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/ kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SIGMASHIELD 880 GF BASE YELLOWGREEN	N/A	26726.6	N/A	155.7	N/A
xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	N/A
2-methylpropan-1-ol	2830	2460	N/A	24.6	N/A
2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate	9600	3800	N/A	N/A	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	N/A

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
, ,	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 Ul	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Conclusion/Summary	Not available.				

Conclusion/Summary	· NUL AVAIIADIE.
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**

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result		
reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	skin	Mouse	Sensitising		
Conclusion/Summary	•				
Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.					
Respiratory	atory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.				

#### **Mutagenicity Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. **Carcinogenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. **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
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

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### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

#### Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

ouryisonzono	Nor in a thorn in 2 in	
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.	
Potential acute health effec		
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.	
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reacti	ion.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
	ical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	
Eye contact	<ul> <li>Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering</li> </ul>	
	redness	
Inhalation	: No specific data.	
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking	
Ingestion	: No specific data.	
Delayed and immediate effe	s as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure	
Short term exposure		
Potential immediate	: Not available.	

Other information	lot available.	
Reproductive toxicity	lo known significant effects or critical hazards.	
Mutagenicity	uspected of causing genetic defects.	
Carcinogenicity	lo known significant effects or critical hazards.	
General	rolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking r dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when ubsequently exposed to very low levels.	g and/
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	lot available.	
Not available.		
Potential chronic health effe		
Potential delayed effects	ot available.	
Potential immediate effects	lot available.	
Long term exposure		
Potential delayed effects	lot available.	
Potential immediate effects	lot available.	

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United Kingdom (UK)

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### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
reaction product: bisphenol- A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l	Daphnia	21 days
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate	Acute EC50 3.5 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4.8 mg/l Acute LC50 9.6 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	48 hours 96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia	48 hours -
1,3-bis[12-hydroxy- octadecamide-N-methylene]- benzene	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.	<u>.</u>	•

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
reaction product: bisphenol- A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) ethylbenzene	OECD 301F	5 % - 28 days 79 % - Readily - 10 days	-	-

#### **Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
reaction product: bisphenol- A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) xylene 2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate	-	-	Not readily Readily Not readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

#### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
reaction product: bisphenol- A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	2.64 to 3.78	31	Low
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
Phenol, methylstyrenated	3.627	-	Low
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	Low
2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate	4.4	-	High
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low

#### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

Mobility

: Not available.

English (GB)

United Kingdom (UK)

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### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

**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

n	-	~	 
~	rn		 СТ

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 nonrecyclable 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

: The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

#### Waste catalogue

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

#### 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		Waste catalogue
Container	15 01 06	mixed packaging
Special precautions	taken when Empty conta residues ma container. I thoroughly i	al and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. ainers 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 yays, drains and sewers.

### **SECTION 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	111	111	Ш	Ш
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

English (GB)

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SECTION '	14: Transpo	rt information
ADR/RID Tunnel code ADN	: None identif : (D/E) : The product vessels.	ied. is only regulated as an environmentally hazardous substance when transported in tank
IMDG IATA	: None identif : None identif	
14.6 Special p user	recautions for	<b>Transport within user's premises:</b> always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
14.7 Transport according to II instruments		Not available.
SECTION '	15: Regulate	ory information
15.1 Safety, he <u>UK (GB)/REA</u>		mental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

#### **Ozone depleting substances**

Not listed.

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

#### Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

#### Danger criteria

Category	
P5c	

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

Indicates information	that has changed from previously issued version.
Abbreviations and acronyms	<ul> <li>ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate GB CLP = UK CLP (EC No 1272/2008) on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures as amended by (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 No. 720 and amendments DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = GB CLP-specific Hazard statement N/A = Not available PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number SGG = Segregation Group</li> </ul>
	vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### Procedure used to derive the classification

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### SECTION 16: Other information

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	On basis of test data
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method
Muta. 2, H341	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Calculation method

#### Full text of abbreviated H statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

#### Full text of classifications

Acute Tox. 4	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4
Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 4	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Eye Dam. 1	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 2	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Muta. 2	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
STOT SE 3	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3

#### <u>History</u>

Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 17 May 2024
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Prepared by	: EHS
Version	: 1

#### <u>Disclaimer</u>

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