SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 9 September 2024 Version



pPG

: 3.02

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

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: PHENGUARD 940 BASE GREY
Product code	: 00235173
Other means of identificat	ion
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 o	f the safety data sheet
Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia Lt PO Box 7509, Dammam 314 Saudi Arabia Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00 Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34	
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	: PS.ACEMEA@ppg.com
1.4 Emergency telephone	: 00966 138473100 extn 1001

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Product definition : Mixture Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS] Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 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

number

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SECTION 2: Hazards	identification
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	 Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapour.
Response	: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, i present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage	: Not applicable.
Disposal	 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. P280, P210, P260, P305 + P351 + P338, P310, P501
Hazardous ingredients	 Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW<=700) 2-methylpropan-1-ol crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns) N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan-1-amide)
Supplemental label elements	: Contains epoxy constituents. 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 requirem	<u>nents</u>
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	: Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	: Not applicable.
2.3 Other hazards	
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB	: This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPv
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

: Mixture

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Туре
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW<=700)	CAS: 28064-14-4	≥10 - <25	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	≥10 - ≤15	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	ATE [Dermal] = 1700 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 11 mg/l	[1] [2]
2-methylpropan-1-ol	REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1	≥1.0 - ≤4.5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	-	[1] [2]
crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	EC: 238-878-4 CAS: 14808-60-7	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	STOT RE 1, H372 (inhalation)	-	[1] [2]
ethylbenzene	REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 17.8 mg/l	[1] [2]
N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis (12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide)	REACH #: 01-2119978265-26 EC: 204-613-6 CAS: 123-26-2	≤0.30	Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	-	[1] [2]
			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, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Xylene: Several REACH registrations cover the REACH registered substance with xylene isomers, ethylbenzene (and toluene). The other REACH Registrations include: 01-2119555267-33 reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene, 01-2119486136-34 Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8, 01-2119539452-40 reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene. <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.

English (GB)

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid n	neasures
Eye contact	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
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. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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

Potential acute health eff	<u>ects</u>
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
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/sym	<u>iptoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
4.3 Indication of any imme	diate 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: Firefig	hting measures
5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing : Do not use water jet. media

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

	5
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 sulfur 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, pro	tective 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. Do not breathe 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. 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.

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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. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. 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.
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.
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

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				
X lene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/20	22). [xylene, mixed isomers] Abso	rbed		
	through skin.				
	STEL: 442 mg/m ³ 15 r	ninutes.			
	STEL: 100 ppm 15 mi				
	TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 hc				
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours				
2-methylpropan-1-ol	ACGIH TLV (United St	ates, 7/2023).			
	TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hc	urs.			
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours				
crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	ACGIH TLV (United St	ates, 7/2023). [Silica, crystalline]			
	TWA: 0.025 mg/m ³ 8 l	nours. Form: Respirable			
ethylbenzene	5	22). Absorbed through skin.			
	English (GB)	Saudi Arabia	6/15		

PHENGUARD 940 BASE GREY STEL: 884 mg/m² 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 442 mg/m² 8 hours. TWA: 442 mg/m² 8 hours. TWA: 442 mg/m² 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. AccHI TLV (United States). 1-amide) Recommended monitoring standard FX 880 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to Low Standard FX 880 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure controls and the 880 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents) for copean Standard EN 44042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guida for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents) for copean Standard EN 44042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guida for the assessment of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering onto a substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Standard EN 4042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guida for the determi of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.4 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants to ther engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants of hazardous substances will also be required. Individual protoction measures Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, be eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated obtic contaminated dow colding before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workitation Iccation. Hygione measures Chemical registrasti, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard sho wom at	2020/878 Code : 00235173			Date of issue/Date of revision	: 9 September 2024
STEL: 884 mg/m³ 15 minutes. N,N-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 8 hours. ACGHT TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Accenter and the states of the states		ΞY			. 9 September 2024
N.Nethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) ACCHI TLV (United States), TWA: 10 mg/m ² Form: Total dust Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: Euro Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of ex- by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurem strategy) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guida application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical abiological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemic agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determ of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate ongineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventil other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airboric contaminants be recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gi vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion- ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, be eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated boil contaminated work kolting should not of the workplace. Wash contaminated work kolting should not of the workplace. Wash contaminated work kolting should not do the workplace. Wash contaminated work kolting should not do the workplace. Wash contaminated work kolting should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated work kolting should not of the workplace.				STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 442 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	
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Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust venti other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants be ercommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep go yapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion- yventilation equipment.Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, be eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated cloth Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard sho worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ch during use that the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged to requestive properties. It should noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 430 minutes according to EN 374) is recommend The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected brased on the tas performed and the user's risk assessment.Gioves: butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective engineer the user's kash static discharges, cloid should include anti-static discharges, cloid should include anti-static down and should be selected based on the tas performed and the risks involved and should be selected based on the tas performed and the user's risk assessment.Eye/face: Personal prote		:	Standard EN 689 by inhalation to or strategy) Europe application and u biological agents requirements for agents) Referen	 Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the chemical agents for comparison with limit value an Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres of procedures for the assessment of expose) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres) 	assessment of exposure es and measurement eres - Guide for the sure to chemical and nospheres - General urement of chemical
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust venti other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants be recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gr vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion- ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, be eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated cloth Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated tothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard she worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicate necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, of during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for di glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged of frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or high (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or high (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or high (breakthrough time greater than 4	8.2 Exposure controls				
Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, be eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated dott Contaminated work clothing 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.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard sho worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicate necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, of during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for di glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged of frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or highe (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or highe (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling the product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions as as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:butly rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tas performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from	Appropriate engineering	:	other engineering recommended of vapour or dust co	g controls to keep worker exposure to airborner r statutory limits. The engineering controls als oncentrations below any lower explosive limits	e contaminants below any so need to keep gas,
 eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clott Contaminated work clothing 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. Eye/face protection Hand protection Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard sho worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ch during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for di glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged of frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or highe (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recomment. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling to product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions as included in the user's risk assessment. Body protection Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tas 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, weal static protective clothing. For the greatest protection for mastatic electricity, weal static protective on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approve specialist before handling this product. 	Individual protection measu	ires	L .		
Skin protectionHand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard show worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, che during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for di glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged of frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or highe (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling the product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions or as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl rubberBody protection: butyl rubber: butyl rubber: personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tass 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, clot should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standar 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test method should be approved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.	Hygiene measures	:	eating, smoking Appropriate tech Contaminated we contaminated clo	and using the lavatory and at the end of the w niques should be used to remove potentially c ork clothing should not be allowed out of the w othing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash st	orking period. ontaminated clothing. /orkplace. Wash
 worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, ch during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for di glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged of frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommer 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 recommer The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling t product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions or as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves : butyl rubber butyl rubber Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tas 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, weal static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clot should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standau 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test method should be approved and should be selected on should be selected or should be selected or should be selected or should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standau 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test method should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. 	· · ·	:	Chemical splash	goggles and face shield.	
 Body protection Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tas 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, weak static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clot should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Cother skin protection Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. 	Hand protection	:	worn at all times necessary. Cons during use that the noted that the tim glove manufactu protection time o frequently repeat (breakthrough tim When only brief (breakthrough tim The user must cl product is the mo	when handling chemical products if a risk ass sidering the parameters specified by the glove ne gloves are still retaining their protective pro- ne to breakthrough for any glove material may rers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of se f the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. ted contact may occur, a glove with a protection ne greater than 480 minutes according to EN contact is expected, a glove with a protection ne greater than 30 minutes according to EN 3 heck that the final choice of type of glove sele- post appropriate and takes into account the par	essment indicates this is e manufacturer, check perties. It should be v be different for different veral substances, the When prolonged or on class of 6 374) is recommended. class of 2 or higher 74) is recommended. cted for handling this
 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, weak static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clot should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test method. Cher skin protection Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. 	Gloves	:			
based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approve specialist before handling this product.			performed and the handling this pro- static protective of should include an 1149 for further i	ne risks involved and should be approved by a duct. When there is a risk of ignition from stat clothing. For the greatest protection from stat nti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to nformation on material and design requirement	a specialist before tic electricity, wear anti- ic discharges, clothing European Standard EN nts and test methods.
	Other skin protection	:	based on the tas	k being performed and the risks involved and	
Respiratory protection :	Respiratory protection	:			

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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 physical and chemical properties

<u>Appearance</u>								
Physical state	4	Liquid.						
Colour	1	Ørey.						
Odour	1	Characteristic.						
Odour threshold	1	Not available.						
Melting point/freezing point	:	May start to solidify a on data for the follow (-140.4°F)						
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	>37.78°C						
Flammability	:	Not available.						
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	:	Greatest known rang	ge: Lower:	1.7% l	Jpper: 10.9%	o (2-meth	ylpropan-1	-ol)
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 27°C						
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Ingredient name		°C	°F		Method	
		2-methylpropan-1-ol		415	779			
Decomposition temperature	:	Stable under recomr	nended st	orage a	nd handling o	conditions	s (see Sec	tion 7).
рН	:	Not applicable. insol	uble in wa	ter.				
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (40°C): >2	21 mm²/s					
Solubility(ies)	н.							
Solubility(ies) Media	-	Result						
Solubility(ies) Media cold water	:	Result Not soluble						
Media	:	Not soluble						
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/	:	Not soluble Not applicable.	Vapou	ır Press	sure at 20°C	Var	oour press	sure at 50°(
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water		Not soluble	Vapou mm Hg		sure at 20°C Method	Vap mm Hg	oour press	sure at 50°(Method
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water		Not soluble Not applicable.	_	kPa	1	mm		-i
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water Vapour pressure	:	Not soluble Not applicable.	mm Hg	kPa <1.6	Method DIN EN 13016-2	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water Vapour pressure	:	Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name Impredient nampredient nampredient name	mm Hg	kPa <1.6	Method DIN EN 13016-2	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	:	Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name Imethylpropan-1-ol Highest known value butyl acetate	mm Hg <12.00102 e: 0.84 (eth	kPa <1.6 nylbenze	Method DIN EN 13016-2 ene) Weighte	mm Hg ed averag	kPa ge: 0.75co	Method mpared with
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water Vapour pressure Evaporation rate Relative density	: : : :	Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name Impredient nampredient nampredient name	mm Hg <12.00102 e: 0.84 (eth e: 3.7 (Air not explos	kPa <1.6 nylbenze = 1) (xy ive, but	Method DIN EN 13016-2 ene) Weighte	mm Hg ed averag	kPa ge: 0.75col	Method mpared with (Air = 1)
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water Vapour pressure Evaporation rate Relative density Vapour density	: : : : : :	Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name methylpropan-1-ol Highest known value butyl acetate 1.78 Highest known value The product itself is	mm Hg <12.00102 e: 0.84 (eth e: 3.7 (Air not explos air is possi	kPa <1.6 = 1) (xy ive, but ble.	Method DIN EN 13016-2 ene) Weighte ylene). Weig the formation	mm Hg ed averag	kPa ge: 0.75col	Method mpared with (Air = 1)
Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water Vapour pressure Evaporation rate Relative density Vapour density Explosive properties	: : : : : :	Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name Impredient name Im	mm Hg <12.00102 e: 0.84 (eth e: 3.7 (Air not explos air is possi	kPa <1.6 = 1) (xy ive, but ble.	Method DIN EN 13016-2 ene) Weighte ylene). Weig the formation	mm Hg ed averag	kPa ge: 0.75col	mpared with (Air = 1)

9.2 Other information

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

No additional information.

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 sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/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	-
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	-
N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and	Rat	>5.11 mg/l	4 hours
(12-hydroxyoctadecan-1-amide)	mists		-	
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredier	it name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene		Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Conclusion/Summary					1	
Skin	: There are	no data available on the r	nixture 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	e no data available on the	mixture itsel	f.		
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.					
Mutagenicity						

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
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 toxic	city (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene 2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3 Category 3 Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
	Category 1	inhalation	-
	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Product/i	ngredient name	Result
xylene ethylbenzene		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.	
Potential acute health effect	<u>'S</u>	
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or cl	itical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or cl	itical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting	to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.	
Symptoms related to the ph	ysical, chemical and toxicological	<u>characteristics</u>
Inhalation	: No specific data.	
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include stomach pains	he following:
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur	he following:
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include pain watering redness	he following:
Delayed and immediate effe	cts as well as chronic effects from	short and long-term exposure
<u>Short term exposure</u>		
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.	
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.	
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

		-
<u>Long term exposure</u>		
Potential immediate effects	1	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	:	Not available.
Potential chronic health effe	ect	<u>s</u>
Not available.		
Conclusion/Summary	:	Not available.
General	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information	:	Not available.
Prolonged or repeated contac	t m	av dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapour/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
₽-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh	Daphnia -	-
	water	Ceriodaphnia dubia	
N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide)	Acute EC50 29 to 43 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 94 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia</i> <i>magna</i>	48 hours

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ethylbenzene N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis (12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide)		79 % - Readily - 10 days 63 % - 28 days	-	-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

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Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene ethylbenzene N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide)	- - -	- - -	Readily Readily Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
ylene 2-methylpropan-1-ol ethylbenzene N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide)	3.12 1 3.6 >6	7.4 to 18.5 - 79.43 -	Low Low Low High

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition	: Not available.
coefficient (Koc)	
Mobility	: Not available.

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

12.7 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.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Type of packaging	European waste catalogue (EWC)		
Container	15 01 06 mixed packaging		
Special precautions	: This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.		

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

Additional information

ADR/RID	: None identified.
Tunnel code	: (D/E)
IMDG	: None identified.
ΙΑΤΑ	: None identified.

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

14.7 Transport in bulk	: Not applicable.
according to IMO	
instruments	

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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.

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SECTION 15: Regula	tory information		
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.		
Other national and internat	ional regulations.		
Explosive precursors Ozone depleting substanc Not listed.	: Not applicable. es (1005/2009/EU)		
15.2 Chemical safety assessment	-	ssessment has been carried out.	
SECTION 16: Other i		ly include version	
Indicates information that I Abbreviations and	 nas changed from previous : ATE = Acute Toxicity I 		
acronyms	1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No E EUH statement = CLP PNEC = Predicted No RRN = REACH Regist	P-specific Hazard statement Effect Concentration tration Number	julation (EC) No.
Full text of abbreviated H statements	H226Flammable IH304May be fatalH312Harmful in cH315Causes skinH317May cause aH318Causes serieH319Causes serieH321Harmful if inH335May cause aH336May cause aH372Causes damH373May cause aH317May cause a	 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. H324 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 	
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	: Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1B STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 3	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRF SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - SKIN SENSITISATION - Category SKIN SENSITISATION - Category SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX EXPOSURE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX	TIC HAZARD - Category 3 71 RITATION - Category 1 RITATION - Category 2 2 3 Category 2 1 1B ICITY - REPEATED ICITY - REPEATED

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revision	: 9 September 2
Date of previous issue	: 26 April 2024
Prepared by	: EHS
Version	: 3.02

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