# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**



Date of issue/Date of revision22 October 2024Version 5

Section 1. Identification	
Product name	: SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER
Product code	: 00444783
Other means of identification	: Not available.
Product type	: Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of the second secon	the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.; Hardener.
Uses advised against	: Not applicable.
Manufacturer Emergency telephone	<ul> <li>PPG Industries, Inc.</li> <li>One PPG Place</li> <li>Pittsburgh, PA 15272</li> <li>(412) 434-4515 (U.S.)</li> </ul>
number	(514) 645-1320 (Canada) SETIQ Interior de la República: 800-00-214-00 (México) SETIQ Ciudad de México: (55) 5559-1588 (México)
Technical Phone Number	: 888-977-4762

# Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	<ul> <li>FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2</li> <li>Fercentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 59.6%</li> </ul>
GHS label elements	

### **GHS label elements**

Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	<ul> <li>Flammable liquid and vapor.</li> <li>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</li> <li>May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>Harmful if inhaled.</li> <li>May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>Suspected of causing cancer.</li> <li>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.</li> <li>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs)</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. 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. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	: Do not taste or swallow. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated.
Hazards not otherwise classified	: Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

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# Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance/mixture Product name

: Mixture

: SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
✓atty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	≥20 - ≤32	68082-29-1
xylene	≥20 - ≤24	1330-20-7
4-nonylphenol, branched	≥10 - ≤21	84852-15-3
2-methylpropan-1-ol	≥10 - ≤12	78-83-1
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	≥1.0 - ≤5.7	90-72-2
ethylbenzene	≥1.0 - ≤4.5	100-41-4
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	≥1.0 - ≤3.5	112-24-3
toluene	<1.0	108-88-3

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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 and hence require reporting in this section.

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

# Section 4. First aid measures

If ingestion, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during or persists after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER, EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN immediately; have Safety Data Sheet information available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

### Description of necessary first aid measures

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	pain watering redness
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Over-exposure signs/s	symptoms
Ingestion	: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.
Skin contact	: Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Potential acute health	<u>effects</u>
Most important sympto	ms/effects, acute and delayed
Ingestion	: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
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.
Eye contact	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water fo at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.

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# Section 4. First aid measures

Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths
Ingestion	<ul> <li>skeletal malformations</li> <li>Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations</li> </ul>
Indication of immediat	te medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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.
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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

# Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides

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# Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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.

# Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protect	<u>tiv</u>	e 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	-	If specialized 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".
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).
Methods and materials for co	ont	ainment 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 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

# Section 7. Handling and storage

# 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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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 United States Page: 5/18

information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact

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# Section 7. Handling and storage

	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.
Special precautions	: Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. If this material is part of a multiple component system, read the Safety Data Sheet(s) for the other component or components before blending as the resulting mixture may have the hazards of all of its parts.
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.
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 oxidizing 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control parameters**

### **Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Atty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall- oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	None.
xylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) [p-
	xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene]
	Ototoxicant.
	TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018) [Xylenes]
	TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
	TWA 8 hours: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
4-nonylphenol, branched	None.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023)
	TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
	TWA 8 hours: 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)
	TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	None.
ethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023)
	Ototoxicant.
	TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)
	TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
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# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		TWA 8 hours: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediami	n	<ul> <li>IPEL (-) Absorbed through skin. TWA: 1 ppm.</li> <li>ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023)</li> <li>Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.</li> <li>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013)</li> <li>TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.</li> <li>CEIL: 300 ppm.</li> <li>AMP 10 minutes: 500 ppm.</li> </ul>
	Key to abbreviations	
C = Ceiling Limit F = Fume IPEL = Internal Permissible Expo OSHA = Occupational Safety and R = Respirable	ak Governmental Industrial Hygienists. osure Limit	S= Potential skin absorptionSR= Respiratory sensitizationSS= Skin sensitizationSTEL= Short term Exposure limit valuesTD= Total dustTLV= Threshold Limit ValueTWA= Time Weighted Average
Consult local authorities for a	acceptable exposure limits.	
Recommended monitoring procedures		opriate monitoring standards. Reference to national or the determination of hazardous substances will
Appropriate engineering controls	other engineering controls to keep v recommended or statutory limits. T	Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any 'he engineering controls also need to keep gas, any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof
Environmental exposure controls	: Emissions from ventilation or work they comply with the requirements of	process equipment should be checked to ensure of environmental protection legislation. In some gineering modifications to the process equipment ons to acceptable levels.
Individual protection measure	<u>es</u>	
Hygiene measures	: Wash hands, forearms and face the eating, smoking and using the lavat Appropriate techniques should be u Contaminated work clothing should	broughly after handling chemical products, before bory and at the end of the working period. Ised to remove potentially contaminated clothing. not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash ng. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety n location.
Eye/face protection Skin protection	: Chemical splash goggles and face	shield.

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# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Gloves	: butyl rubber
Body protection	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. The respiratory protection shall be in accordance to 29 CFR 1910.134.

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Appearance		
Physical state	: Liquid.	
Color	: Not available.	
Odor	: Amine-like.	
Odor threshold	: Not available.	
рН	: Not applicable.	
Melting point	: Not available.	
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)	
Flash point	: 🕅 losed cup: 27°C (80	0.6°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.	
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.	
Flammability	: Not available.	
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.	
Evaporation rate	: Not available.	
Vapor pressure	: Not available.	
Vapor density	: Not available.	
Relative density	: 0.91	
Density ( lbs / gal )	: 7.59	
0	Media	Result
Solubility(ies)	cold water	Not soluble

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# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Viscosity	: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt)
% Solid. (w/w)	: 60.54

# Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

# Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd.,	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
dimers, oligomeric reaction				
products with tall-oil fatty				
acids and				
triethylenetetramine				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
4-nonylphenol, branched	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2.14 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1300 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2830 mg/kg	-
2,4,6-tris	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1280 mg/kg	-
(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1200 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
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3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamir	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1465 mg/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1716 mg/kg	-	
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours	
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	8.39 g/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5580 mg/kg	-	
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available	e on the mixture its	elf.		

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
-	Skin - Irritant	Human	-	-	-
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
4-nonylphenol, branched	Skin - Erythema/Eschar	Rabbit	4	-	-

### Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

- : There are no data available on the mixture itself.
- **Respiratory** : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### **Sensitization**

Skin

Eyes

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result	
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	skin	Mouse Guinea pig	Sensitizing Sensitizing	

### Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself. : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Respiratory **Mutagenicity** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. **Conclusion/Summary Carcinogenicity Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. **Classification Product/ingredient name OSHA** IARC NTP 3 xylene \_ ethylbenzene 2B -3 toluene

Carcinogen Classification code:

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# Section 11. Toxicological information

IARC: 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4	
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NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen; Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen OSHA: +

Not listed/not regulated: -

### 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)** 

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
toluene	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
toluene	Category 2		-

Target organs

: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, skin. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.
Over-exposure signs	s/symptoms
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness

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Skin contact       coughing reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or intration reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stemach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         bayyed and immediate offects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure         Conclusion/Summary       : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Exposure to component solvent vapo concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in advers health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system initiation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fadigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in externe cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greate hearing loss than expected from exposure and eye condition is typically temporary and does not reported to cause transient corneal edema described as bue new to bab been reported to cause transient corneal edema described as bue on free, toggy o butred vision for several hours. This condition is typically temporary and does not cause permanent visual effects. When the proper eye protection specified in Section 8 borne treported to cause transient corneal edema described as bue on free	Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation
Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or initiation reduess dryness cracking blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stored fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Laged and immediate offects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure         Conclusion/Summary       : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Exposure to component solvent vapo concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure intim may result in advers health effects such as mucous methrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kindneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache (atziness, falugue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in externe cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the ekin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to vapor sin combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. ingestion may cause hearing loss than expected from exposure in solvent to exposure is significantly reduced and ismediate and vomiling. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effect. Such as malfered. to cause transite components from short-term exposure to yonai, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact. Exposure to anise offect		
Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur reduced fetal weight 		
Skin contact       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: skeletal malformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following: skeletal malformations         Petaved and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure         Conclusion/Summary       : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Exposure to component solvent vapo concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in advers headtach, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud onise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure and eye contact. Exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination under solven thore. Source to a mine vapor has been reported to cause transient corneal described as blue haze, halo effect, foggy o blured vision for several hours. This condition is typically temporary and does not cause permanent visual effects. When the proper eye protection specified in Section 8 is worn, exposure is significantly reduced and the condition has not been observed.         Short term exposure       : There are no data available on the mixture itself.         Potential delayed effects       : There are no data available on the mixture itself.         effects<		
pain or irritation redness dryness cracking bilstering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations skeletal material deaths skeletal deaths skeletal material deaths skeletal deathskeletal deathskeletal deaths skeletal deaths		
indenses       dryness         cracking       bilistering may occur         reduced fetal weight       increase in fetal deaths         increase in fetal deaths       skeletal maformations         Ingestion       : Adverse symptoms may include the following:         stomach pains       reduced fetal weight         increase in fetal ideaths       skeletal maformations         Pelayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long form exposure         Conclusion/Summary       : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Exposure to component solvent vapo concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapor in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause some eriported to cause transient corneal edema described as blue haze, halo effect, foggy ob blurred vision for several hours. This condition is typically temporary and does not cause permanent visual effects. When the proper eye protection specified in Section 8 is worm, exposure is significantly reduced and the condition has not been observed.         Short term exposure       Potential idelayed effects       : There are no data available on the mixture itself.         Potential d	Skin contact	
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<ul> <li>irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact. Exposure to amine vapor has been reported to cause transient corneal edema described as blue haze, halo effect, foggy o blurred vision for several hours. This condition is typically temporary and does not cause permanent visual effects. When the proper eye protection specified in Section 8 is worn, exposure is significantly reduced and the condition has not been observed.</li> <li>Short term exposure</li> <li>Potential immediate : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>effects</li> <li>Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>Long term exposure</li> <li>Potential immediate : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>effects</li> <li>Potential immediate : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>effects</li> <li>Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>effects</li> <li>Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>effects</li> <li>Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>effects</li> <li>Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.</li> <li>Potential chronic health effects</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than
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Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.	Conoral	
very low levels.		

Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 11. Toxicological information

Carcinogenicity	<ul> <li>Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.</li> </ul>
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/ kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/ I)
SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER	2217.5	2138.7	N/A	17.2	2.2
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	2500	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	1.5
4-nonylphenol, branched	1300	2140	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-methylpropan-1-ol	2830	2460	N/A	24.6	N/A
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	1200	1280	N/A	N/A	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	1.5
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	1716	1465	N/A	N/A	N/A
toluene	5580	8390	N/A	49	N/A

# Section 12. Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Atty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	EC10 1.78 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
4-nonylphenol, branched	Acute EC50 0.044 mg/l Acute LC50 0.221 mg/l	Crustaceans - <i>Moina macrocopa</i> Fish	48 hours 96 hours
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
2,4,6-tris	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	5	•	
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
-	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia	-

Persistence and degradability

### Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result		Dose		Inoculum
2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	OECD 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	4 % - Not readily - 28 days		-		-
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Rea	dily - 10 days	-		-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life		Photolysis		Biodeg	radability
Atty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	-		-		Not read	
xylene 2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminemethyl)phonol	-		-		Readily Not read	
(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol ethylbenzene toluene	-		-		Readily Readily	

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
<b>x</b> ylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
4-nonylphenol, branched	5.4	251.19	Low
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	Low
2,4,6-tris	0.219	-	Low
(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol			
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	-1.66 to -1.4	-	Low
toluene	2.73	8.32	Low

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

# Section 13. Disposal considerations

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**Disposal methods** 

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. 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. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere

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Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 13. Disposal considerations

inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees. Section 6. Accidental release measures

# **14. Transport information**

•			
	DOT	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN2920	UN2920	UN2920
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
	(4-nonylphenol, branched, xylene)	(4-nonylphenol, branched, xylene)	(4-nonylphenol, branched, xylene)
Transport hazard class (es)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
Packing group	11	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(Polyamide)	Not applicable.
Product RQ (Ibs)	428.04	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
RQ substances	(xylene, ethylbenzene)	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

### Additional information

Additional in	normation
DOT	<ul> <li>Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.</li> </ul>
IMDG	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq$ 5 L or $\leq$ 5 kg.
ΙΑΤΑ	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Special pred	cautions for user : <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.

Transport in bulk according : Not applicable. to IMO instruments Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 15. Regulatory information

### **United States**

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

**TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification:** 4-nonylphenol, branched

**TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules:** 4-nonylphenol, branched

One time notification [Section 5]

Listed

### SARA 302/304

SARA 304 RQ	: Not applicable.
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**Composition/information on ingredients** 

No products were found.

### SARA 311/312

Classification	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1
	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
	SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract
	irritation) - Category 3
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
	HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract
	HNOC - Defatting irritant

### **Composition/information on ingredients**

Name	%	Classification
Atty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	≥20 - ≤32	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A
xylene	≥20 - ≤24	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
4-nonylphenol, branched	≥10 - ≤21	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract
2-methylpropan-1-ol	≥10 - ≤12	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
·		United States Page: 16/18

Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 15. Regulatory information

		SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
		(Narcotic effects) - Category 3
		HNOC - Defatting irritant
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)	≥1.0 - ≤5.7	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
phenol		ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
		SKIN CORROSION - Category 1C
		SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
ethylbenzene	≥1.0 - ≤4.5	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
		ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
		CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
		SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED
		EXPOSURE) - Category 2
		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
		HNOC - Defatting irritant
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	≥1.0 - ≤3.5	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
		ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
		SKIN CORROSION - Category 1
		SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
		SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B
		HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract
toluene	<1.0	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
		SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
		TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
		SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
		(Narcotic effects) - Category 3
		SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED
		EXPOSURE) - Category 2
		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
		HNOC - Defatting irritant
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### <u>SARA 313</u>

Supplier notification	Chemical name	CAS number	<u>Concentration</u>
	: xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30
	4-nonylphenol, branched ethylbenzene	84852-15-3 100-41-4	10 -  30 1 - 5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

Additional environmental information is contained on the Environmental Data Sheet for this product, which can be obtained from your PPG representative.

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING**: Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Product name SIGMACOVER 380 HARDENER

# Section 16. Other information

Please refer to Section 2 of this document for GHS hazard classifications. The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.					
Date of previous issue	1	10/10/2024			
Organization that prepared the SDS	:	EHS			
Key to abbreviations	:	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of			

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### **Disclaimer**

The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by PPG, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products.