SAFETY DATA SHEET

United Arab Emirates

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 25 October 2024

Version

: 3.02

| SECTION 1: Identifi undertaking | ication of the substance/mixture and of the company/ |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Product identifier | |
| Product name | : SIGMAFAST 205 BASE RAL 7036 |
| Product code | : 00420289 |
| Other means of identifica | tion |
| Not available. | |
| 1.2 Relevant identified use | s of the substance or mixture and uses advised against |
| Product use | : Professional applications, Used by spraying. |
| Use of the substance/ mixture | : Coating. |
| Uses advised against | : Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use. |
| 1.3 Details of the supplier of | of the safety data sheet |
| Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia L PO Box 7509 Dammam 31472 Saudi Arabia Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00 Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34 | td. |
| e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS | : ndpic@sfda.gov.sa |
| 1.4 Emergency telephone number | : 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 Irrit. 2, H319

Skin Sens. 1, H317 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 Hazard pictograms

Signal word

: Warning

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) | Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) |
|---|--|
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

| Hazard statements | : Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. 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. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. |
| Response | : Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| Storage | : Not applicable. |
| Disposal | Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. P280, P210, P273, P261, P362 + P364, P501 |
| 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 | nents |
| 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 vPvB. |
| Other hazards which do not result in classification | : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. |
| | |

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| 3.2 Mixtures | : Mixture | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|--|---|---------|
| Product/ingredient name | Identifiers | % | Classification | Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs | Туре |
| xylene | REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7 | ≥10 - ≤16 | 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] |
| | | English | (GB) United Arab E | mirates | 2/16 |

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|--|--|-------------|---|---|---------|
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| SECTION 3: Compo | sition/informat | tion on i | ngredients | | |
| Epoxy Resin (700 <mw <=1100)</mw | CAS: 25036-25-3 | ≥5.0 - ≤10 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 | - | [1] |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane | REACH #: 01-2119456619-26 EC: 216-823-5 CAS: 1675-54-3 Index: 603-073-00-2 | ≥5.0 - ≤10 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315: C ≥ 5% Eye Irrit. 2, H319: C ≥ 5% | [1] |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1 | ≥1.0 - <3.0 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 | - | [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] |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | REACH #: 01-2119485044-40 EC: 231-944-3 CAS: 7779-90-0 Index: 030-011-00-6 | ≤1.0 | Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 | M [Acute] = 1 M [Chronic] = 1 | [1] |
| Octadecanamide, N, N'-1,6-hexanediylbis [12-hydroxy- | CAS: 55349-01-4 | ≤0.30 | Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 See Section 16 for | - | [1] |
| | | | 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. Type

[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.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

| 4.1 Description of first aid m | neasures |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Eye contact | Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice. |
| Inhalation | : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. |
| Skin contact | : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. |
| Ingestion | If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| Protection of first-aiders | : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. |

| 4.2 Most important sympton Potential acute health effe | ms and effects, both acute and delayed |
|---|---|
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Inhalation | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Skin contact | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Ingestion | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Over-exposure signs/sym | <u>ptoms</u> |
| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness |
| Inhalation | : No specific data. |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking |
| Ingestion | : No specific data. |
| 4.3 Indication of any immed | liate 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: Firefighting measures

| 5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media | : Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam. |
|--|--|
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do not use water jet. |

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

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|--|
| : 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. |
| : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides |
| |
| : 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. |
| : 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. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| For emergency responders | : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". |
| 6.2 Environmental precautions | : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. |
| 6.3 Methods and material for | containment and cleaning up |
| Small spill | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |
| Large spill | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. 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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. |
|--|---|
| 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. 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 | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------|
| <mark>xy</mark> lene | Ministry of Labor purs] Absorbed the STEL 15 minutes STEL 15 minutes TWA 8 hours: 22 TWA 8 hours: 50 | : 442 mg/m³. : 100 ppm. 1 mg/m³. | nixtes, |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | Ministry of Labor TWA 8 hours: 50 TWA 8 hours: 150 | ppm. | |
| ethylbenzene | Ministry of Labor TWA 8 hours: 20 TWA 8 hours: 88. STEL 15 minutes STEL 15 minutes | | ٦. |
| | English (GB) | United Arab Emirates | 6/16 |

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| Product/ingredient name | Exposure limit values |
|-------------------------|---|
| ₩ylene | Abu Dhabi - OSHAD - Occupational air quality threshold limit values (United Arab Emirates, 7/2016) [xylene (o, m & p isomers)] A4. STEL 15 minutes: 651 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. Cabinet Decree (12) of 2006 Regarding Regulation Concerning Protection of Air from Pollution (United Arab Emirates, 5/2006) [xylene (all isomers)] STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 651 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] A4. Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. |
| titanium dioxide | Abu Dhabi - OSHAD - Occupational air quality threshold limit values (United Arab Emirates, 7/2016) A4. TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. Cabinet Decree (12) of 2006 Regarding Regulation Concerning Protection of Air from Pollution (United Arab Emirates, 5/2006) TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) A3. TWA 8 hours: 2.5 mg/m³. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles. |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | Abu Dhabi - OSHAD - Occupational air quality threshold limit values (United Arab Emirates, 7/2016) TWA 8 hours: 152 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. Cabinet Decree (12) of 2006 Regarding Regulation Concerning Protection of Air from Pollution (United Arab Emirates, 5/2006) TWA 8 hours: 152 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 152 mg/m ³ . |
| ethylbenzene | Abu Dhabi - OSHAD - Occupational air quality threshold limit values (United Arab Emirates, 7/2016) A3. STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³. Cabinet Decree (12) of 2006 Regarding Regulation Concerning Protection of Air from Pollution (United Arab Emirates, 5/2006) STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) A3. Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. |

| Code Od420289 Date of issue/Date of revision 2 S October 2024 SIGMAFAST 205 BASE RAL 7036 DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) [tylenes] BEI: 15. g/g creatinine, methylinipuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. ethylbenzane DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.16 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. Recommended monitoring procedures Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 468 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with linit values and measurement approximate on the application and use of procedures for the assessment of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for mathods for the deturmination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate ongineering controls Yea only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to arborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures Yeash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate tencing should protection general travels, explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Hyglene measures Chemical splash goggles. <th>Conforms to Regulation (EC) 2020/878</th> <th>No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU)</th> | Conforms to Regulation (EC) 2020/878 | No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Kylene DOL DET (South Africa, 3/2021) [xylenes] BE: 1.5 glg creatine, methyhippunc aod [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shitt. ethylbenzene DOL BET (South Africa, 3/2021) BE: 0.1 glg creatine, sum of mardelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. Recommended monitoring procedures IN Ele 1.6 glg creatine, sum of mardelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. Standard EN B69 (Workplace atmospheres - Cuidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy. European Standard EN 442 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dus concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, emoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing, Screams and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, emoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing for envirous flower according to EN 374) is recommended. Hygiene measures : Use only with adequate ventilation captime economeded clothing before reusing. Ensure warour or dus concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. < | Code : 00420289 | |
| Bit: 15 gig creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. ethylbenzene DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.15 gig creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 686 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy): European Standard EN 44042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 4402 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance of hazardous subtances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate ongineering onther spineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls is keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls is use explosion-proof wentilation equipment. Individual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, amoking and using the lavayon and at the end of the working period Appropriate benchingues should be used to remove patentality contaminated dothing. Contaminated work obling stouid no be allowed out of the working and working and using the lavayon and at the end of the working should be showers are close to the workitation eating. Even manufactures, check during use that hey dolower and the should be manufactures, theor eating, amoking and using the lavayon and at the end of the working and should be notable and the working and using the lavayon and at the end of the | | |
| BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenydgyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. Recommended monitoring procedures : Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 4042 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aitonne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering control salso need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation engineering. Individual protection : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before esting, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing glober reusing. Cancer tank assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufact clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Tensue: that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the worktaton locat | kylene | BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: |
| procedures Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 442 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering on the requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls - Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas. vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Weah contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Weah contaminated work clothing should not be glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves ares off indurexis, consisting of several substances, the glove manu | ethylbenzene | BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic |
| Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to alroome contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated 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 should be wom 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 moted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove seleted for handling this product is the work appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butly rubberBody prote | | Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination |
| Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated 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 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 moted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove safed for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butly lubberBody prot | 8.2 Exposure controls | |
| Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eyelface protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical splash goggles.Evelface protection Skin protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protectual conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based 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 approved by a specialist before handing this product. When one hadries, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements | Appropriate engineering | other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof |
| eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workiplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical splash goggles.Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be 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 user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl repeated contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective could be readed based 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 selection from static diectharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test me | Individual protection measur | 'es |
| Skin 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. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves butyl rubber Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective cotting. For the greatest protection measures should be selected based on the task being should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. | Hygiene measures | eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety |
| Solutionworn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:butyl rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protection:Respiratory protection: | | : Chemical splash goggles. |
| 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. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. 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. | Hand protection | worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, |
| Other skin protectionperformed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protectionAppropriate 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: | Gloves | : butyl rubber |
| Other skin protectionAppropriate 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: | Body protection | : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN |
| | 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 |
| English (GB) United Arab Emirates 8/16 | Respiratory protection | : |
| | | English (GB) United Arab Emirates 8/16 |

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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

| Appearance | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Physical state | | Liquid. | | | | | | |
| Colour | | : Dark grey. | | | | | | |
| Odour | | Aromatic. [Slight] | | | | | | |
| Odour threshold | | Not available. | | | | | | |
| Melting point/freezing point | : | Not determined. | | | | | | |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | : | >37.78°C | | | | | | |
| Flammability | : | Not determined. The | re are no | data ava | ailable on the | mixture | itself. | |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | - | Not available. | | | | | | |
| Flash point | : | Closed cup: 26°C | | | | | | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | Ingredient name | | °C | °F | | Method | |
| | | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic C9-11-branched alkyl est | | 405 1 | 761 | , | ASTM E 659 | |
| Decomposition temperature | : | Stable under recomm | nended st | orage ai | nd handling c | ondition | s (see Sec | tion 7). |
| pH | | Not applicable. insolu | | - | | | , | , |
| Viscosity | : | Øynamic (room temp Kinematic (room tem Kinematic (40°C): >2 | perature) | | | | | |
| Viscosity | : | > 100 s (ISO 6mm) | | | | | | |
| Solubility(ies) | : | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | |
| Media | | Result | | | | | | |
| cold water | | Not soluble | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water | : | Not applicable. | | | | | | |
| water | : | | Vapou | ır Press | sure at 20°C | Var | oour press | sure at 50°C |
| water | | Not applicable. | Vapou mm Hg | | sure at 20°C Method | Var mm Hg | oour press kPa | sure at 50°C |
| water | | | | kPa | 1 | mm | | - |
| water Vapour pressure | | Ingredient name | mm Hg | kPa | Method DIN EN | mm | | - |
| water Vapour pressure Relative density | | Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol | mm Hg <12.00102 | kPa <1.6 ive, but | Method DIN EN 13016-2 | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| water Vapour pressure Relative density Explosive properties | : : : | Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol 1.6 The product itself is not self is not | mm Hg <12.00102 | kPa <1.6 ive, but ble. | Method DIN EN 13016-2 the formation | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water Vapour pressure Relative density Explosive properties Oxidising properties Particle characteristics | : : : | Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol 1.6 The product itself is n vapour or dust with a | mm Hg <12.00102 | kPa <1.6 ive, but ble. | Method DIN EN 13016-2 the formation | mm Hg | kPa | |

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|---------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| xylene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1.7 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4.3 g/kg | - |
| Epoxy Resin (700 <mw<=1100)< td=""><td>LD50 Dermal</td><td>Rat</td><td>>2000 mg/kg</td><td>-</td></mw<=1100)<> | LD50 Dermal | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 23000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 15000 mg/kg | - |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 24.6 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2460 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2830 mg/kg | - |
| 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 | - |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and | Rat | >5.7 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | mists | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |

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

Irritation/Corrosion

| Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours | - |
| Eyes - Redness of the | Rabbit | 0.4 | 24 hours | - |
| conjunctivae | | | | |
| Skin - Oedema | Rabbit | 0.5 | 4 hours | - |
| Skin - Erythema/Eschar | Rabbit | 0.8 | 4 hours | - |
| Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 4 hours | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Redness of the conjunctivae Skin - Oedema Skin - Erythema/Eschar | Skin - Moderate irritantRabbitEyes - Mild irritantRabbitEyes - Redness of the conjunctivaeRabbitSkin - OedemaRabbitSkin - Erythema/EscharRabbit | Skin - Moderate irritantRabbit-Eyes - Mild irritantRabbit-Eyes - Redness of the conjunctivaeRabbit0.4Skin - OedemaRabbit0.5Skin - Erythema/EscharRabbit0.8 | Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Mild irritant conjunctivaeRabbit Rabbit Rabbit-24 hours 500 mg 24 hoursSkin - Oedema Skin - Erythema/EscharRabbit0.424 hoursSkin - Erythema/EscharRabbit0.54 hours |

Conclusion/Summary

| Skin | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
|---------------|--|
| Eyes | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
| Respiratory | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
| Sensitisation | |

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| Product/ingredient name | | Route of exposure | Species | Result |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)ph | enyl]propane | skin | Mouse | Sensitising |
| Conclusion/Summary | | | | |
| Skin | : There are no data | a available on the mixtur | e itself. | |
| Respiratory | : There are no data | a available on the mixtur | e itself. | |
| <u>Mutagenicity</u> | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data | a available on the mixtur | e itself. | |
| Carcinogenicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data | a available on the mixtur | e itself. | |
| Reproductive toxicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data | a available on the mixtur | e itself. | |
| Teratogenicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data | a available on the mixtur | e itself. | |
| Specific target organ toxi | <u>city (single exposure)</u> | | | |

| 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 |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |

Aspiration hazard

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

Information on likely : Not available.

routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

| | English (GB) United Arab Emirates 11/16 |
|------------------------|---|
| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking |
| Ingestion | : No specific data. |
| Inhalation | : No specific data. |
| Symptoms related to th | e physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics |
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Skin contact | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Ingestion | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Inhalation | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| | |

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| Delayed and immediate effe | cts | s 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. |
| <u>Long term exposure</u> | | |
| Potential immediate effects | : | Not available. |
| Potential delayed effects | : | Not available. |
| Potential chronic health effe | ct | <u>s</u> |
| Not available. | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : | Not available. |
| General | : | 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 | 1 | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Mutagenicity | 1 | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Reproductive toxicity | : | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Other information | : | Not available. |

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 |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane | Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - <i>daphnia</i> | 48 hours |
| | water | magna | |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l | Daphnia | 21 days |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | Acute EC50 1100 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| • | water | | |
| | Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - | - |
| | water | Ceriodaphnia dubia | |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | Acute LC50 0.112 mg/l | , Fish | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.026 mg/l | Fish | 30 days |

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| ethylbenzene | - | 79 % - Readily - 10 | days - | - |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no dat | a available on the mi | xture itself. | · |
| | | English (GB) | United Arab Emirates | 12/16 |

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| xylene bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane ethylbenzene | | | Readily Not readily Readily |

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| xylene | 3.12 | 7.4 to 18.5 | Low |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | 1 | - | Low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | 79.43 | Low |

| 12.4 Mobility in soil | |
|--|------------------|
| Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc) | : Not available. |
| 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).

| 3.1 Waste treatment met | hods |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <u>Product</u> 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 catalog | gue (EWC) |
| Waste code | Waste designation |
| 08 01 11* | waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances |
| Packaging | |
| Methods of disposal | The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |

| Type of packaging | | European waste catalogue (EWC) |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Container | 15 01 06 | mixed packaging |

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| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 190 | /2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commissio | n Regulation (EU) |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

| Special precautions This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care sh taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rins Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned the internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, 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 | | 111 | 111 |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | Not applicable. | Not applicable. |

Additional information

| ADR/RID | This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.2.3.1.5.1. |
|-------------|--|
| Tunnel code | : (D/E) |
| IMDG | : This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5. |
| 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 according to IMO | : Not applicable. |
|---|-------------------|
| 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 | atory information | | |
| Annex XVII - Restrictions | - | | |
| on the manufacture, | | | |
| placing on the market | | | |
| and use of certain | | | |
| dangerous substances, mixtures and articles | | | |
| Other national and interna | tional regulations. | | |
| Explosive precursors | : Not applicable. | | |
| Ozone depleting substand | ces (1005/2009/EU) | | |
| Not listed. | | | |
| 45.2 Chamical asfaty | No Chamical Safaty And | ecoment has been carried out | |
| 15.2 Chemical safety assessment | : No Chemical Salety As | sessment has been carried out. | |
| | | | |
| SECTION 16: Other | | | |
| Indicates information that | • | - | |
| Abbreviations and | : ATE = Acute Toxicity E | | gulation (EC) No |
| acronyms | 1272/2008 | abelling and Packaging Regulation [Re | guiation (EC) No. |
| | DNEL = Derived No Ef | fect Level | |
| | | specific Hazard statement | |
| | PNEC = Predicted No I RRN = REACH Registr | | |
| Full text of abbreviated H | • | able liquid and vapour. | |
| statements | | quid and vapour. | |
| | H304 May be fatal | if swallowed and enters airways. | |
| | | ontact with skin. | |
| | H315 Causes skin H317 May cause a | n allergic skin reaction. | |
| | | bus eye damage. | |
| | H319 Causes serio | ous eye irritation. | |
| | H332 Harmful if inh H335 May cause re | | |
| | | espiratory irritation. rowsiness or dizziness. | |
| | | amage to organs through prolonged or | repeated exposure. |
| | H400 Very toxic to | | |
| | | aquatic life with long lasting effects. atic life with long lasting effects. | |
| | | quatic life with long lasting effects. | |
| | | ing lasting harmful effects to aquatic life | 9. |
| Full text of classifications | : Acute Tox. 4 | ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 | |
| [CLP/GHS] | Aquatic Acute 1 | SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATI | |
| | Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT | |
| | Aquatic Chronic 2 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT | |
| | Aquatic Chronic 4 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT | IC HAZARD - Category 4 |
| | Asp. Tox. 1 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category | |
| | Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 | SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRF SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRF | |
| | Flam. Liq. 2 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category | |
| | Flam. Liq. 3 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category | 3 |
| | Skin Irrit. 2 | SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION | |
| | Skin Sens. 1 STOT RE 2 | SKIN SENSITISATION - Category SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX | |
| | | EXPOSURE - Category 2 | |
| | STOT SE 3 | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX | ICITY - SINGLE |
| | | EXPOSURE - Category 3 | _ |
| | En | glish (GB) United Arab Emirate | s 15/16 |

| Code : 00420289 | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 25 October 2024 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| SIGMAFAST 205 BASE RAL 7036 | | |
| | | |

SECTION 16: Other information

| <u>History</u> | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Date of issue/ Date of revision | : 25 October 2024 |
| Date of previous issue | : 11 June 2024 |
| Prepared by | : EHS |
| Version | : 3.02 |
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