# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 25 November 2024 Version



pPG

: 2.03

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

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: SIGMADUR 550 Y BASE RAL 1004
Product code	: 00427134
Other means of identificat	ion
Not available.	
1.2 Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.
1.3 Details of the supplier of	f the safety data sheet
Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia Lt PO Box 7509, Dammam 31 Saudi Arabia Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00 Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34	
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	: PS.ACEMEA@ppg.com

1.4 Emergency telephone 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 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

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

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

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

2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms :

Signal word

: Warning

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# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

SECTION 2. Hazarus	
Hazard statements	: Flammable liquid and vapour.
	Causes skin irritation.
	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapour.
Response	: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
	P280, P210, P260, P314, P403 + P233, P501
Supplemental label elements	: Not applicable.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.
Special packaging requiren	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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Nota(s) P	REACH #: 01-2119486773-24 EC: 265-199-0 CAS: 64742-95-6 Index: 649-356-00-4	≥10 - ≤14	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	-	[1]
xylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7	≥5.0 - <10	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332	ATE [Dermal] = 1700 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation	[1] [2]
		English	(GB) Saudi	Arabia	2/15

Date of issue/Date of revision Code : 00427134 : 25 November 2024 SIGMADUR 550 Y BASE RAL 1004 SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients CAS: 1330-20-7 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 (vapours)] = 11 mg/l Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Hydrocarbons, C9, REACH #: ≥5.0 - ≤7.4 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 EUH066: C ≥ 20% [1] aromatics < 0.1% cumene 01-2119455851-35 STOT SE 3, H335 EC: 918-668-5 STOT SE 3, H336 CAS: 128601-23-0 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 EUH066 ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 STOT RE 1, H372 crystalline silica, respirable EC: 238-878-4 [1] [2] powder (<10 microns) CAS: 14808-60-7 (inhalation) ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 ethylbenzene REACH #: ATE [Inhalation [1] [2] 01-2119489370-35 Acute Tox. 4, H332 (vapours)] = 17.8 mg/l EC: 202-849-4 STOT RE 2, H373 CAS: 100-41-4 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Index: 601-023-00-4 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Reaction mass of bis ≤0.30 Skin Sens. 1A. H317 REACH #: M [Acute] = 1 [1]

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

Repr. 2, H361f

Aquatic Acute 1, H400

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

above.

Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

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

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-

1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate

methyl

4-piperidyl) sebacate and

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

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

01-2119491304-40

CAS: 1065336-91-5

EC: 915-687-0

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first a	id measures
Eye contact	<ul> <li>Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.</li> </ul>
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	<ul> <li>Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

English	(GB)
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M [Chronic] = 1

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SECTION 4: First ai	1 measures	
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.	
4.2 Most important sympto Potential acute health effe	ns and effects, both acute and delayed	
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
Inhalation	<ul> <li>Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> </ul>	
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.	
Over-exposure signs/sym	<u>ptoms</u>	
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness	
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness	
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking	
Ingestion	: No specific data.	
4.3 Indication of any immed	iate medical attention and special treatment needed	
Notes to physician	<ul> <li>In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.</li> </ul>	
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.	

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
5.2 Special hazards arising f	rom the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain
	from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

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# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

	-
Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides metal oxide/oxides
5.3 Advice for firefighters	
Special precautions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

# **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

6.1 Personal precautions, pro	tective equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. 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 spilt product.

6.4 Reference to other<br/>sections: See Section 1 for emergency contact information.<br/>See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.<br/>See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

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# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

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

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour of mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	: Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

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

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

## 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values				
<b>x</b> ylene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/202	2) [xylene, mixed isomers] Abs	orbed		
	through skin.				
	TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.				
	TWA 8 hours: 221 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .				
	STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.				
	STEL 15 minutes: 442	ng/m³.			
crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns) <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) [Silica, crystalline]</b> A2.					
ethylbenzene	TWA 8 hours: 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable fraction. <b>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022)</b> Absorbed through skin.				
	TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm	, .			
	TWA 8 hours: 442 mg/r				
	STEL 15 minutes: 200				
		лрш.			
<u>.</u>	English (GB)	Saudi Arabia	6/15		

SIGMADUR 550 Y BASE RAL 1004       STEL 16 minutes: 884 mg/m².         Wree       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) [typenes]         BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling tire end of shit.         ethylbenzene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021)         BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylia acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shit.         Recommended monitoring       : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 688 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents) for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 422 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determinate of hazardous substances will also be required.         8.2 Exposure controls       Appropriate onglineoring controls to keep worker exposure to airbonic contaminants below 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       : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated dorbing glober reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.         Byglene measures       : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated	Code : 00427134	Date of issue/Date of revision : 25 November 2				
Fighene         DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) [sylenes] BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhipput/c acid [in urine]. Sampling tir end of shift.           ettrylbenzene         DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyox/li 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 889 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposu- by inhaiton to chemical ageths for comparison with limit Values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 4042 (Workplace atmospheres - General application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposu- requirements for the performance of procedures for the assessment of exposu- requirements for the performance of procedures for the assessment of exposu- requirements for the performance of procedures for the assessment of exposu- requirements for the performance of procedures for the methods for the determinatio of hazardous substances will also be required.           3.2 Exposure controls         Appropriate ongineering controls         : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of the zardous substances will also be required.           3.2 Exposure controls         : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of the zardous quipment.           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 potentilatily contaminated folting. Contaminated cothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and sa	SIGMADUR 550 Y BASE RAL	004				
BEI: 15. g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling tir end of shift.         ethylbenzene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxyli 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 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposu- by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - General polication and use of procedures for the assessment of exposu- requirements for the parformance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determinatio of hazardous substances will also be required.         A2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls       : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of the aradrous substances will also be required.         M2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls       : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio of the aradrous substances blow 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 workplace. Wash contaminated down clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.         Eyerface protection       : Chemical resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard shoul		STEL 15 minutes: 884 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .				
BEI: 0.16 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxyli 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 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposu- by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Federance to another 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 determinatic of hazardous substances will also be required.           3.2 Exposure controls         Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below 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         Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated dothing before reusing. Ensure that even shations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.           Eye/face protection         Chemical products in risk assessment indicates this necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, orbot went alit times when handling chemical products in risk assessment indicates this necessary	xylene	BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling tir				
procedures         Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposi- by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 44042 (Workplace atmospheres - General agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determinatic of hazardous substances will also be required.           8.2 Exposure controls         Appropriate ongineering controls         : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio of brazardous substances will also be required.           8.2 Exposure controls         : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilatio other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.           Individual protection measures         : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the working end.           Eye/face protection         : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should 1 wom at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended When only brief contact asypocetria espored and ba	ethylbenzene	BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxyli				
controlsother engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing uses to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection:Chemical splash goggles. Chemical resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should I worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves care still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for differe 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 brie contact is expected, a glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of us as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:nitrite rubber, butyl rubber, PVC, Viton®<		tandard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposu y inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement trategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the pplication and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and iological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General equirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical gents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination				
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated 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 I worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove with a protection class of 0 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended When only brier contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater risk assessment.Gloves: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, PVC, Viton@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 ginition from static electrici	3.2 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 work 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 used to the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of us as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of gnition from static electricity, wear and static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electricity, wear and static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electricity, wear and static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electricity, wear and static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electricity, wear and static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electricity, wear an	Appropriate engineering	other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof				
<ul> <li>eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated vork clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</li> <li>Eyelface protection</li> <li>Chemical splash goggles.</li> <li>Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should I worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this 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 differe 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 us as included in the user's risk assessment.</li> <li>Body protection</li> <li>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task be 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 ant static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static electricity, wear ant</li></ul>	Individual protection measur	<u>s</u>				
Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical splash goggles.Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should I worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this 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 differe 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 accound the particular conditions of us as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, PVC, Viton®Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task bein performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard Ef 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protectionAppropriate footwear and any additional skin 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 Ef 1149 for furthe	Hygiene measures	eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety				
<ul> <li>worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this 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 differen 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 us as included in the user's risk assessment.</li> <li>Gloves : nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, PVC, Viton® : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task beip 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 ant static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard Et 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.</li> <li>Other skin protection</li> </ul>		Chemical splash goggles.				
<ul> <li>Body protection</li> <li>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task bein 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</li> </ul>	Hand protection	worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this 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 differe 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				
Deformed 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	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	Body protection	performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear ant static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard El				
	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 b				

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Respiratory protection	:		
Environmental exposure	: Emissions from ventilation	on 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

controls

Annormation on basic physic	ai a	nd chemical propert	les					
<u>Appearance</u>		انمسنط						
Physical state		Liquid.						
Colour	-	Yellow.						
Odour Ddour		Aromatic. [Strong] Not available.						
Ddour threshold								
Melting point/freezing point		Not determined.						
nitial boiling point and poiling range		>37.78°C						
Flammability	:	Not determined. The	re are no	data ava	ilable on the	mixture	tself.	
Jpper/lower flammability or explosive limits	:	Not available.						
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 35°C						
Auto-ignition temperature	1	Ingredient name		°C	°F		Method	
		2-[(2-methoxy-4-nitrophe (2-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo		180	356	N	/DI 2263	
Decomposition temperature	:	Stable under recomm	nended st	orage an	d handling o	conditions	s (see Sec	tion 7).
H	:	Not applicable. insolu	uble in wa	ter.	-			·
/iscosity	:	Øynamic (room temp Kinematic (room tem Kinematic (40°C): >2	nperature)					
/iscosity	:	60 - 100 s (ISO 6mm	ר)					
Solubility(ies)	:							
Media		Result						
cold water		Not soluble						
Partition coefficient: n-octanol water	/:	Not applicable.						
/apour pressure	1		Vapoι	ır Pressi	ure at 20°C	Vap	our press	sure at 50°C
		Ingredient name	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
		ethylbenzene	9.30076	1.2				
Relative density	:	1.15			1			
Explosive properties	:	The product itself is a vapour or dust with a			he formatior	n of an ex	plosible n	nixture of
Oxidising properties	:	Product does not pre	esent an o	xidizing h	nazard.			
auticle characteristics								

# Median particle size

**Particle characteristics** 

#### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

: Not applicable.

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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 nitrogen oxides metal oxide/oxides

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## **11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

## Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Nota(s) P	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3.48 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit - Male, Female	4.3 g/kg >2000 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Vapour LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rat Rat Rabbit Rat	8400 mg/kg 17.8 mg/l 17.8 g/kg 3.5 g/kg	- 4 hours - -
Reaction mass of bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate and methyl	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>3170 mg/kg	-
1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male, Female	3230 mg/kg	-

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

#### Irritation/Corrosion

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

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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.	
Mutagenicity		
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.	
Carcinogenicity		
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.	
Reproductive toxicity		
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.	
Teratogenicity		
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.	
Specific target organ toxi	city (single exposure)	

#### **Product/ingredient name** Category **Route of Target organs** exposure Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Nota(s) P Category 3 Narcotic effects Category 3 xylene Respiratory tract irritation Respiratory tract irritation Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene Category 3 Category 3 Narcotic effects

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Produ	ict/ingredient name	Result
xylene Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.	
Potential acute health ef	fects	
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous syste dizziness.	m (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous syste	m (CNS) depression.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting	to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or c	itical hazards.
Symptoms related to the	physical, chemical and toxicological	<u>characteristics</u>
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include in nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness	he following:
Ingestion	: No specific data.	
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include irritation redness dryness cracking	he following:

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Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Delayed and immediate effe	cts as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
<u>Short term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Long term exposure	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Potential chronic health effe	<u>cts</u>
Not available.	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.
General	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### **Other information** : Not available.

Prolonged or repeated 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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Nota(s) P	Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene	LC50 9.2 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	-
Reaction mass of bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl- 4-piperidyl) sebacate and methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	EC50 1.68 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	LC50 0.9 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

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# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum	
√ydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene	-	78 % - 28 days	-	-	
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Readily - 10 days	-	-	
Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.					

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
<b>x</b> ylene	-	-	Readily
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

#### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
kylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics < 0.1% cumene	3.7 to 4.5	10 to 2500	High
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).

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

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

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

#### Packaging

English (GB)

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878				
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SECTION 13: Disp	osal considera	tions		
Methods of disposal		n of waste should be avoided or minimised when uld be recycled. Incineration or landfill should c feasible.		
Type of packaging		European waste catalogue (EWC)		
Container	15 01 06	mixed packaging		
Special precautions	taken when ha Empty containe residues may c Do not cut, wel	nd its container must be disposed of in a safe v ndling emptied containers that have not been cl ers or liners may retain some product residues. create a highly flammable or explosive atmosph d or grind used containers unless they have be id dispersal of spilt material and runoff and cont vers.	leaned or rinsed out. Vapour from product ere inside the container. en cleaned thoroughly	

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

	ADR/RID	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
14.4 Packing group	Ш	111	Ш
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.
IATA	: None identified.
14.6 Special pro user	ecautions for : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

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

Code : 00427134 Date of issue/Date of revision : 25 November 2024 SIGMADUR 550 Y BASE RAL 1004 **SECTION 15: Regulatory information** 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation **Annex XIV** None of the components are listed. Substances of very high concern None of the components are listed. Annex XVII - Restrictions : Not applicable. on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Other national and international regulations. : Not applicable. **Explosive precursors** Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU) Not listed. **15.2 Chemical safety** : No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

#### assessment

# SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that	at has changed from previously issued version.			
Abbreviations and acronyms	<ul> <li>ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number</li> </ul>			
Full text of abbreviated H statements	<ul> <li>H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</li> <li>H312 Harmful in contact with skin.</li> <li>H315 Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>H319 Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>H335 May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> <li>H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.</li> <li>H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> <li>H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> <li>H410 Very toxic to aquatic life.</li> <li>H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> <li>H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> <li>EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.</li> </ul>			

#### Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

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liston	: Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Repr. 2 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1A STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 3	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Ca LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - C LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - C LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - C ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Cate FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEAT EXPOSURE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEAT EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3	ategory 1 ategory 2 ategory 3 egory 2 FED
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Date of previous issue	: 21 October 2023		
Prepared by	: EHS		
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<u>Disclaimer</u>			

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