# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 13 December 2024 Version



pDG

: 3.02

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

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: SIGMADUR 520 BASE RAL 1004
Product code	: 00427112
Other means of identificat	ion
Not available.	
1.2 Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.
1.3 Details of the supplier o	f the safety data sheet
Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia Lt PO Box 7509, Dammam 314 Saudi Arabia Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00 Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34	
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	: PS.ACEMEA@ppg.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

## : 00966 138473100 extn 1001

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

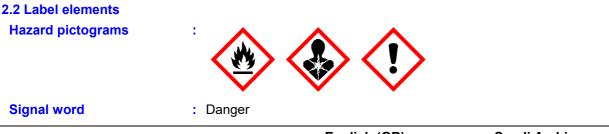
Product definition : Mixture Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 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.



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SECTION 2: Hazards	dentification
Hazard statements	Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Response	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national an international regulations. P202, P280, P210, P308 + P313, 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	Restricted to professional users.
Special packaging requirer	<u>nts</u>
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	Not applicable.
2.3 Other hazards	
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a v
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
₩ylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7	≥10 - ≤25	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	ATE [Dermal] = 1700 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 11 mg/l	[1] [2]
		English	(GB) \$	Saudi Arabia	2/16

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

SECTION 3. Compo	Sitton/informat		igreatents		
			Aquatic Chronic 3, H412		
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics > 0.1% cumene	REACH #: 01-2119455851-35 EC: 918-668-5 CAS: 128601-23-0	≥10 - ≤15	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 EUH066	Carc. 1B, H350: C ≥ 10% EUH066: C ≥ 20%	[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]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	REACH #: 01-2119475791-29 EC: 203-603-9 CAS: 108-65-6 Index: 607-195-00-7	≥1.0 - ≤4.0	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336	-	[1] [2]
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	REACH #: 01-0000017900-73 EC: 432-840-2 CAS: 220926-97-6 Index: 616-201-00-7	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (lungs) (inhalation) Aquatic Chronic 4, H413	ATE [Inhalation (dusts and mists)] = 3.56 mg/l	[1] [2]
Reaction mass of bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl- 4-piperidyl) sebacate and methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl- 4-piperidyl sebacate	REACH #: 01-2119491304-40 EC: 915-687-0 CAS: 1065336-91-5	≤0.82	Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Repr. 2, H361f Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	M [Acute] = 1 M [Chronic] = 1	[1]
			See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.		

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

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

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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 me	easures
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. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

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

The most important symp	
Potential acute health e	ffects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<u>Over-exposure signs/sy</u>	<u>imptoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	: No specific data.
4.3 Indication of any imm	nediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	: 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.

#### **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 from the substance or mixture

English (GB)

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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

Hazards from the substance or mixture	: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides 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 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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
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>∞</b> lene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/20	22) [xylene, mixed isomers] Ab	sorbed		
	through skin.				
	TWĂ 8 hours: 50 ppm				
	TWA 8 hours: 221 mg				
	STEL 15 minutes: 100				
	STEL 15 minutes: 442				
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics > 0.1% cumene	EU OEL (Europe)	-			
<b>,</b> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	TWA: 19 ppm.				
	TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .				
ethylbenzene	•	<b>22)</b> Absorbed through skin.			
	TWA 8 hours: 100 pp	, ,			
<u>.</u>	English (GB)	Saudi Arabia	6/16		

SIGMADUR 520 BASE RAL 1004       TWA 8 hours: 442 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate       TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 884 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1.3-benzenedimethanamine and haxamethylenediamine       Nours: 275 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1.3-benzenedimethanamine and haxamethylenediamine       Nours: 275 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         With 1.3-benzenedimethanamine and haxamethylenediamine       Nours: 100 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 550 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         With 3.3-benzenedimethanamine and haxamethylenediamine       No. BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) (Pylenes)         BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinne, methylhippunc acid [in urine]. Sampling time end of shift.         ethylbenzene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.16 g/g creatinne, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic add [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 exposure to chemical and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.         8.2 Exposure controls       Appropriste angineering ontrols to kaey worker exposure to animants below an recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls to kaey owner explosive limits. Use explosion-proof wentilation equipment.         Hyglene measures       : Wash hands, forearms and	2020/878					
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate       TWA 5 hours: 422 mg/m <sup>1</sup> , STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. STEL 16 minutes: 200 ppm.         2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate       STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. STEL 16 minutes: 800 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products       STEL 15 minutes: 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products       STEL 15 minutes: 500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products       STEL 15 minutes: 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         STEL 15 minutes: 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .       STEL 15 minutes: 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup> .         Wh 3 hours: 37 mg/m <sup>2</sup> (inhalable dust). Form: Respirable particle.       TWA: 3 mg/m <sup>2</sup> (inhalable dust). Form: Respirable particle.         Wh 3 hours: 30 gg/m <sup>2</sup> (inhalable dust). Form: Respirable particle.       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021)         BEI: 1.5 gg/ creatinine. methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time end of shift.       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021)         BEI: 1.5 gg/g creatinine.sound to a the following: European Standard EN 1642, Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents / European Standard EN 482, Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the effection application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents / European Standard EN 482, Workplace atmospheres - Guidance do cale pas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof of hazardous substances will also be required.         8.2 Exposure controls       Yueropean Standard EN 402, Workplace atmospheres - Guidana to keed gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any	Code : 00427112	Date of issue/Date of revision : 13 December 2024				
2-methoxy-1-methyletityl acetate       STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.         2-methoxy-1-methyletityl acetate       STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products       STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products       STEL 15 minutes: 500 mg/m².         12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products       ACGIH TVU (United States)         WA: 10 mg/m². Form: Inhalable particle.       TWA: 3 mg/m² (inhalable dust). Form: Respirable particle.         Rylene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 32021) (sylenes)         BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time and shift.         ethylbenzene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 32021) (sylenes)         BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: and of shift.         Recommended monitoring       Standard EN 680 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the assessment of exposure to indusing standards such as the following: European Standard EN 442 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the approximation of hazardous substances will also be required.         8.2 Exposure controls       Appropriate engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorize of the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.         8.4 Exposure controls       Appropriate engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorize instantiated the working period.         8.4 Exposure controls       Clase only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventila	SIGMADUR 520 BASE RAL 1004					
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1.3-benzendomethanamine and hexamethylenediamine       ACGH TLV (United States) TWA: 3 mg/m² (inhalable particle. TWA: 3 mg/m² (inhalable dust). Form: Respirable particle.         Kjene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) (bylenes) BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time end of shit.         ethylbenzene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shit.         Recommended monitoring procedures       Feference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure strategy). European Standard EN 1442 (Workplace atmospheres - General papileation and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). 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 controls       Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of stazardous substances will also be required.         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 contaminate clothing. Contaminated dowth glober eusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	<ul> <li>STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.</li> <li>STEL 15 minutes: 884 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022) Absorbed through skin.</li> <li>TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</li> <li>TWA 8 hours: 275 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.</li> </ul>				
BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time end of shift.         ethylbenzene       DOL BEI (South Africa, 3/2021) BEI: 0.15 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 869 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for tom assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy? European Standard EN 1420 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to 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 of 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 should be norted splash goggles.         Eyelface 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 carnet by escurited by	with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and	<ul> <li>ACGIH TLV (United States)</li> <li>TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Inhalable particle.</li> </ul>				
BEI: 0.15 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 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 422 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to 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 to keep worker exposure to aiborne contaminants below an recommended or stutory 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 workplace. Wash 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 work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated work clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.         Hygiene measures       : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be work clothing. Econotic contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.         Eyeafface prot	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 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 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 to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also user explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.         Individual protection measures       I Vash 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 clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash 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 should be work as specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are sell retaining of rais assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contax the approlements. The user should be moted that the time to breakthrough for any glove with a protection class of 2 or higher the work as a count of assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, the work assessment for the different glove manufactures. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substa	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 of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an 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 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 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 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 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 glow with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.	procedures Standard EN 68 by inhalation to strategy) Europ application and biological agent requirements fo agents) Refere	89 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure o chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement opean Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the d use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and hts) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical ence to national guidance documents for methods for the determination				
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an 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 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 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 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 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 glow with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.	8.2 Exposure controls					
Individual protection measures         Hygiene measures         :       Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.         Eye/face protection       :       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 acent the glove scannot be accurately estimated. When prologed 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 use, as included in the user's risk assessment.	controls other engineerin recommended over a vapour or dust of	ing controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, 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 clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</li> <li>Eye/face protection</li> <li>Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (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.</li> </ul>	Individual protection measures					
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.	eating, smoking Appropriate tech Contaminated v contaminated cl	g and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. chniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety				
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	worn at all times necessary. Cor during use that noted that the ti glove manufactu protection time frequently repea (breakthrough ti When only brief (breakthrough ti The user must o product is the m	es when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is onsidering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check t the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different sturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the e of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or eated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. ef contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use,				
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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 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.
Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	
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.	Liquid.						
Colour	: Yellow.	fellow.						
Odour	: Aromatic. [Str	ong]						
Odour threshold	: Not available.							
Melting point/freezing point	: Not determine	ed.						
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: >37.78°C							
Flammability	: Not determine	d. The	re are no	data ava	ailable on the r	nixture it	self.	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: Not available.							
Flash point	: Closed cup: 3	4°C						
Auto-ignition temperature	: Ingredient n	ame		°C	°F	Ν	Nethod	
	2-[(2-methoxy-4- (2-methoxyphen			180	356	VI	DI 2263	
Decomposition temperature	: Stable under r	ecomn	nended st	orage ar	nd handling co	onditions	(see Sec	tion 7).
рН	: Not applicable	Not applicable. insoluble in water.						
Viscosity		: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.						
	Kinematic (roo Kinematic (40			: >400 m	וm²/s			
Viscosity	: 40 - <60 s (IS	40 - <60 s (ISO 6mm)						
Solubility(ies)	:							
Media	Result							
cold water	Not soluble	Not soluble						
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	: Not applicable							
Vapour pressure	:		Vapor	ur Press	ure at 20°C	Vapour pressure at 50		sure at 50°C
	Ingredient n	ame	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
	ethylbenzene		9.30076	1.2				

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<b>SECTION 9: Physica</b>	I and chemical properties			
Relative density	: 1.21			
Explosive properties	<ul> <li>The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosible mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.</li> </ul>			
Oxidising properties	: Product does not present an oxidizing hazard.			

Oxidising properties	
Particle characteristics	
Median particle size	

: Not applicable.

#### 9.2 Other information

r

No additional information.

SECTION 10: Stabilit	y 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
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics > 0.1% cumene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	3492 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	17.8 mg/l 17.8 g/kg	4 hours -
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rat Rabbit Rat	30 mg/l >5 g/kg 6190 mg/kg	4 hours -
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.56 mg/l	4 hours
,	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Reaction mass of bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate and methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>3170 mg/kg	-
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SECTION 11: Toxicologi	ical information			
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male, Female	3230 mg/kg	-
Conclusion/Summary : 1	There are no data available on the	e mixture itself.		•

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
O an alvestan (O anno an a					

<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	
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	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	
Skin	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Mutagenicity	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	
<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 toxic	<u>ity (single exposure)</u>

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics > 0.1% cumene	Category 3 Category 3 Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

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

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	Category 2 Category 2		hearing organs lungs

**Aspiration hazard** 

Pro	oduct/ingredient name		Result
xylene Hydrocarbons, C9, arc ethylbenzene	matics > 0.1% cumene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.		
Potential acute health	effects		
Inhalation	: May cause respiratory irrit	ation.	
Ingestion	: No known significant effe	cts or critical hazards.	
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. De	fatting to the skin. May cause	e an allergic skin reaction.
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## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Symptoms related to the ph	ysical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Ingestion	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
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
Short term exposure	
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	<u>ects</u>
Not available.	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.
General	<ul> <li>Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.</li> </ul>
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information	: Not available.
Prolonged or repeated contac	t may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may

Folonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. 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.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
₩ydrocarbons, C9, aromatics > 0.1% cumene	EC50 3.2 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	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	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna (Water flea)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC ≥50 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna (Water flea)	21 days
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

**Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	-	75 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
0.1% cumene				
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Readily - 10 days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	-	83 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
icetate				
2-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid,	OECD 301D	9 % - Not readily - 29 days	-	-
eaction products with	Ready			
,3-benzenedimethanamine	Biodegradability -			
and hexamethylenediamine	Closed Bottle			
\$	Test			

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Yene Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics > 0.1% cumene ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	- - -	- - -	Readily Readily Readily Readily

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential	
▼ylene ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	3.12 3.6 1.2 >6	7.4 to 18.5 79.43 - -	Low Low Low High	

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

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

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Product** 

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

#### Hazardous waste : Yes.

## European waste catalogue (EWC)

	Waste code	Waste designation	
	08 01 11*	waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances	
Packaging		•	
	Methode of disposal	. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste	

### F

methods of disposa

generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. vvaste 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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### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

Special precautions	: This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
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## **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	Ш	III
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 IATA	<ul> <li>This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.</li> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>

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

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

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation Annex XIV None of the components are listed. Substances of very high concern None of the components are listed. Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 Date of issue/Date of revision Code : 00427112 : 13 December 2024 SIGMADUR 520 BASE RAL 1004 SECTION 15: Regulatory information Annex XVII - Restrictions : Restricted to professional users. on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Other national and international regulations. **Explosive precursors** : Not applicable. 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 has changed from previously issued version. : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate Abbreviations and CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. acronyms 1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number Full text of abbreviated H : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Flammable liquid and vapour. statements H226 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H304 H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350 May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility. H361f May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Full text of classifications : Acute Tox. 4 ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 Aquatic Acute 1 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 [CLP/GHS] Aquatic Chronic 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4 Aquatic Chronic 4 Asp. Tox. 1 **ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1** Carc. 1B **CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B** Eye Irrit. 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 Flam. Liq. 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 Flam. Liq. 3 Repr. 2 **REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2** Skin Irrit. 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 Skin Sens. 1 **SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1** 

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## **SECTION 16: Other information**

	Skin Sens. 1A	SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1A
	STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
	STOT SE 3	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3
<u>History</u>		
Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 13 December 2024	
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