Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 24 December 2020 Version



: 12.01

# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/ undertaking 1.1 Product identifier

Product name	PHENGUARD 935 BASE PINK	
Product code	00135443	
Product type	Liquid.	
Other means of identification		
Not available.		
1.2 Relevant identified uses o	ne 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 t	safety data sheet	
Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia Ltd.		
PO Box 7509 Dammam 31472		
Saudi Arabia		
Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00		
Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34		
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	ndpic@sfda.gov.sa	

1.4 Emergency telephone : 00966 138473100 extn 1001 number

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

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

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

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

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

#### 2.2 Label elements

Code : 00135443 PHENGUARD 935 BASE PINK

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	<ul> <li>Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>Causes serious eye damage.</li> <li>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> <li>Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapour.
Response	: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage	: Not applicable.
Disposal	: Not applicable.
Hazardous ingredients	<ul> <li>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW&lt;=700)</li> <li>2-methylpropan-1-ol</li> <li>Quartz (SiO2)</li> <li>Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction products with ethylenediamine</li> </ul>
Supplemental label elements	: Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.
Special packaging requirem	ents
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	: Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	: Not applicable.
.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

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

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	% by weight	<u>Classification</u> Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Туре
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW <=700)	CAS: 28064-14-4	≥10 - <25	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[1]
xylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7 Index: 601-022-00-9	≥10 - ≤15	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304	[1] [2]
2-methylpropan-1-ol	REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1	≥1.0 - ≤4.6	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]
Quartz (SiO2)	EC: 238-878-4 CAS: 14808-60-7	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	STOT RE 1, H372 (inhalation)	[1] [2]
ethylbenzene	REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304	[1] [2]
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction products with ethylenediamine	REACH #: 01-2119979085-27 EC: 309-629-8 CAS: 100545-48-0	≤0.30	Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[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.

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

[5] Substance of equivalent concern

[6] Additional disclosure due to company policy

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

#### SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures				
Eye contact	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.			
Inhalation	: Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.			
Skin contact	<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)	United Arab Emirates

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SECTION 4: First aid	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 symptom	is and effects, both acute and delayed
Potential acute health effec	<u>ts</u>
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/symp	<u>toms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
4.3 Indication of any immedi	ate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	<ul> <li>Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.</li> </ul>
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
SECTION 5: Firefight	ting 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.
Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**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	ote	ctive equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	:	If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
6.2 Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
6.3 Methods and material for	со	ntainment 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.

# **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). 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. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate
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<b>SECTION 7: Handli</b>	ng and	storage
	ento orig tigh or a mat stat befo	tilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not er storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the jinal container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and terial handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary asures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate tic electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment ore transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be transformed and the secontainer.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	han eati equ	ing, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is idled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before ing, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective ipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional ormation on hygiene measures.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	acc in o are lock con ope stor	re between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in ordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated a, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store ked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep tainer tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been ened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not re in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental tamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

Recommendations	: Not available.
Industrial sector specific	: Not available.
solutions	

# **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
xylene	EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin.
	STEL: 442 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.
	STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.
	TWA: 221 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).
	TWA: 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Quartz (SiO2)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).
	TWA: 0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable
ethylbenzene	EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin.
	STEL: 884 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.
	STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.
	TWA: 442 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

PHENGUARD 935 BASE PINK           SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection           Procedures         If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such at the following: European 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 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guida for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guida for the application of hazardous substances will also be required.           8.2 Exposure controls           Appropriate engineering controls           Appropriate engineering controls           Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aiborne 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         :           Hygiene measures         :           Stan 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 cothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the work	Conforms to Regulation (EC	) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection           Recommended monitoring         : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such at the following: European Standard EN 640 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with initi values and measurement strategy): European Standard EN 640 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.           8.2 Exposure controls         Appropriate engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures           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 controls and pash gogies comply or ennove potential contaminated cothing Contaminated cothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation locaton.           Hyglene measures         : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicable this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer check during use that the gloves and face shield. </th <th></th> <th></th>		
Recommended monitoring         If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectivenes of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 698 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with mint values and measurement strategy): European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedure for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.           8.2 Exposure controls         Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aiborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.           Individual protection measures         Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.           Eyerface protection         Chemical splash goggles and face shield.           Skin protection         Chemical splash goggles and face shiel	PHENGUARD 935 BASE PIN	K
procedures       atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such at the following: European Standard EN 4680 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidence for the assessment of exposure by inhaliation 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 agents). European Standard EN 4482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performace of procedure for the measurement of chemical agents). European Standard EN 4482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performace of procedure for the measurement of chemical agents). European Standard EN 4482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performace of procedure ochaminate below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.         Individual protection measures       : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handing chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate tochniques should be used to remove potentially comminated origing contaminated origing should be used to remove potentially comminated incluing showers are close to the workstation location.         Eye/face protection       : Chemical splash goggles and face shield.         Hand protection       : Chemical splash goggles and face shield.         Hand protection       : Chemical splash goggles and face shield.	SECTION 8: Exposu	re controls/personal protection
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lcowrne 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 olohing Contaminated dothing bhould not be allowed out of the workingace. Wash contaminated tothing bhould not be allowed out of the workingace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eyelface protection: Chemical splash goggles and face shield.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 indicate 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 with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When norlong during the greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brie 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. When norlong during the sproud is the most appropriate and takes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brie contact is expected, a glove with a pro		atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be
controlsventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof 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 workinghace. Wash 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 indicate 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 annufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection ime of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prologed 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 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 parti	8.2 Exposure controls	
Hygiene measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.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 indicate 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 multiply estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:butyl rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static ectricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to before handl	controls	ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Solutionbefore 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 splash goggles and face shield.Bis 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 indicative 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 (jove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Cloves: butyl rubberBody protection		
Skin protectionHand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicate this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist 	nygiene measures	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
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Gloves : butyl rubber</li> <li>Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.</li> <li>Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.</li> </ul>		: Chemical splash goggles and face shield.
<ul> <li>Body protection</li> <li>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.</li> <li>Other skin protection</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Hand protection	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
<ul> <li>being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.</li> <li>Cother skin protection</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		•
selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.	Body protection	being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design
	Other skin protection	selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be
	Respiratory protection	:

**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**

9.1 Information on basic physica	l a	nd chemical properties
<u>Appearance</u>		
Physical state	1	Liquid.
Colour	1	Various
Odour	1	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	1	Not available.
рН	1	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	:	May start to solidify at the following temperature: -94.9°C (-138.8°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: ethylbenzene. Weighted average: -95.77°C (-140.4°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	>37.78°C
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 29°C
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.75compared with butyl acetate
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	liquid
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	:	Greatest known range: Lower: 1.7% Upper: 10.9% (2-methylpropan-1-ol)
Vapour pressure	:	Highest known value: <1.6 kPa (<12 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (2-methylpropan-1-ol). Weighted average: 1.05 kPa (7.88 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapour density	:	Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.47 (Air = 1)
Relative density	1	1.78
Solubility(ies)	1	Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	1	415°C
Decomposition temperature	1	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
Viscosity	1	Kinematic (40°C): >0.21 cm²/s
Explosive properties	1	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
Oxidising properties	:	Product does not present an oxidizing hazard.

#### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

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SECTION 10: Stabilit	y a	and reactivity
10.1 Reactivity	:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
10.2 Chemical stability	:	The product is stable.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	:	When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
10.5 Incompatible materials	:	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	:	Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	24.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2830 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and	Rat	5.05 mg/l	4 hours
products with ethylenediamine	mists		Ū	
. ,	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-

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

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value	
	14952 mg/kg 87.17 mg/l	

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Conclusion/Summary					·

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

#### **Sensitisation**

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		exposure		
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hyd with ethylenediamine	roxy-, reaction products	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising
Conclusion/Summary		•	-	
Skin	: There are no data a	vailable on the mixt	ure itself.	
Respiratory	: There are no data a	vailable on the mixt	ure itself.	
<u>Mutagenicity</u>				
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data a	vailable on the mixt	ure itself.	
Carcinogenicity				
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data a	vailable on the mixt	ure itself.	
Reproductive toxicity				
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.			
Teratogenicity				
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data a	vailable on the mixt	ure itself.	
Specific target organ toxi	<u>city (single exposure)</u>			
Product/in	gredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene		Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methylpropan-1-ol		Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

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

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
	- 3 5	inhalation	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Category 3

Narcotic effects

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Produ	ct/ingredient name	Result
xylene ethylbenzene		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.	
Potential acute health ef	fects	
Inhalation	: No known significant effects of	or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects of	or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatti	ing to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.	
Symptoms related to the	physical, chemical and toxicologi	cal characteristics
Inhalation	: No specific data.	
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may inclu stomach pains	de the following:
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may inclu pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur	de the following:

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<b>SECTION 11: Toxicol</b>	0	gical information
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain 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	ect	<u>S</u>
Not available.		
Conclusion/Summary	:	Not available.
General	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information	:	Not available.

Prolonged or repeated 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.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Fresh water		
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction products with ethylenediamine	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella	72 hours
		subcapitata	
	Acute EC50 >10 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >10 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** 

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

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SECTION 12: Ecolog	ical informat	ion		
Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction products with ethylenediamine	301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	22 % - 28 days	-	-
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no da	ata available on the mixtu	ıre itself.	

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene ethylbenzene Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction products with ethylenediamine	- - -		Readily Readily Inherent

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.16	7.4 to 18.5	low
2-methylpropan-1-ol	0.76	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.15	79.43	low
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, reaction products with ethylenediamine	>5.86	-	high

### 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 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.
E	

 European waste catalogue (EWC)

 Waste code
 Waste designation

 08 01 11\*
 waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances

#### Packaging

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SECTION 13: Dispo	osal considerations		
Methods of disposal	: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.		
Type of packaging	European waste catalogue (EWC)		
Container	15 01 06 mixed packaging		
Special precautions	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.		

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

	ADR/RID	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
14.1 UN number	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	Ш
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

#### **Additional information**

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

14.6 Special precautions for	1	Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are
user		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

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

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions	1	Not applicable.
on the manufacture,		
placing on the market		
and use of certain		
dangerous substances,		
mixtures and articles		
<u></u>		

Other national and international regulations.

#### 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	v issued version.
Abbreviations and acronyms	1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No Effe	abelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. ect Level specific Hazard statement :ffect Concentration
Full text of abbreviated H statements	<ul> <li>H226 Flammable liq</li> <li>H304 May be fatal if</li> <li>H312 Harmful in cor</li> <li>H315 Causes skin ir</li> <li>H317 May cause an</li> <li>H318 Causes seriou</li> <li>H319 Causes seriou</li> <li>H319 Causes seriou</li> <li>H32 Harmful if inha</li> <li>H335 May cause data</li> <li>H336 May cause data</li> <li>H372 Causes dama</li> <li>H373 May cause data</li> <li>H373 May cause data</li> <li>H373 May cause data</li> <li>H411 Toxic to aquata</li> </ul>	ritation. allergic skin reaction. Is eye damage. Is eye irritation.
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	: Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1B STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 3	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3
	Eng	glish (GB) United Arab Emirates 14/1

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SECTION 16: Other	r information			
History				
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Version	: 12.01			
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