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

: 25 February 2021 Version



: 3

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

| 1.1 Product identifier | | |
|---|--|--|
| Product name | : SIGMADUR 1800 BASE (TINTED) | |
| Product code | : 00248771 | |
| Product type | : Liquid. | |
| Other means of identification | n | |
| Not available. | | |
| | | |
| 1.2 Relevant identified uses of | f the substance or mixture and uses advised against | |
| 1.2 Relevant identified uses of Product use | f the substance or mixture and uses advised againstProfessional applications, Used by spraying. | |
| | • | |

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Sigma Paints Egypt | |
|--|---------------------|
| Villa#8, street 279 | |
| New Maadi, Cairo | |
| Egypt | |
| Tel: 00202 516 223 797 | |
| Fax: 00202 516 38 04 | |
| e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS | : PS.ACEMEA@ppg.com |
| | |
| Tel: 00202 516 223 797 Fax: 00202 516 38 04 e-mail address of person | : PS.ACEMEA@ppg.co |

1.4 Emergency telephone : +20 2 6840902 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]

 Fram. Liq. 3, H226

 Skin Sens. 1, H317

 STOT SE 3, H336

 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

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

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

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

2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Warning

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| SIGMADUR 1800 BASE (TINT | ED) |
| SECTION 2: Hazards | identification |
| Hazard statements | Flammable liquid and vapour. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| Precautionary statements | |
| Prevention | : ₩ear protective gloves. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. |
| Response | : F INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. |
| Storage | : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| Disposal | : Not applicable. |
| Hazardous ingredients | P-butyl acetate 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate Reaction mass of Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate and Methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate |
| Supplemental label elements | : Not applicable. |
| Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles | : Not applicable. |
| Special packaging requirem | nents |
| Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings | : Not applicable. |
| Tactile warning of danger | : Not applicable. |
| 2.3 Other hazards | |
| Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB | : This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB. |
| Other hazards which do not result in classification | : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. |

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| 3.2 Mixtures : | Mixture | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|---|---------|
| Product/ingredient name | Identifiers | % by weight | <u>Classification</u> Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] | Туре |
| n -butyl acetate | REACH #: 01-2119485493-29 EC: 204-658-1 CAS: 123-86-4 Index: 607-025-00-1 | ≥10 - ≤25 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 EUH066 | [1] [2] |
| xylene | REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7 Index: 601-022-00-9 | ≥5.0 - <10 | 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-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | REACH #: 01-2119475791-29 | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 | [1] [2] |
| | English (GE | 3) | Egypt | 2/1 |

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. | 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|---------|
| Code : 00248771 SIGMADUR 1800 BASE (TINTED) | Date o | of issue/Date of r | evision : 25 February | y 2021 |
| SECTION 3: Composition | on/information on ingr | redients | | |
| ethylbenzene | EC: 203-603-9 CAS: 108-65-6 Index: 607-195-00-7 REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4 | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | STOT SE 3, H336 Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 | [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 | ≤1.0 | Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=1) | [1] |
| 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate | EC: 212-782-2 CAS: 868-77-9 Index: 607-124-00-X | ≤0.30 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 | [1] [2] |

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.

Туре

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

| Potential acute health effects | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Eye contact | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Inhalation | : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Skin contact | : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |

English (GB)

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

| Ingestion | : 🗭an cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. |
|---------------------------|--|
| Over-exposure signs/sy | mptoms |
| Eye contact | : No specific data. |
| Inhalation | Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking |
| Ingestion | : No specific data. |
| 4.3 Indication of any imm | ediate medical attention and special treatment needed |
| Notes to physician | : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. |
| Specific treatments | : No specific treatment. |
| SECTION 5: Firefig | ghting measures |
| 5.1 Extinguishing media | |
| | |

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

| • | | |
|---|---|--|
| 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 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. |

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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. |

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

|--|

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| SIGMADUR 1800 BASE (TIN | NTED) |
| SECTION 7: Handlin | ng and storage |
| 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.

Industrial sector specific : Not available. solutions

: Not available.

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

Occupational exposure limits

| Product/ingredient name | Exposure limit values |
|---------------------------------|--|
| p-butyl acetate | EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 723 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. TWA: 241 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| xylene | EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 442 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 550 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 275 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| ethylbenzene | EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 884 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 442 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate | IPEL (PPG, 10/2017). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 3 ppm |

| SIGMADUR 1800 BASE (TINTED) SECTION 3: Exposure controls/personal protection Recommended monitoring If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere to biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective exponent. Reference as bould be much to monitoring standards, such as the biological agents for comparison with the biological agents for comparison with init values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 1482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Forefarmed and EN 1492 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the ease measurement of chemical agents). Forefarmed and EN 1492 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the explicit on the engineering controls to keep worker exposure to althorne controls also need to keep gas, vippour of dust concentrations below any iccommended or statulary limits. The engineering controls how any controls how any control algoents. Reference to national guidance documents for methods into equipment. Myglene measures Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, snoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated dockling, Gorthaniated Colting, Contaminated dockling, Contaminated docklin | Conforms to Regulation (EC | No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the vertiliation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be mode to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 480 Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhibition to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering control also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection Hand protection : 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 renove potentially contaminated clothing berotection Eywlace protection : Safety glasses with side shields. Skin protection | | | ruary 2021 |
| 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 as the following: European Standard EN 640 (Workplace tamospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with initi values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 44042 (Workplace tamospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 4402 (Workplace tamospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the casesument 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 to keep worker exposure to aitorone contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls is one of to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof venitiation equipment. Individual protection is was hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lawatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate etchniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated dorbing, Contaminated etchning berne reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safely showers are close to the workstation location. Expense : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products in a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove with a protection class of | SECTION 8: Exposu | e controls/personal protection | |
| Appropriate engineering : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to Keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection : Safety glasses with side shields. 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 with a protection class of 2 or higher (treakthrough 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 (treakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expended and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: May be used: C | - | atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the ef- of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use re- protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standard the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Gu the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for compar- limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the as- of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 4 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances v | fectiveness espiratory ds, such as uidance for rison with Workplace ssessment 482 procedures ce |
| 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. Individual protection measures * Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection * Safety glasses with side shields. Skin protection * Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may cour, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a 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. Induct is the most a | 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 Hand protection: Safety glasses with side shields.Hand protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be 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 brie contact is expected, a glove with a seventa wubstance and the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: May be used: Chloroprene Not recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®, butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks | | ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airbo contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineer controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any | orne ing |
| 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 workiplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields.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 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 particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: May be used: Chloroprene Not recommended: netrile rubber Recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®, butyl rubberBody protection: Perso | | | |
| 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 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 : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: May be used: Chloroprene Not recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®, butyl rubber Body 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 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 de | Hygiene measures | before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the work Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminat Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and | ing period. ed clothing. Wash |
| Body protectionEventBody 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 protective coverals, bots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and besign requirements and test methods. | | : Safety glasses with side shields. | |
| May be used: Chloroprene Not recommended: nitrile rubber Recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®, butyl rubber Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear 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. | Hand protection | be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove many check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective propert should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consistent several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurate estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes accor EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove w protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minute according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the fir of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk | nt indicates inufacturer, ties. It / be isting of ly a glove with ording to with a es nal choice a and takes |
| Not recommended: nitrile rubber Recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®, butyl rubberBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection 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. | Gloves | : F or prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: | |
| 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. | | Not recommended: nitrile rubber Recommended: neoprene, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) | , Viton®, |
| English (GB) Egypt 7/1 | Body protection | being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a spe before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from stati discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and desi | ecialist electricity, c . Refer to |
| | | English (GB) Egypt | 7/15 |

| | | workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 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 physical | a | nd chemical properties |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Appearance</u> | | |
| Physical state | 1 | Liquid. |
| Colour | 1 | Not available. |
| Odour | ÷ | Characteristic. |
| Odour threshold | 1 | Not available. |
| рН | 1 | insoluble in water. |
| Melting point/freezing point | : | May start to solidify at the following temperature: -38°C (-36.4°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: dimethyl glutarate. Weighted average: -92.69°C (-134.8°F) |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | : | >37.78°C |
| Flash point | 1 | Closed cup: 23°C |
| Evaporation rate | 1 | Highest known value: 1 (n-butyl acetate) Weighted average: 0.94compared with butyl acetate |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | 1 | liquid |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | : | Greatest known range: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 7.9% (dimethyl glutarate) |
| Vapour pressure | : | Highest known value: 1.5 kPa (11.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 1.21 kPa (9.08 mm Hg) (at 20°C) |
| Vapour density | 1 | Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 3.98 (Air = 1) |
| Relative density | 1 | 1.24 |
| Solubility(ies) | 1 | Insoluble in the following materials: cold water. |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water | : | Not applicable. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | 1 | Lowest known value: 333°C (631.4°F) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). |
| Decomposition temperature | ÷ | Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7). |
| Viscosity | : | Kinematic (40°C): >0.21 cm²/s |
| Explosive properties | ÷ | Product does not present an explosion hazard. |
| Oxidising properties | ; | Product does not present an oxidizing hazard. |

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
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| 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 sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides | | | |

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| p-butyl acetate | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | >21.1 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 2000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >17600 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 10.768 g/kg | - |
| xylene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1.7 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4.3 g/kg | - |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6190 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 | - |
| Reaction mass of Bis | LD50 Dermal | Rat | >3170 mg/kg | - |
| (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) | | | | |
| sebacate and Methyl | | | | |
| 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl | | | | |
| sebacate | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat - Male, | 3230 mg/kg | - |
| | | Female | | |
| 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5050 mg/kg | - |

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

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | 30699.89 mg/kg 174.02 mg/l | | |

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| ₩ylene | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

| Eyes | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Respiratory | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Sensitisation | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | | | | |
| Skin | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Respiratory | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Mutagenicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Carcinogenicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Reproductive toxicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Teratogenicity | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. | | | |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) | | | | |

Route of Category **Target organs Product/ingredient name** exposure n-butyl acetate Category 3 Narcotic effects -Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation xylene 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 | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |

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 eff | ects | | |
| Inhalation | : Can cause central nervous s dizziness. | system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or | |
| Ingestion | : 尾 an cause central nervous s | system (CNS) depression. | |
| Skin contact | : Defatting to the skin. May ca skin reaction. | ause skin dryness and irritation. May cause an allergic | |
| Eye contact | : No known significant effects | No known significant effects or critical hazards. | |
| Symptoms related to the | physical, chemical and toxicolog | <u>lical characteristics</u> | |
| Inhalation | Adverse symptoms may inclunausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness No specific data. | ude the following: | |

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) | Nc | . 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|--|--|
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| SECTION 11: Toxicol | 0 | gical information | | |
| Skin contact | : | Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking | | |
| Eye contact | 1 | No specific data. | | |
| Delayed and immediate effe | cts | as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure | | |
| <u>Short term exposure</u> | | | | |
| Potential immediate effects | : | Not available. | | |
| Potential delayed effects | 1 | Not available. | | |
| Long term exposure | | | | |
| Potential immediate effects | : | Not available. | | |
| Potential delayed effects | : | Not available. | | |
| Potential chronic health effe | ect | <u>5</u> | | |
| Not available. | | | | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : | Not available. | | |
| General | : | Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. | | |
| Carcinogenicity | : | No known significant effects or critical hazards. | | |
| Mutagenicity | : | No known significant effects or critical hazards. | | |
| Reproductive toxicity | 1 | No known significant effects or critical hazards. | | |
| Other information | 1 | Not available. | | |

Frolonged 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 |
|---|---|------------------------|----------|
| -butyl acetate | Acute LC50 18 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh | Fish - | 96 hours |
| | water | Oncorhynchus mykiss | |
| ethylbenzene | Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l Fresh water | Fish | 96 hours |
| 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 available on the mixture itself.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| -butyl acetate | - | - | Readily |
| xylene | - | - | Readily |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | - | - | Readily |
| ethylbenzene | - | - | Readily |

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| -butyl acetate | 1.78 | - | low |
| xylene | 3.16 | 7.4 to 18.5 | low |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 0.56 | - | low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.15 | 79.43 | low |
| 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate | 0.47 | - | low |

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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

| Waste code | Waste designation |
|------------|---|
| 08 01 11* | waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances |

Packaging

| Conforms to Regulation (E | C) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
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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: Trans | sport information | |

ADR/RID IMDG ΙΑΤΑ 14.1 UN number UN1263 UN1263 UN1263 PAINT PAINT PAINT 14.2 UN proper shipping name 3 3 3 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) Ш Ш Ш 14.4 Packing group 14.5 No. No. No. **Environmental** hazards **Marine pollutant** Not applicable. Not applicable. Not applicable. substances

Additional information

| ADR/RID | : None identified. |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Tunnel code | : (D/E) |
| IMDG | : None identified. |
| ΙΑΤΑ | : 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

English (GB)

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) | No. 1907/2006 (REACH), | , Annex II |
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| SECTION 15: Regula | tory information | |
| None of the components a | re listed. | |
| Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles | : Not applicable. | |
| Other national and internat | - | |
| Not listed. | <u>es (1005/2005/20)</u> | |
| 15.2 Chemical safety assessment | : No Chemical Safety As | ssessment has been carried out. |
| SECTION 16: Other i | nformation | |
| Indicates information that I | nas changed from previous | sly issued version. |
| Abbreviations and acronyms | 1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No E | Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. Ffect Level P-specific Hazard statement Effect Concentration |
| Full text of abbreviated H statements | H226Flammable IH304May be fatalH312Harmful in cH315Causes skinH317May cause aH319Causes serieH332Harmful if inH335May cause rH336May cause cH373May cause cH400Very toxic toH410Very toxic toH412Harmful to a | an allergic skin reaction. ous eye irritation. haled. espiratory irritation. frowsiness or dizziness. lamage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS] | : Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Acute 1 | ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 |
| | Aquatic Chronic 1 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 |
| | Aquatic Chronic 3 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 |
| | Asp. Tox. 1 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| | Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 | SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 |

<u>History</u>

Flam. Liq. 3

Skin Irrit. 2

Skin Sens. 1

STOT RE 2

STOT SE 3

Skin Sens. 1A

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1

EXPOSURE - Category 2

EXPOSURE - Category 3

SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1A

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
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| SECTION 16: Other information | | | | |
| Date of issue/ Date of revision | : 25 February 2021 | | | |
| Date of previous issue | : 20 March 2020 | | | |
| Prepared by | : EHS | | | |
| Version | : 3 | | | |
| Disalationau | | | | |

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