SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 25 November 2022 Version : 3.03



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

•	
1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: SIGMARINE 48 GREY 5163
Product code	: 00250780
Product type	: Liquid.
Other means of identificat	ion
Not available.	
1.2 Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.

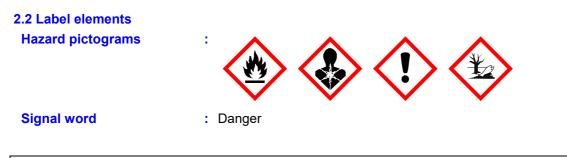
1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet



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] Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 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.



Conforms to Regulation (EC)	No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II
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SECTION 2: Hazards	identification
Hazard statements	 Flammable liquid and vapour. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: 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	: 🖉ollect spillage.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazardous ingredients	: Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
Supplemental label elements	 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Contains neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt. May produce an allergic reaction. Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.
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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Other hazards which do not result in classification

3.2 Mixtures	: Mixture				
Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Туре
₩ydrocarbons, C9-C12, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	REACH #: 01-2119458049-33 EC: 919-446-0 CAS: 64742-82-1	≥25 - ≤50	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 (central nervous system (CNS)) (inhalation) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 EUH066	EUH066: C ≥ 20%	[1] [2]
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	REACH #: 01-2119979088-21 EC: 245-018-1 CAS: 22464-99-9	≤1.0	Repr. 2, H361d (oral)	-	[1] [2]
		English	(GB)	Egypt	2/14

: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

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[1] [2]

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients ≤0.30 neodecanoic acid, cobalt REACH #: Acute Tox. 4, H302 ATE [Oral] = 1098 mg/ Skin Sens. 1, H317 01-2119970733-31 salt kg EC: 248-373-0 STOT RE 1, H372 CAS: 27253-31-2 (gastrointestinal tract) (oral) Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

(2-ethylhexanoate)	REACH #: 01-2119978297-19 EC: 205-249-0 CAS: 136-51-6	≤0.30	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Repr. 2, H361d (oral)	-	[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.

<u>Type</u>

Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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.

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.
Ingestion	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
Over-exposure signs/sympto	<u>ms</u>
Eye contact	: No specific data.

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SECTION 4: First aid	l measures		
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 dryness cracking		
Ingestion	: No specific data.		
4.3 Indication of any immedi	iate 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: Firefigh	ting measures		
5.1 Extinguishing media			
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.		
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.		
5.2 Special hazards arising f	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 toxic 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 metal oxide/oxides		
5.3 Advice for firefighters			
Special precautions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water		

spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
personnel	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.

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SECTION 6: Accident	al release measures		
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. Collect spillage.		
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

Protective measures	: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
	Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids. Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside.
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.

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SECTION 7: Handlin	ng and storage		
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	: Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.		

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

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 n	ame	Expo	osure limit values		
 ✓ydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt 		 ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Zirconium and compounds] STEL: 10 mg/m³, (as Zr) 15 minutes. TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [cobalt and inorganic compounds] Skin sensitiser. Inhalation sensitiser. TWA: 0.02 mg/m³, (as Co) 8 hours. 			
procedures	: Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: Existence should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: Existence of the system of the syste		exposure ment the and neral ical		
8.2 Exposure controls					
controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below a 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.			oelow any gas,	
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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safe showers are close to the workstation location.		thing.		
Eye/face protection :	Safety glasses w	Safety glasses with side shields.			
		English (GB)	Egypt	6/14	

Code : 00250780 Date of issue/Date of revision : 25 November 2022 SIGMARINE 48 GREY 5163 SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection Skin protection	Conforms to Regulation (EC)	No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection Skin protection Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 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 gloves: Gloves : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: polyinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton® May be used: nitir ubber : Øbay protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a	Code : 00250780	Date of issue/Date of revision : 25 November 2022
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 6 (breakthrough time greater than 40 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: Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton® May be used: nitrile rubber : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Other ski	SIGMARINE 48 GREY 5163	
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 manufacturer, ag love with a protection glove manufacturer, ag 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: Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton® May be used: nitrife rubber : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved	SECTION 8: Exposu	re controls/personal protection
worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 430 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 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: Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton® May be used: nitrile 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 gintion from static electricity, wear anti- static protection for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Appropriate fortwear and any additional skin protection from static electricity, wear anti- static protectionRespiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If work		
Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Other skin protection : Respiratory protection Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If 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 aprotection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment	Hand protection	worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use,
May be used: nitrile 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.Other skin protectionAppropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If 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	Gloves	: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
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.Other skin protectionAppropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If 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		
 Respiratory protection Respiratory protection Respiratory protection Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If 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 	Body protection	performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear 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
 hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If 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 	Other skin protection	based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a
controls they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment	Respiratory protection	hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If 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
SECTION 9: Physical and chamical properties	controls	they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<u>Appearance</u>	
Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Grey.
Odour	: Aromatic. [Slight]
Odour threshold	: Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	 May start to solidify at the following temperature: -43.77°C (-46.8°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. Weighted average: -64.12°C (-83.4°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: >37.78°C
Flammability	: Not available.

GMARINE 48 GREY 5163 ECTION 9: Physical a Jpper/lower flammability or explosive limits Flash point Auto-ignition temperature	:	Greatest known rang	e: Lower:	1.4% U	Inner: 7.6% (N			
Jpper/lower flammability or explosive limits Flash point	:	Greatest known rang hydrodesulfurized he	e: Lower:	1.4% U	nner: 7.6% (N			
Explosive limits Flash point		hydrodesulfurized he		1.470 0		anhtha	(netroleur	n)
	:	Closed cup: 44°C			Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)			, iii),
Auto-ignition temperature	:		osed cup: 44°C					
		Ingredient name		°C	°F		Method	
		Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, r isoalkanes, cyclics, arom) >230	>446			
Decomposition temperature	:	Stable under recomn	nended st	orage ar	nd handling co	nditions	s (see Sec	tion 7).
H	1	Not applicable. insolu	uble in wat	er.				
/iscosity	1	Kinematic (40°C): >2	21 mm²/s					
/iscosity	1	> 100 s (ISO 6mm)						
Solubility(ies)	1							
Media		Result						
<mark>¢∕</mark> old water		Not soluble						
Partition coefficient: n-octano	I/ :	Not applicable.						
/apour pressure	- :		Vapour Pressure at 20°C Va		Vap	our press	sure at 50°C	
		Ingredient name	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
		Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	1.7	0.23				
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value acetate	: 0.77 (xyl	ene) W	eighted avera	je: 0.5c	compared v	with butyl
Relative density	:	1.01						
/apour density	:	: Highest known value: 4.4 (Air = 1) (nonane). Weighted average: 4.18 (Air = 1)						
Explosive properties	:	: The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosible mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.						
Dxidising properties	1	Product does not pre	sent an o	kidizing	hazard.			
article characteristics								
Median particle size	:	Not applicable.						

No additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II

Code : 00250780 Date of issue/Date of revision

: 25 November 2022

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: ŝ, carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
₩ydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15000 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	>5 g/kg >5 g/kg	-
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	1098 mg/kg	-

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

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Eyes Respiratory

Skin

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

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Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name		Route of exposure	Species	Result	
neodecanoic acid, cobalt s	alt	skin	Mouse	Sensitising	
Conclusion/Summary					
Skin	: There are no dat	a available on the mixtu	re itself.		
Respiratory	: There are no dat	There are no data available on the mixture itself.			
<u>Mutagenicity</u>					
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no dat	a available on the mixtu	re itself.		
Carcinogenicity					
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no dat	a available on the mixtu	re itself.		
Reproductive toxicity					
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no dat	a available on the mixtu	re itself.		
Teratogenicity					

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	Category 1	inhalation	central nervous system (CNS)
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	Category 1	oral	gastrointestinal tract

Aspiration hazard

English	(GB)
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Product/i	ngredient name	Result	
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1			
nformation on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.		
Potential acute health effec	<u>ts</u>		
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous syster dizziness.	n (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or	
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous syster	n (CNS) depression.	
Skin contact	: Defatting to the skin. May cause	skin dryness and irritation.	
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or cr	itical hazards.	
Symptoms related to the ph	ysical, chemical and toxicological	<u>characteristics</u>	
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness	he following:	
Ingestion	: No specific data.		
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the irritation dryness cracking	he following:	
Eye contact	: No specific data.		
	ects as well as chronic effects from	short and long-term exposure	
Short term exposure			
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.		
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.		
Long term exposure Potential immediate effects	: Not available.		
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.		
Potential chronic health eff			
Not available.			
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.		
General	: Causes damage to organs throug	h prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or in and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.	
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or cr		
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or cr		
Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or cr		
Other information	: Not available.		
		anding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled	

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapour/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
	Chronic NOEC 0.097 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zircónium salt	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	OECD 301 F 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	75 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

Conclusion/Summary	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
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Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	-	-	Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation	
08 01 11*	waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances	
Packaging		
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 or ID number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
14.4 Packing group	Ш	Ш	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, nonane)	Not applicable.

Additional information

ADR/RID

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

Tunnel code : (D/E)

English (GB)

Conforms to Regulation (EC) N	Io. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II	
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SECTION 14: Transpo	ort information	
IMDG : The marine	e pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	
IATA : The enviror regulations	nmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation	
14.6 Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.		
14.7 Transport in bulk : Not applicable. according to IMO instruments		
SECTION 15: Regulatory information		

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions : Not applicable.

on the manufacture, placing on the market

and use of certain dangerous substances,

mixtures and articles

Other national and international regulations.

Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

15.2 Chemical safety

: No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms	 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration RRN = REACH Registration Number
Full text of abbreviated H statements	 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

English (GB)	Egypt

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II			
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SECTION 16: Other	information		
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	: Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Flam. Liq. 3 Repr. 2 Skin Sens. 1 STOT RE 1 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 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3	
<u>History</u>			
Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 25 November 2022		
Date of previous issue	: 23 February 2022		
Prepared by	: EHS		
Version	: 3.03		
<u>Disclaimer</u>			

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