SAFETY DATA SHEET

United Arab Emirates

: 15

Date of issue/Date of revision : 18

: 18 August 2023 Version

| SECTION 1: Identific undertaking | cation of the substance/mixture and of the company/ |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Product identifier | |
| Product name | : AMERCOAT 235 RESIN HAZE GREY |
| Product code | : 00328171 |
| Other means of identification Not available. | ion |
| 1.2 Relevant identified uses | of the substance or mixture and uses advised against |
| Product use | : Professional applications, Used by spraying. |
| Use of the substance/ mixture | : Coating. |
| Uses advised against | : Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use. |
| 1.3 Details of the supplier of | f the safety data sheet |
| Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia Lto PO Box 7509 Dammam 31472 Saudi Arabia Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00 Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34 | J. |
| e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS | : ndpic@sfda.gov.sa |
| 1.4 Emergency telephone number | : 00966 138473100 extn 1001 |

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Product definition : Mixture Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS] Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335 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.

2.2 Label elements

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|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| AMERCOAT 235 RESIN HAZE | GREY | | - |
| SECTION 2: Hazards | identification | | |
| Hazard pictograms | | | |
| Signal word | : Danger | | |
| Hazard statements | Causes serious e May cause respira | tion. ergic skin reaction. ye damage. | |
| Precautionary statements | | | |
| Prevention | | loves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep a open flames and other ignition sources. No | |
| Response | : 🖉ollect spillage. | | |
| Storage | : Store in a well-ve | ntilated place. Keep container tightly closed. | |
| Disposal | international regu | nts and container in accordance with all local lations. 3, P391, P403 + P233, P501 | , regional, national and |
| Hazardous ingredients | : poxy resin (MW Hydrocarbons, CS 2-methylpropan-1 bis-[4-(2,3-epoxip xylene | 9, aromatics | |
| Supplemental label elements | | onstituents. May produce an allergic reactior ous respirable droplets may be formed when | |
| Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles | : Not applicable. | | |
| Special packaging requirem | <u>nents</u> | | |
| Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings | : Not applicable. | | |
| Tactile warning of danger | : Not applicable. | | |
| 2.3 Other hazards | | | |
| Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB | : This mixture does | s not contain any substances that are assess | ed to be a PBT or a vPvI |
| Other hazards which do not result in classification | : Prolonged or repe | eated contact may dry skin and cause irritation | on. |
| | May cause endoc | rine disruption. | |

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

: Mixture

| Product/ingredient name | Identifiers | % | Classification | Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs | Туре |
|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------|
| <mark>e</mark> poxy resin (MW ≤ 700) | REACH #: 01-2119456619-26 EC: 500-033-5 CAS: 25068-38-6 | ≥10 - ≤25 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315: C ≥ 5% Eye Irrit. 2, H319: C ≥ 5% | [1] |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | REACH #: 01-2119455851-35 EC: 918-668-5 CAS: 64742-95-6 | ≥10 - ≤16 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 EUH066 | EUH066: C ≥ 20% | [1] |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1 | ≥1.0 - ≤3.8 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 | - | [1] [2] |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane | REACH #: 01-2119456619-26 EC: 216-823-5 CAS: 1675-54-3 Index: 603-073-00-2 | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 | Skin Irrit. 2, H315: C ≥ 5% Eye Irrit. 2, H319: C ≥ 5% | [1] |
| xylene | REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7 Index: 601-022-00-9 | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 | ATE [Dermal] = 1700 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 11 mg/l | [1] [2] |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | REACH #: 01-2119510715-45 EC: 284-325-5 CAS: 84852-15-3 Index: 601-053-00-8 | ≤0.30 | Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Repr. 2, H361fd Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above. | ATE [Oral] = 1300 mg/ kg M [Acute] = 10 M [Chronic] = 10 | [1] [3] |

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

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

[7] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] Substance of equivalent concern

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

This mixture contains \geq 1% of titanium dioxide. The Annex VI classification of titanium dioxide does not apply to this mixture according to Note 10.

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 m | neasures |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Eye contact | : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention. |
| Inhalation | : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. |
| Skin contact | : 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 healt | h effects |
|--------------------------|---|
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye damage. |
| Inhalation | : May cause respiratory irritation. |
| Skin contact | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Ingestion | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Over-exposure signs | /symptoms |
| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness |
| Inhalation | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur |
| Ingestion | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains |
| 4.3 Indication of any ir | nmediate medical attention and special treatment needed |
| Notes to physician | : The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. |
| Specific treatments | : No specific treatment. |

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

| 5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media | : Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam. |
|--|--|
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do not use water jet. |
| 5.2 Special hazards arising f | rom the substance or mixture |
| Hazards from the substance or mixture | : Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is 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 nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides Cyanate and isocyanate. hydrogen cyanide |
| 5.3 Advice for firefighters | |
| Special precautions for fire-fighters | : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. |
| Special protective equipment for fire-fighters | : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. |

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

| 6.1 Personal precautions, pro | tective equipment and emergency procedures |
|--------------------------------|---|
| For non-emergency personnel | : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| For emergency responders | : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". |
| 6.2 Environmental precautions | : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. 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. |

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

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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

| proceduresStandard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required2 Exposure controlsAppropriate engineering: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or | Product/ingredie | nt name | Exposure limit values |
|---|---|---|---|
| titanium dioxide ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 25 mg/m ⁹ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles 1.2,4-trimethylbenzene ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). 2-methylpropan-1-ol ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Mica-group minerals ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Mica-group minerals ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Xylene ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. xylene ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Xylene ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 1402 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the particulation and use of promance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents build be required. 22 Exposure controls Stenderd States, 1/2022). Appropriate engineering controls to keep worker exposure to chemical agents or comparison with limit values and measurement of the engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation ender of the masurement of chemical agents is standard EN 492 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 22 Exposure controls Use only with adequate ventil | F alc , not containing asbestife | orm fibres | |
| 1.2.4-trimethylbenzene ACGHT TLV (United States, 1/2022). 2-methylpropan-1-ol TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Mica-group minerals ACGHT TLV (United States, 1/2022). Mica-group minerals ACGH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C. TWA: 0.1 mg/m² 8 hours. TWA: 0.22). pxylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ottoxicant. Recommended monitoring standards. Such as the following: European Standard EN 869 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidace for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 4042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). European Standard EN 402 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). European Standard EN 402 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 22 Exposure controls Sue 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. netividual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the en | titanium dioxide | | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. Mica-group minerals ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C. TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use 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. 22 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to athenust ventilation or vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated dothing. Contaminated olothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that expewash stations and safety showers are cl | 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). |
| Mica-group minerals ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C. xylene XMA: 0.1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ottoxicant. TWA: 0.1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhiation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the asplication and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical 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. .2 Exposure controls : Appropriate engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aiborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual 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 should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated solution globes astill ot | 2-methylpropan-1-ol | | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| xylene ACGH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant. Recommended monitoring procedures Feference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Beforence to national guidance documents for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 2.2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering of values and measures Appropriate engineering our of dust concentrations below any lecommended or statutory limits. The 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. ndividual protection measures I 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. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Skin protection Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Skin protection Chemical splas goggles and face shi | Mica-group minerals | | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C. |
| proceduresStandard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 4402 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use 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. .2 Exposure controls - Appropriate engineering controls: 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.ndividual protection measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hcoal splash goggles and face shield. Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm at all times when handling chemical 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 s | xylene | | ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant. |
| Appropriate engineering controls: 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 work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different | Recommended monitoring procedures | Standard EN 68 by inhalation to o strategy) Europe application and u biological agents requirements for agents) Referer | (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement ean Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and s) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General r the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical nce to national guidance documents for methods for the determination |
| Appropriate engineering controls: 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 work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves 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 | 3.2 Exposure controls | | |
| Individual protection measuresHygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical splash goggles and face shield.: 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 | Appropriate engineering controls | other engineerin recommended o vapour or dust c | ng controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof |
| eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection Skin protection Chemical splash goggles and face shield. 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 | Individual protection measu | res | |
| 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 | Hygiene measures | eating, smoking Appropriate tech Contaminated w contaminated clo | and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Inniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. York clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash othing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety |
| 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 | | : Chemical splash | n goggles and face shield. |
| English (GB) United Arab Emirates 7/15 | Hand protection | worn at all times necessary. Con during use that t noted that the tir glove manufactu protection time o | s when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is insidering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be me to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different urers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or |
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| | (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. |
| Gloves | : butyl 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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. |
| Other skin protection | : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. |
| Respiratory protection | - : · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Environmental exposure controls | : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

| <u>Appearance</u> | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--|
| Physical state | : | Liquid. | | | | |
| Colour | 1 | Various | | | | |
| Odour | : | Aromatic. | | | | |
| Odour threshold | : | Not available. | | | | |
| Melting point/freezing point | : | May start to solidify at the following temperature: 8 to 12°C (46.4 to 53.6°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane. Weighted average: -60.21°C (-76.4°F) | | | | |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | : | >37.78°C | | | | |
| Flammability | : | Not available. | | | | |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | : | Greatest known range: Lower: 1.7% Upper: 10.9% (2-methylpropan-1-ol) | | | | |
| Flash point | : | Closed cup: 35°C | | | | |
| • · • •• · · · · | | Ingredient name | °C | °F | Method | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | | | | | | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | | 2-methylpropan-1-ol | 415 | 779 | | |
| | : | 2-methylpropan-1-ol Stable under recommend | | | litions (see Section 7). | |
| Decomposition temperature | : | | ded storage and I | | litions (see Section 7). | |
| Decomposition temperature pH | | Stable under recommende | ded storage and l in water. | | litions (see Section 7). | |
| Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature pH Viscosity Viscosity | : : : | Stable under recommend Not applicable. insoluble | ded storage and l in water. | | litions (see Section 7). | |
| Decomposition temperature pH Viscosity | : | Stable under recommend Not applicable. insoluble Kinematic (40°C): >21 m | ded storage and l in water. | | litions (see Section 7). | |
| Decomposition temperature pH Viscosity Viscosity | : | Stable under recommend Not applicable. insoluble Kinematic (40°C): >21 m | ded storage and l in water. | | litions (see Section 7). | |

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

| Vapour pressure | | | Vapour Pressure at 20°C | | | Vapour pressure at 50°C | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Ingredient name | mm Hg | kPa | Method | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| | | 2-methylpropan-1-ol | <12 | <1.6 | DIN EN 13016-2 | | | |
| Evaporation rate | : | Highest known value acetate | e: 0.77 (xy | lene) W | veighted avera | ge: 0.68c | ompared | l with butyl |
| Relative density | : | 1.39 | | | | | | |
| Vapour density | : | Highest known value Weighted average: 5 | | | bis-[4-(2,3-epc | xipropox |)phenyl]p | oropane). |
| Explosive properties | : | The product itself is vapour or dust with a | | , | the formation | of an exp | losible m | nixture of |
| Oxidising properties | : | Product does not pre | esent an o | xidizing | hazard. | | | |
| Particle characteristics | | | | | | | | |
| Median particle size | | Not applicable. | | | | | | |

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700) | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >2 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >2 g/kg | - |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >3160 mg/kg | - |
| • | LD50 Oral | Rat - | 3492 mg/kg | - |
| | | Female | | |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 24.6 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2460 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2830 mg/kg | - |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 23000 mg/kg | - |
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| LD50 Oral | Rat | 15000 mg/kg | - |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1.7 g/kg | - |
| LD50 Oral | Rat | 4.3 g/kg | - |
| LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2.14 g/kg | - |
| LD50 Oral | Rat | 1300 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal | LD50 DermalRabbitLD50 OralRatLD50 DermalRabbit | LD50 DermalRabbit1.7 g/kgLD50 OralRat4.3 g/kgLD50 DermalRabbit2.14 g/kg |

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Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700) | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | - | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | - | - |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours | - |
| | Eyes - Redness of the | Rabbit | 0.4 | 24 hours | - |
| | conjunctivae | | | | |
| | Skin - Oedema | Rabbit | 0.5 | 4 hours | - |
| | Skin - Erythema/Eschar | Rabbit | 0.8 | 4 hours | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 4 hours | - |
| xylene | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | Skin - Erythema/Eschar | Rabbit | 4 | - | - |

Conclusion/Summary

| : | There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
|---|--|
|---|--|

| Eyes | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
|---------------------|--|
| Description for man | |

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

Sensitisation

Skin

| Product/ingredient name | Route of exposure | Species | Result |
|---|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| poxy resin (MW ≤ 700) | | Mouse | Sensitising |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane | | Mouse | Sensitising |

| 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 toxic | tity (single exposure) |

Product/ingredient name Category **Route of Target organs** exposure Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation Category 3 Narcotic effects Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation 2-methylpropan-1-ol Category 3 Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation xylene Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Not available.

Aspiration hazard

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| Product/ii | ngredient name | Result |
|--|--|---|
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics xylene | | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| nformation on likely outes of exposure | : Not available. | |
| otential acute health effect | <u>s</u> | |
| Inhalation | : May cause respiratory irritation. | |
| Ingestion | : No known significant effects or o | critical hazards. |
| Skin contact | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting | to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye damage. | |
| symptoms related to the phy | ysical, chemical and toxicologica | I characteristics |
| Inhalation | : Adverse symptoms may include respiratory tract irritation coughing | the following: |
| Ingestion | : Adverse symptoms may include stomach pains | the following: |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur | the following: |
| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include pain watering redness | the following: |
| elayed and immediate effe | cts as well as chronic effects fror | n short and long-term exposure |
| <u>Short term exposure</u> | | |
| Potential immediate effects | : Not available. | |
| Potential delayed effects Long term exposure | : Not available. | |
| Potential immediate effects | : Not available. | |
| Potential delayed effects | : Not available. | |
| Potential chronic health effe Not available. | ects | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : Not available. | |
| General | | an defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/o evere allergic reaction may occur when subsequently |
| Carcinogenicity | : No known significant effects or o | critical hazards. |
| Mutagenicity | : No known significant effects or o | critical hazards. |
| Demos de effere ferrielle | No la sum simulficant affects and | pritical bazarda |
| Reproductive toxicity | : No known significant effects or o | shudai nazarus. |

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.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| <mark>e</mark> poxy resin (MW ≤ 700) | Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l | Daphnia | 21 days |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | EC50 3.2 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| • | LC50 9.2 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | Acute EC50 1100 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane | Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - <i>daphnia</i> | 48 hours |
| | water | magna | |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l | Daphnia | 21 days |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | Acute EC50 0.044 mg/l | Crustaceans - Moina macrocopa | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.221 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 |
|---|------|---|------|----------|
| epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700) Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | | 5 % - 28 days 75 % - Readily - 28 days | - | - |
| | - | 10 /0 - Readily - 20 days | - | - |

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

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--|
| Poxy resin (MW ≤ 700) Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane xylene | - - - | - - - | Not readily Readily Not readily Readily |

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| poxy resin (MW ≤ 700) | 3 | 31 | Low |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | 1 | - | Low |
| xylene 4-nonylphenol, branched | 3.12 | 7.4 to 18.5 | Low |
| | 5.4 | 251.19 | 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.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

May cause endocrine disruption.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

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

European waste catalogue (EWC)

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

Packaging

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 | taken when Empty conta residues ma Do not cut, v | I and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. iners or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product y create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly void dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, ewers. |

SECTION 14: Transport information

| | ADR/RID | IMDG | ATA |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--|
| 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 | 111 | Ш | 111 |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |
| | · | English (GB) United | Arab Emirates 13/15 |

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|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| SECTION 14 | l: Transpo | rt informatio | n | |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not app | olicable. | (Epoxy resin (MW ≤ 700), Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic) | Not applicable. |
| Additional inform | nation | | | |
| ADR/RID | | mentally hazardou | is substance mark is not required whe | n transported in sizes of ≤5 L or |
| Tunnel code | ≤5 kg. : (D/E) | | | |
| | | | | |
| IMDG | . , | pollutant mark is r | not required when transported in sizes | of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. |
| | : The marine | imentally hazardou | not required when transported in sizes is substance mark may appear if requi | - |
| IMDG | The marineThe environ regulations. | mentally hazardou Transport withi | us substance mark may appear if requi n user's premises: always transport in re. Ensure that persons transporting th | red by other transportation |

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

| Intrinsic property | Ingredient name | Status | Reference number | Date of revision |
|---|--|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| Endocrine disrupting properties for environment | 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof | Candidate | ED/169/2012 | 12/19/2012 |

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

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|---|---|--|--|
| AMERCOAT 235 RESIN | HAZE GREY | GREY | |
| SECTION 16: Oth | ner information | | |
| Indicates information | that has changed from previous | y issued version. | |
| Abbreviations and acronyms | 1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No Ef | abelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. fect Level -specific Hazard statement Effect Concentration | |
| Full text of abbreviated statements | H : H226 Flammable li H302 Harmful if sw H304 May be fatal H312 Harmful in co H314 Causes seve H315 Causes skin H317 May cause a H318 Causes serio H319 Causes serio H319 Causes serio H332 Harmful if inf H335 May cause ro H336 May cause d H361fd Suspected o H400 Very toxic to H410 Very toxic to H411 Toxic to aqua | quid and vapour. vallowed. if swallowed and enters airways. ontact with skin. ere skin burns and eye damage. irritation. n allergic skin reaction. ous eye damage. ous eye irritation. haled. espiratory irritation. rowsiness or dizziness. f damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. | |
| Full text of classificatio [CLP/GHS] | ns : Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Repr. 2 Skin Corr. 1B Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 STOT SE 3 | ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3 | |
| History | | | |
| Date of issue/ Date of revision | : 18 August 2023 | | |
| Date of previous issue | : 12 March 2022 | | |
| Prepared by | : EHS | | |
| Version | : 15 | | |

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