SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 6 March 2024

Version

: 1.03



pPG

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

Product name	: SIGMAFAST 205 (TINTED)
Product code	: 000001162514

Other means of identification

00226625; 00226628; 00226784; 00226785; 00226802; 00226805; 00226963; 00226964; 00227250; 00227251

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

Sigma Paint Saudi Arabia Ltd. PO Box 7509, Dammam 3147 Saudi Arabia Tel: 00966 138 47 31 00 Fax: 00966 138 47 17 34	
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	: PS.ACEMEA@ppg.com
1.4 Emergency telephone number	: 00966 138473100 extn 1001

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Product definition : Mixture Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS] Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Even Irrit. 2, H315

Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

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

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

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

2.2 Label elements Hazard pictograms



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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Signal word	: Warning
Hazard statements	 Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour.
Response	: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	: Not applicable.
Disposal	 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. P280, P210, P273, P261, P362 + P364, P501
Hazardous ingredients	: Epoxy Resin (700 <mw<=1100) bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis[12-hydroxy-</mw<=1100)
Supplemental label elements	: Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.
Special packaging requirem	<u>ients</u>
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	: Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	: Not applicable.
2.3 Other hazards	
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB	: This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

			-		
Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Туре

2020/070		
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CTION 2: Composition/information on ingradiants

SECTION 3: Compo	sition/informat	ion on ir	ngredients		
x ylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7	≥10 - ≤16	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 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	ATE [Dermal] = 1700 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 11 mg/l	[1] [2]
Epoxy Resin (700 <mw <=1100)</mw 	CAS: 25036-25-3	≥10 - ≤25	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317	-	[1]
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane	REACH #: 01-2119456619-26 EC: 216-823-5 CAS: 1675-54-3 Index: 603-073-00-2	≥10 - ≤12	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]
2-methylpropan-1-ol	REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1	≥1.0 - <3.0	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	-	[1] [2]
ethylbenzene	REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 17.8 mg/l	[1] [2]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	REACH #: 01-2119475791-29 EC: 203-603-9 CAS: 108-65-6 Index: 607-195-00-7	≥1.0 - ≤5.0	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336	-	[1] [2]
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	REACH #: 01-2119485044-40 EC: 231-944-3 CAS: 7779-90-0 Index: 030-011-00-6	≤1.0	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	M [Acute] = 1 M [Chronic] = 1	[1]
Octadecanamide, N, N'-1,6-hexanediylbis [12-hydroxy-	CAS: 55349-01-4	≤0.30	Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 4, H413 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared	-	[1]

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

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

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. 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

4.2 WOSt Important Sym	promis and enects, both acute and delayed
Potential acute health	<u>effects</u>
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/s	symptoms
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	: No specific data.
4.3 Indication of any imi	mediate 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: 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 from the substance or mixture

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides
: 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.
: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, pro	tective equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
6.2 Environmental precautions	: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
6.3 Methods and material for	containment and cleaning up
Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spill product.
6.4 Reference to other sections	: See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values					
xylene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/20	22). [xylene, mixed isomers p	ure]			
	Absorbed through ski	n.	_			
	STEL: 442 mg/m ³ 15 r	ninutes.				
	STEL: 100 ppm 15 mi					
	TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 ho	ours.				
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours					
2-methylpropan-1-ol	ACGIH TLV (United St	ates, 1/2023).				
	TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 ho	ours.				
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours					
ethylbenzene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/20	22). Absorbed through skin.				
	STEL: 884 mg/m ³ 15 r	, .				
	STEL: 200 ppm 15 mi					
1	English (GB)	Saudi Arabia	6/15			

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2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate TWA: 4/d mg/m* 8 hours. 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate TWA: 4/d mg/m* 8 hours. 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate STEL: 500 ppm 8 hours. Recommended monitoring : Recommended monitoring : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European is for Smg/m 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. Standard EN 468 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy. European Standard EN 442 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). European Standard EN 442 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls - Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to so need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation measures Hygione measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thorough yfter handling chemical products, before eating, smx/m and using the tavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be useed to renorive potentially commanitated cohning. Conta		ŀ	Date of issue	Date of revision	: 6 March 2024
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate TWX: 100 ppm 8 hours. EU OEL (Lerope, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 560 mg/m ⁴ 16 minutes. TWX: 275 mg/m ⁸ 8 hours. Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 868 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemicial agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy): European Standard EN 44042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process endosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dus concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughy after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working end. Appropriate techniques should be used to renove potentilatio, contaminated clothing, Contaminated work 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 contaminated work 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 contaminated work clothing should not be allowed	SIGMAFAST 205 (TINTED)		-		
procedures Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 442 (Workplace atmospheres - General application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate engineering : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavitory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate lechniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the working ere id. Appropriate lechniques are solit etailing their routicity properties. It should be worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are solit retaining their protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes ac	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl ace	tate	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hou EU OEL (Europe, 1/2 STEL: 550 mg/m ³ 15 STEL: 100 ppm 15 n TWA: 275 mg/m ³ 8 h	urs. 1 022). Absorbed throu 5 minutes. ninutes. nours.	gh skin.
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorme contaminants below any necommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures Hygiene measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before easing, 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 before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eyelface protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be work at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this protectionGioves:buty in the 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. When hore slowed and should be approved by a specialist before handing this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should timbue antick situation on material and design req		Standard EN 68 by inhalation to strategy) Europ application and biological agent requirements fo agents) Referen	39 (Workplace atmosphe chemical agents for com bean Standard EN 14042 use of procedures for th s) European Standard E r the performance of pro nce to national guidance	eres - Guidance for the aparison with limit value (Workplace atmosphe e assessment of expos EN 482 (Workplace atm ocedures for the measu documents for method	assessment of exposure es and measurement eres - Guide for the sure to chemical and nospheres - General rement of chemical
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorme contaminants below any necommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures Hygiene measures:Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before easing, 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 before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eyelface protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be work at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this protectionGioves:buty in the 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. When hore slowed and should be approved by a specialist before handing this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clothing should timbue antick situation on material and design req	8.2 Exposure controls				
Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical splash goggles.Hand protection Other 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 intere 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 brie for contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butyl rubberBody protection: Portecotive 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 th	Appropriate engineering controls	other engineerir recommended o vapour or dust o ventilation equip	ng controls to keep work or statutory limits. The e concentrations below any	er exposure to airborne engineering controls also	e contaminants below any o need to keep gas,
eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical splash goggles.Hand protection Hand protection: Chemical splash goggles.With a spore					
Skin protectionHand protectionHand protectionChemical-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. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:butyl rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest 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. 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.Other skin protection:When prote	Hygiene measures	eating, smoking Appropriate tech Contaminated w contaminated cl	and using the lavatory a hniques should be used vork clothing should not lothing before reusing.	and at the end of the wo to remove potentially co be allowed out of the w Ensure that eyewash sta	orking period. ontaminated clothing. orkplace. Wash
Worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:butyl rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static 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 selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection:		: Chemical splasl	h goggles.		
Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.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:		worn at all times necessary. Cor during use that the noted that the the glove manufactur protection time of frequently repeat (breakthrough the When only brief (breakthrough the The user must of product is the material the the as included in the	s when handling chemicansidering the parameters the gloves are still retain me to breakthrough for a urers. In the case of mix of the gloves cannot be ated contact may occur, a ime greater than 480 min contact is expected, a g ime greater than 30 minu check that the final choic nost appropriate and take	al products if a risk assess specified by the glove ing their protective proparty glove material may stures, consisting of seven accurately estimated. Not a glove with a protection nutes according to EN 3 glove with a protection of utes according to EN 3 accurately estimated of the seven plove with a protection of the secording to EN 3 accurately estimated of the seven accurately estimated of the seven plove with a protection of the secording to EN 3 accurately estimated of the seven accurately estimated of the	essment indicates this is manufacturer, check berties. It should be be different for different veral substances, the When prolonged or n class of 6 874) is recommended. class of 2 or higher 74) is recommended. cted for handling this
Other skin protectionperformed 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:		•			
Based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Respiratory protection	Body protection	performed and t handling this pro static protective should include a	the risks involved and sh oduct. When there is a r clothing. For the greate anti-static overalls, boots	nould be approved by a risk of ignition from stat est protection from station and gloves. Refer to E	specialist before ic electricity, wear anti- c discharges, clothing European Standard EN
	Other skin protection	based on the ta	sk being performed and		
English (GB) Saudi Arabia 7/15	Respiratory protection	:			
			English (GB)	Saudi Arabia	7/15

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Environme controls	ental exposure	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be chec they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislat cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the proc will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.	tion. In some

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	1	Liquid.							
Colour	1	Various							
Odour	1	Aromatic.							
Odour threshold	1	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: -58.54°C (-73.4°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	1	Closed cup: 27°C							
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Ingredient name		°C		°F		Nethod	
		2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	acetate	333	6	631.4	D	IN 51794	
Decomposition temperature	:	Stable under recomm		-	nd handl	ling co	nditions	(see Sec	tion 7).
Viscosity		Not applicable. insolu Kinematic (40°C): >2		ter.					
pH Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media	:	••		ter.					
Viscosity Solubility(ies)	:	Kinematic (40°C): >2		ter.					
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media	:	Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble		ter.					
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol	:	Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable.	21 mm²/s		Sure at 2	0°C	Vap	our press	Sure at 50°C
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water		Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble	21 mm²/s	ır Press	sure at 2 Metho		Vapo mm Hg	our press	sure at 50°C
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water		Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable.	21 mm²/s	ur Press kPa		od	mm		1
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water Vapour pressure		Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable.	21 mm²/s Vapou mm Hg <12.00102	ır Press kPa <1.6	DIN EN 13016-2	od	mm Hg	kPa	
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water Vapour pressure	:	Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol Highest known value	21 mm²/s Vapou mm Hg <12.00102	ır Press kPa <1.6	DIN EN 13016-2	od	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water	:	Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol Highest known value butyl acetate	Vapou mm Hg <12.00102 :: 0.84 (eth :: 15.4 (Ai	u r Press kPa <1.6 nylbenze	Metho DIN EN 13016-2 ene) We	od 2 ighted	mm Hg average	kPa e: 0.76col	Method mpared with
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water Vapour pressure Evaporation rate Relative density Vapour density		Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol Highest known value butyl acetate 1.54 Highest known value	Vapou mm Hg <12.00102 :: 0.84 (eth :: 15.4 (Ai d esters, C not explose	ur Press kPa <1.6 rylbenze ir = 1) (C10-rich sive, but	Metho DIN EN 13016-2 ene) We 1,2-Benz). Weigh	od 2 vighted zenedio nted av	mm Hg average carboxyl rerage: (kPa e: 0.76col ic acid, di 5.92 (Air	Method mpared with - = 1)
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water Vapour pressure Evaporation rate Relative density Vapour density Explosive properties		Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol Highest known value butyl acetate 1.54 Highest known value C9-11-branched alky The product itself is not solved.	Vapou mm Hg <12.00102 : 0.84 (eth : 15.4 (Ai d esters, C not explos iir is possi	r Press kPa <1.6 r = 1) (210-rich sive, but ble.	Metho DIN EN 13016-2 ene) We 1,2-Benz). Weigh the form	od 2 vighted zenedio nted av	mm Hg average carboxyl rerage: (kPa e: 0.76col ic acid, di 5.92 (Air	Method mpared with - = 1)
Viscosity Solubility(ies) Media cold water Partition coefficient: n-octanol water Vapour pressure Evaporation rate Relative density		Kinematic (40°C): >2 Result Not soluble Not applicable. Ingredient name 2-methylpropan-1-ol Highest known value butyl acetate 1.54 Highest known value C9-11-branched alky The product itself is n vapour or dust with a	Vapou mm Hg <12.00102 : 0.84 (eth : 15.4 (Ai d esters, C not explos iir is possi	r Press kPa <1.6 r = 1) (210-rich sive, but ble.	Metho DIN EN 13016-2 ene) We 1,2-Benz). Weigh the form	od 2 vighted zenedio nted av	mm Hg average carboxyl rerage: (kPa e: 0.76col ic acid, di 5.92 (Air	Method mpared with - = 1)

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
-	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
Epoxy Resin (700 <mw<=1100)< td=""><td>LD50 Dermal</td><td>Rat</td><td>>2000 mg/kg</td><td>-</td></mw<=1100)<>	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	23000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15000 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	24.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2830 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	30 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6190 mg/kg	-
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and	Rat	>5.7 mg/l	4 hours
· · · /	mists		5	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

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

Irritation/Corrosion

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

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Conclusion/Summary

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

Respiratory Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane	skin	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.
One official survey from the start	

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3 Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation Respiratory tract irritation
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

Aspiration hazard

Proc	duct/ingredient name	Result	
xylene ethylbenzene		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.		
Potential acute health	effects		
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.		
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.		
Symptoms related to the	ne physical, chemical and toxicologica	<u>I characteristics</u>	
Inhalation	: No specific data.		
Ingestion	: No specific data.		

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

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

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

Result	Species	Exposure
Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh	Daphnia - <i>daphnia</i>	48 hours
water	magna	
Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l	Daphnia	21 days
Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh	Daphnia	48 hours
water		
Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh	Daphnia -	-
water	Ceriodaphnia dubia	
Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Oncorhynchus	96 hours
	 di Arabia	11/15
	Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l Acute EC50 1100 mg/l Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh	Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh waterDaphnia - daphnia magnaChronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l Acute EC50 1100 mg/lDaphnia DaphniaAcute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh waterDaphniaChronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh waterDaphniaAcute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh FreshDaphnia

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	water Acute LC50 0.112 mg/l Chronic NOEC 0.026 mg/l	<i>mykiss</i> Fish Fish	96 hours 30 days
-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---------------------

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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	79 % - Readily - 10 da 83 % - Readily - 28 da		-
Conclusion/Summary	: There are r	no data available on the mixtu	re itself.	
Product/ingredient name		Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)pher ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl ace			- - - -	Readily Not readily Readily Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
xylene 2-methylpropan-1-ol ethylbenzene	3.12 1 3.6	7.4 to 18.5 - 79.43	Low Low Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

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ECTION 13: Dispo	osal considerations	
Methods of disposal	: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction	
Hazardous waste	: Yes.	
European waste catalog	j <u>ue (EWC)</u>	
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.	

	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	III	Ш	Ш
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Additional information

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

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

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SECTION 14: Transport information	on
14.7 Transport in bulk : Not applicable. according to IMO instruments	
SECTION 15: Regulatory informati	ion
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulatio	ns/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)	
Annex XIV - List of substances subject to aut	horisation
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.	
Explosive precursors : Not applicable.	
Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU) Not listed.	

SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that	nas 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	 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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SECTION 16: Other i	information	
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	: Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Aquatic Chronic 4 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 3	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 4 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3
<u>History</u> Date of issue/ Date of	: 6 March 2024	
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Date of previous issue	: 14 February 2024	
Prepared by	: EHS	
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<u>Disclaimer</u>		

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