# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

pPG

Version

: 1.02

Europe

Date of issue/Date of revision : 19 March 2024

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

1.1 Product identifier		
Product name	: PHENGUARD 985 BASE CREAM	
Product code	: 00461112	
Other means of identif	fication	

Not available.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against			
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying.		
Use of the substance/ mixture	: Coating.		
Uses advised against	: Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.		

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

PPG Coatings Belgium BV/SRL Tweemontstraat 104 B-2100 Deurne Belgium Telephone +32-33606311 Fax +32-33606435

e-mail address of person : Product.Stewardship.EMEA@ppg.com responsible for this SDS

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

#### Supplier

+31 20 4075210

## **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 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.

English (GB)

Europe

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PHENGUARD 985 BASE CREAM		

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

2.2 Label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	<ul> <li>Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>Causes serious eye damage.</li> <li>Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment.
Response	<ul> <li>IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</li> </ul>
Storage	: Not applicable.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
	P280, P210, P273, P305 + P351 + P338, P310, P501
Hazardous ingredients	<ul> <li>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW&lt;=700)</li> <li>2-methylpropan-1-ol</li> </ul>
Supplemental label elements	: Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.
Special packaging requirem	nents
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	: Not applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	: Not applicable.
2.3 Other hazards	
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB	: This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

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

3.2 Mixtures	: Mixture				
Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	% by weight	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Туре
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW<=700)	CAS: 28064-14-4	≥10 - <25	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	-	[1]
xylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7	≥10 - ≤15	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	ATE [Dermal] = 1700 mg/kg ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 11 mg/l	[1] [2]
2-methylpropan-1-ol	REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1	≥1.0 - ≤4.7	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 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.	ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 17.8 mg/l	[1] [2]

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

Туре

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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 Eve contact Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eves with running water for

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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.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Eye contact	at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.

English (GB)	Europe	3/16
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Conforms to Regulation (EC) No.	1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU)
2020/878	

Code : 00461112 PHENGUARD 985 BASE CRI SECTION 4: First aic Ingestion	
	d measures
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 sympton	ns and effects, both acute and delayed
Potential acute health effect	<u>cts</u>
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs/symp	<u>itoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
4.3 Indication of any immedi	iate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.

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5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
5.2 Special hazards arising f	from the substance or mixture
Hazards from the substance or mixture	: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

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SECTION 5: Firefight	ing measures
Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides
5.3 Advice for firefighters	
Special precautions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## **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.
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	<ul> <li>See Section 1 for emergency contact information.</li> <li>See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.</li> <li>See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.</li> </ul>

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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 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.

## **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	Exposure limit values			
<b>x</b> ylene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). [xylene, mixed isomers pure	]			
	Absorbed through skin.				
	STEL: 442 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.				
	STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.				
	TWA: 221 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.				
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.				
2-methylpropan-1-ol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).				
	TWA: 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.				
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.				
ethylbenzene	EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin.				
	STEL: 884 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.				
English (GB)	Europe	6/16			

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	STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 442 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 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 - 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.			
	•	Standard EN 689 by inhalation to c strategy) Europe application and u biological agents requirements for agents) Referen	(Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure hemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement an Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the se of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and ) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical ce to national guidance documents for methods for the determination

## **DNELs**

Product/ingredient name	Туре	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
<b>x</b> ylene	DNEL	Long term Oral	12.5 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
-	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	65.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	65.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	125 mg/kg bw/day	General population	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	212 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
2-methylpropan-1-ol	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	55 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	Local
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	310 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
ethylbenzene	DMEL	Long term Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local
,	DMEL	Short term Inhalation	884 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Oral	1.6 mg/kg bw/day	General population	
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	General population	
	DNEL	Long term Inhalation	77 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Long term Dermal	180 mg/kg bw/day	Workers	Systemic
	DNEL	Short term Inhalation	293 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Workers	Local

#### **PNECs**

Product/ingredient name	Туре	Compartment Detail	Value	Method Detail
xylene	-	Fresh water	0.327 mg/l	-
	-	Marine water	0.327 mg/l	-
	-	Sewage Treatment Plant	6.58 mg/l	-
	-	Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dwt	-
	-	Marine water sediment	12.46 mg/kg dwt	-
	-	Soil	2.31 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	-	Fresh water	0.4 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	-	Marine water	0.04 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	-	Sewage Treatment Plant	10 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	-	Fresh water sediment	1.56 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
	-	Marine water sediment	0.156 mg/kg dwt	-
	-	Soil	0.076 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
ethylbenzene	-	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	-	Marine water	0.01 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	-	Sewage Treatment Plant	9.6 mg/l	Assessment Factors
	-	Fresh water sediment	13.7 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
	-	Marine water sediment	1.37 mg/kg dwt	Equilibrium Partitioning
English (GB)	I	Europe	<u>,                                     </u>	7/16

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No	. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex	II, as amended by Commission	<b>Regulation (EU)</b>
2020/878			

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S	ECTION 8: Exposure cont	rols/p	ersonal protection	1	
		- -		2.68 mg/kg dwt 20 mg/kg	Equilibrium Partitioning -

Appropriate engineering controls:: be only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local what ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aithorne contaminates below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vary encommended or statutory limits and protection encomplex encomp	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 work (clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated dothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eyelface 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 opportes. It is hould be moted 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 is expected, a 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 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: butyl rubberBody protection: butyl rubber estimation on material and design requirements and test methods. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection mastic electricity, wear ant- tastic protective of turber information on material and design requirements and test product.Respiratory protection: Berspirat	Appropriate engineering controls	or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants bell any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep g vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proc ventilation equipment.	low gas,
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Eye/face protection</li> <li>Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Use eye protection according to EN 166.</li> <li>Skin protection</li> <li>Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be wom 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 is expected, a 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 product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's fisk assessment.</li> <li>E buty rubber</li> <li>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of giption from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.</li> <li>Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.<th>Individual protection meas</th><th></th><th></th></li></ul>	Individual protection meas		
Skin 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 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves:butyl rubberBody protection:Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static 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 especied a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection:Respiratory protectionOther skin protection:Respirator administratic overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN tandard EN target the task bei	Hygiene measures	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	
Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.Gloves: butly 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 handing 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 handing this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protection on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protection: Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to	Eye/face protection	: Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Use eye protection according to EN 166.	
wom 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 deschriges, 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 risk involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection:Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product a	Skin protection		
<ul> <li>Body protection</li> <li>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear 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. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.</li> <li>Respiratory protection</li> <li>Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purfying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3</li> <li>Environmental exposure is 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.</li> </ul>	Hand protection	worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates the is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, che 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 differ 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 u	iis eck rent e d.
Other skin protectionbeing 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. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.Respiratory protection: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3Environmental 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.	Gloves	: butyl rubber	
<ul> <li>Respiratory protection</li> <li>Respiratory protection</li> <li>Respiratory protection</li> <li>Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3</li> <li>Environmental exposure 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.</li> </ul>	Body protection	being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist befor handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear an static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard E	nti- Ig EN
<ul> <li>hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3</li> <li>Environmental exposure controls</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Other skin protection	based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved I	
controls they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.	Respiratory protection	hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessar Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and	
English (GB) Europe 8/16		they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipmer	
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# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

No additional information.								
.2 Other information								
Median particle size	÷	Not applicable.						
Particle characteristics		<b>N I I I I I I I I I I</b>						
Oxidising properties	1	Product does not pro	esent an o	oxidizing	hazard.			
Explosive properties	:	The product itself is vapour or dust with	air is poss	ible.		n of an e	xplosible n	nixture of
Vapour density	1	Highest known value		, ,	. , .		0	,
Relative density	÷	1.79						/ <b>.</b>
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value butyl acetate	e: 0.84 (et	hylbenze	ene) Weighte	ed averaç	ge: 0.75co	mpared with
		2-methylpropan-1-ol	<12.00102	<1.6	DIN EN 13016-2			
		Ingredient name	mm Hg	кРа	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
				1	sure at 20°C			sure at 50°(
Vapour pressure	1		Marrie		c1 00°0	14-		
water	_	- <i>.</i>						
Partition coefficient: n-octanol	/:							
cold water		Not soluble						
Media		Result						
Solubility(ies)	-		,0					
Viscosity		Kinematic (40°C): >2						
pH	4	Not applicable. insol		-			000 000	
Decomposition temperature		Stable under recom	mended s	torage a	and handling o	condition	s (see Sec	tion 7)
		2-methylpropan-1-ol		415	779			
		Ingredient name		°C	°F		Method	
Auto-ignition temperature	:	-						
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 26°C						
explosive limits			30. 2000	/0 (	oppor. 10.070		J.P. OPall-	,
Flammability Upper/lower flammability or		Greatest known ran	ae. Lower	·17%	Upper: 10.9%	(2-meth	vlpropan-1	-ol)
boiling range		Not available.						
Initial boiling point and	:	>37.78°C						
		on data for the follow (-140.4°F)	wing ingre	dient: et	hylbenzene. \	Neighted	l average:	-95.79°C
Melting point/freezing point	:	May start to solidify						
Odour threshold	:	Not available.						
Odour	:	Characteristic.						
Colour	11	Not available.						
Physical state Colour		•						

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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 sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
<b>x</b> ylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit Rat	1.7 g/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	4.3 g/kg 24.6 mg/l	- 4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat Rat	2830 mg/kg 17.8 mg/l	- 4 hours
	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	17.8 g/kg 3.5 g/kg	-

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

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	15410.59 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	89.84 mg/l

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name		Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation	
<b>x</b> ylene			Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Conclusion/Summary			ł	Į	Į		·
Skin	:	There are	no data available on the r	mixture itself			
Eyes	:	There are	no data available on the r	mixture itself			
Respiratory	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.						
Sensitisation							
Conclusion/Summary							
Skin	:	There are	e no data available on the	mixture itsel	f.		
Respiratory	:	There are	e no data available on the	mixture itsel	f.		
Mutagenicity							

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

Carcinogenicity	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Reproductive toxicity	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	
<b>Conclusion/Summary</b>	: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

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

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

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

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

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Produ	ict/ingredient name	Result	
xylene ethylbenzene		ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Not available.		
Potential acute health ef	fects		
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or c	itical hazards.	
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or c	itical 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	physical, chemical and toxicological	characteristics	
Inhalation	: No specific data.		
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include stomach pains	he following:	
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur	he following:	
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include pain watering redness	he following:	
Delayed and immediate	effects as well as chronic effects from	short and long-term exposure	
Short term exposure			
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.		
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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

	_
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
<u>Long term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Potential chronic health effe	ects
Not available.	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not available.
General	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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.
Drolonged or repeated contac	t may dry akin and aques irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-methylpropan-1-ol ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Daphnia	48 hours 48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia	-

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

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Readily - 10 days	-	-
Conclusion/Summary	: There are no da	ta available on the mixture itself.		

# Product/ingredient nameAquatic half-lifePhotolysisBiodegradabilityImage: Split of the sylpency of

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

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

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)

I ype of packaging	European waste catalogue (EWC)	
Container	15 01 06	mixed packaging

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU)	
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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

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.

# 14. Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3
14.4 Packing group	III	III	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

#### Additional information

ADR/RID	: None identified.
Tunnel code	: (D/E)
ADN	: The product is only regulated as an environmentally hazardous substance when transported in tank vessels.
IMDG	: None identified.
ΙΑΤΑ	: None identified.

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

14.7 Maritime transport in	: Not applicable.
bulk according to IMO	
instruments	

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture <u>EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)</u>

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information			
Annex XVII - Restrictions : Not applicable.			

on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

**Explosive precursors** : Not applicable.

#### Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

#### Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

#### Danger criteria

Category

P5c

# 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

: No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

**V** Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

RRN = REACH Registration Number

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA = International Air Transport Association

#### 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 respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated
	exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

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SECTION 16: Other information	
Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Chronic 2	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Calegory 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Calegory 3
Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Eye Dam. 1	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 2	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Skin Irrit. 2	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE -
	Category 2
STOT SE 3	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE -
	Category 3

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Version	: 1.02

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