SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 17 April 2024

Version

: 2.04

Nigeria



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

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	: SIGMACOVER 280 HARDENER
Product code	: 000001011237
Other means of identifica	tion
00141296; 00142013; 0014	2014; 00151070; 00165274; 00169058; 00172102; 00173984; 00196228; 00373074
1.2 Relevant identified use	s of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	: Professional applications, Used by spraying, Application by non spray methods
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	of the safety data sheet
Pittsburgh Paints Nigeria Lir	
1, Coker Street, Coker Bus- Nigeria Tel: 00 234 (0) 8138672483	stop, Badagry Expressway, Orile Iganmu, Lagos
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	
1.4 Emergency telephone number	: 00234 127 173 85

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Product definition : Mixture <u>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</u>

Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

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

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

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



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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	 Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. 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.
Response	: 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.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. P280, P210, P305 + P351 + P338, P310, P403 + P233, P501
Hazardous ingredients	 2-methylpropan-1-ol Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin
Supplemental label elements	: Not applicable.
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	: Not applicable.
Special packaging requirem	<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	: Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

: Mixture

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Туре
₽-methylpropan-1-ol	REACH #: 01-2119484609-23 EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1	≥25 - ≤50	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	-	[1] [2]
xylene	REACH #: 01-2119488216-32 EC: 215-535-7 CAS: 1330-20-7	≥10 - ≤25	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]
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	CAS: 68410-23-1	≥10 - <25	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	-	[1]
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]
2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol	REACH #: 01-2119560597-27 EC: 202-013-9 CAS: 90-72-2 Index: 603-069-00-0	≥1.0 - ≤3.5	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318	ATE [Oral] = 1200 mg/ kg ATE [Dermal] = 1280 mg/kg	[1]
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	EC: 203-950-6 CAS: 112-24-3 Index: 612-059-00-5	≤1.4	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.	ATE [Oral] = 1716 mg/ kg ATE [Dermal] = 1465 mg/kg	[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.

<u>Type</u>

[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.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures			
Eye contact	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.		
Inhalation	 Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. 		
Skin contact	 Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. 		
Ingestion	 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting. 		
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.		

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health e	offocto
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
· · · · ·	, ,
Inhalation	 Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
Over-exposure signs/s	<u>ymptoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
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 imm	nediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician	 In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures		
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5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
5.2 Special hazards arising f	rom the substance or mixture
Hazards from the substance or mixture	: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides
5.3 Advice for firefighters	
Special precautions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency 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.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.
6.4 Reference to other sections	: See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

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 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guiden for the reapplication and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 2.2 Exposure controls . Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aiborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face 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 n	Product/ingredien	t name	Exposu	ire limit values	
Absorbed through skin. STEL: 420 gmm ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 420 gmm ³ 16 minutes. STEL: 420 gmm ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 848 mgm ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 804 mgm ³ 16 minutes. STEL: 848 mgm ³ 16 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 420 mgm ³ 16 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. procedures Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of chemical agents for othe assessment of chemical agents or using agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of chemical agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of chemical agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of chemical agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application adeuter ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminates below any rec	2-methylpropan-1-ol		TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	2023).	
ethylbenzene TWA: 221 mg/m² 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. 3.6-diazaoctanethylenediamin STEL: 884 mg/m² 15 minutes. TWA: 142 mg/m² 16 hours. TWA: 442 mg/m² 16 hours. IPEL (-). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 142 mg/m² 16 hours. IPEL (-). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 142 mg/m² 16 hours. IPEL (-). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 101 ppm Recommended monitoring procedures Feference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide 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 14042 (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. 22 Exposure controls controls Standard EN Kage uses to keep worker exposure to aliborne contaminante below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual protection : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep g	xylene		EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). [xy Absorbed through skin.		
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin TWA: 442 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. IPEL (-). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 1 ppm Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 889 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 4402 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the 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. 22 Exposure controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove pentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection <td>ethylbenzene</td> <td></td> <td>TWA: 221 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Abs STEL: 884 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td> <td></td> <td></td>	ethylbenzene		TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Abs STEL: 884 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.		
TWA: 1 ppm 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 - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 2 Exposure controls I Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation o other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual protection measures I Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face protection I Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Skin protection I Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Skin protection I Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products the is is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use			TWA: 442 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.		
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 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guiden for the reapplication and use of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 2.2 Exposure controls . Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to aiborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. ndividual protection measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Eye/face 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 n	3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin			kin.	
Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation o other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or	Recommended monitoring procedures	Standard EN 689 by inhalation to c strategy) Europe application and u biological agents requirements for agents) Referen	 Workplace atmospheres - Guid chemical agents for comparison view Standard EN 14042 (Workplands) Standard EN 14042 (Workplands) European Standard EN 482 (Workplands) The performance of procedures for the performance of procedures for the performance of procedures for the performance document 	dance for the assessment of with limit values and measure ace atmospheres - Guide for ment of exposure to chemica Vorkplace atmospheres - Ge for the measurement of cher	f exposure ement r the al and eneral mical
controlsother engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.ndividual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical-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	.2 Exposure controls				
Individual protection measuresHygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection Hand protection: Chemical-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	Appropriate engineering controls	other engineering recommended of vapour or dust co	g controls to keep worker exposu r statutory limits. The engineerin oncentrations below any lower ex	ire to airborne contaminants g controls also need to keep	below any gas,
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English (GB) Nigeria 7/15	Hand protection	worn at all times necessary. Cons during use that th noted that the tin glove manufactu	when handling chemical product sidering the parameters specified he gloves are still retaining their p ne to breakthrough for any glove rers. In the case of mixtures, con	s if a risk assessment indica by the glove manufacturer, protective properties. It shou material may be different for nsisting of several substance	ates this is check uld be r different es, the
			English (GB)	Nigeria	7/15

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		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 rubber
Body prote	ction :	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	protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory	protection :	
Environmen controls	tal exposure :	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Vapour pressure	:	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol water	/:	Not applicable.
cold water		Not soluble
Media		Result
Solubility(ies)	1	
Viscosity	1	60 - 100 s (ISO 6mm)
Viscosity	:	Kinematic (room temperature): >400 mm²/s Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm²/s
рН		Not applicable. insoluble in water.
Decomposition temperature	1	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
Auto-ignition temperature	:	430°C (806°F)
Flash point	:	Closed cup: 25°C
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	:	Greatest known range: Lower: 1.7% Upper: 10.9% (2-methylpropan-1-ol)
Flammability	:	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	>37.78°C
Melting point/freezing point		May start to solidify at the following temperature: 12°C (53.6°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin. Weighted averag -84.56°C (-120.2°F)
Odour threshold	-	Not available.
Odour		Amine-like.
Colour	:	Colourless.
Physical state		Liquid.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

			Vapour Pressure at 20°C		sure at 20°C	Vapour pressure at 5		sure at 50°C
		Ingredient name	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
		2-methylpropan-1-ol	<12.00102	<1.6	DIN EN 13016-2			
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value butyl acetate	e: 0.84 (etł	nylbenz	ene) Weighteo	d average	e: 0.71co	mpared with
Relative density	:	0.95						
Vapour density	:	Highest known value average: 3.17 (Air =	· ·	ir = 1)(3,6-diazaoctar	nethylene	diamin).	Weighted
Explosive properties	:	The product itself is vapour or dust with a			the formation	of an ex	olosible n	nixture of
Oxidising properties	:	Product does not pre	esent an o	xidizing	hazard.			
Particle characteristics								
Median particle size		Not applicable.						

9.2 Other information

No additional information.

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
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	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/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	-
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.28 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1280 mg/kg	-
	English (GB)	1	Nigeria	9/15

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

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

	LD50 Oral	Rat	1200 mg/kg	-
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1465 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1716 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	-
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	Skin - Visible necrosis	Rabbit		4 hours	7 days

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

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

Skin

Eyes

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	skin	Mouse	Sensitising
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising

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

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 Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely : Not available. routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

English (GB)

Code : 0000010112 SIGMACOVER 280 HARDE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SECTION 11: Toxic	cological information
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion	: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
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	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Delayed and immediate e	ffects 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>cts</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.Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. 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

English (GB)

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	EC50 4.11 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia	-
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	Acute LC50 175 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines ethylbenzene		15 % - 28 days 79 % - Readily - 10 days	-	-

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

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily Not readily Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	Low
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	0.219	-	Low
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	-1.66 to -1.4	-	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

English (GB)

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

: Yes.

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

European waste catalogue (EWC)

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

Packaging

Methods of disposal

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Type of packaging	European waste catalogue (EWC)	
Container	15 01 06	mixed packaging
Special precautions	taken when Empty conta residues ma Do not cut, v	I and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. iners or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product y create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. veld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly void dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, ewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
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.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

Additional information

ADR/RID	This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.2.3.1.5.1.
Tunnel code	: (D/E)
IMDG	: This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.
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.

 14.7 Transport in bulk
 : Not applicable.

 according to IMO
 instruments

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)
Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation
Annex XIV
None of the components are listed.
Substances of very high concern
None of the components are listed.
Annex XVII - Restrictions : Not applicable. on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
Other national and international regulations.
Explosive precursors : Not applicable.
Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)
Not listed.
15.2 Chemical safety : No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out. assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

✓ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
acronyms	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
	5

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SECTION 16: Other i	information
Full text of abbreviated H statements	 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. 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.
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	 Acute Tox. 4 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Corr. 1B Skin Corr. 1C Skin Irrit. 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1 SKIN Sens. 1 SKIN Sens. 1 SKIN Sens. 1 SKIN Sens. 1A STOT RE 2 STOT SE 3 Acute ToXICITY - Category 4 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 Stor Series 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Series 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Series 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3
History Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 17 April 2024
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