SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 26 April 2024

Version

: 4



pPG

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/ undertaking 1.1 Product identifier Product name : PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY Product code : 00364945

| 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

Other means of identification

Not available.

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Product definition : Mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]
Fam. Liq. 3, H226
Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Eye Dam. 1, H318
Skin Sens. 1, H317
STOT RE 2, H373
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.

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

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

2.2 Label elements

| Code : 00364945 | Date of issue/Date of revision : 26 April 2024 |
|---|---|
| PHENGUARD PRO BASE GF | |
| SECTION 2: Hazards | identification |
| Hazard pictograms | |
| Signal word | : Danger |
| Hazard statements | Fammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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. Do not breathe vapour. |
| Response | : I N EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, i present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. |
| Storage | : Not applicable. |
| Disposal | Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. P280, P210, P260, P305 + P351 + P338, P310, P501 |
| Hazardous ingredients | Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (MW<=700) 2-methylpropan-1-ol crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns) N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan-1-amide) |
| 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 requirer | <u>ents</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 vPvl |
| Other hazards which do not result in classification | : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. |
| | |

Code : 00364945 PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 26 April 2024

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

: Mixture

| Product/ingredient name | Identifiers | % | 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 - ≤4.5 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 | - | [1] [2] |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns) | EC: 238-878-4 CAS: 14808-60-7 | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | STOT RE 1, H372 (inhalation) | - | [1] [2] |
| ethylbenzene | REACH #: 01-2119489370-35 EC: 202-849-4 CAS: 100-41-4 Index: 601-023-00-4 | ≥1.0 - ≤5.0 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 | ATE [Inhalation (vapours)] = 17.8 mg/l | [1] [2] |
| N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis (12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) | REACH #: 01-2119978265-26 EC: 204-613-6 CAS: 123-26-2 | ≤0.30 | Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 | - | [1] [2] |
| | | | See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above. | | |

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

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

Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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

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

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

English (GB)

Code: 00364945Date of issue/Date of revision: 26 April 2024PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY

SECTION 4: First aid measures

| 4.1 Description of first aid m | easures |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 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 eff | <u>ects</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/sym | <u>iptoms</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 imme | diate medical attention and special treatment needed |
| Notes to physician | Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. |
| Specific treatments | : No specific treatment. |
| SECTION 5: Firefig | hting measures |
| 5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media | : Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam. |

Unsuitable extinguishing : Do not use water jet. media

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

 Code
 : 00364945
 Date of issue/Date of revision
 : 26 April 2024

PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

| 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 sulfur oxides halogenated compounds 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 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. |

Code : 00364945 PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY Date of issue/Date of revision :

: 26 April 2024

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 | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|------|
| x ∕lene | EU OEL (Europe, 1/202 | 22). [xylene, mixed isomers pure] | |
| - | Absorbed through ski | n. | |
| | STEL: 442 mg/m ³ 15 n | ninutes. | |
| | STEL: 100 ppm 15 mir | | |
| | TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 ho | urs. | |
| | TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. | | |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | ACGIH TLV (United Sta | ates, 1/2023). | |
| | TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 ho | urs. | |
| | TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. | | |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns) | s) ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Silica, crystalline] | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | TWA: 0.025 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable | | |
| ethylbenzene | EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin. | | |
| | English (GB) | Saudi Arabia | 6/15 |

| Performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protectionAppropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected | Conforms to Regulation (EC) N 2020/878 | lo. 1907/2006 (REA | ACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission | า Regulation (EU) | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| STEL: 804 mg/m*15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 6 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 6 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 6 hours. TWA: 3 mg/m*7 cm: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m*7 cm: Total dust ACGIH TVL (United States). TWA: 3 mg/m*7 cm: Total dust Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by installation to chemical agention provident with limit values and measurement standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by installation to chemical agention provident with limit values and measurement standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the measurement of chemical agents). Furference to halional guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. 8.2 Exposure controls Appropriate ongineering controls to keep worker exposure to althorize controls to keep worker exposure to althorize controls to keep agents. Furference to halions below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Individual protection measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to althorize onthrois 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 : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the laxatory and at the end of the workplace. Wash contaminated dothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety shourd and the time to breakthrough for any jove material muscle dothing. Contaminated dothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety shoure antif times when handling chemical products. Hourd | Code : 00364945 | | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 26 April 2024 | |
| NN-ethane-1,2-divibis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) STEL: 200 ppin 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppn 8 hours. ACGH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 mg/m ² Form: Respirable TWA: 100 mg/m ² Form: Respirable TwA | PHENGUARD PRO BASE GRE | Y | | | |
| Recommended monitoring Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalitation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy). 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. 8.2 Exposure controls - Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to alrborne contaminants below an 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, emoking 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 work clothing providue gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still relating the protective progenies. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough firm any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of minutuse, consisting of several substances, the profection t | | roxyoctadecan- | STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 442 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 3 mg/m ³ Form: Respirable | | |
| proceduresStandard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalitation 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.8.2 Exposure controls controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation o other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an recommended or statutory limits. The engineering control salso need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.Individual protection Skin protection: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and athe 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 eywash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worm at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the protective protective necessory of higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EM 3/4) is recommended. <td></td> <td></td> <td>TWA: 10 mg/m³ Form: Total dust</td> <td></td> | | | TWA: 10 mg/m ³ Form: Total dust | | |
| Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an 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 workipare. Wash contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing below clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brier contat propriate 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 s | | Standard EN 689 by inhalation to o strategy) Europe application and u biological agents requirements for agents) Referen | 9 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the chemical agents for comparison with limit value ean Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmosphe use of procedures for the assessment of expose b) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atm the performance of procedures for the measure to national guidance documents for method | assessment of exposure es and measurement eres - Guide for the sure to chemical and nospheres - General urement of chemical | |
| Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation of other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below an 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 workipare. Wash contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing below clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brier contat propriate 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 s | 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 clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.Eye/face protection Skin protection: Chemical splash goggles and face shield.Hand protection Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (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 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 | Appropriate engineering | other engineering recommended o vapour or dust co | g controls to keep worker exposure to airborner r statutory limits. The engineering controls als oncentrations below any lower explosive limits | e contaminants below any so need to keep gas, | |
| eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated 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 Chemical splash goggles and face shield. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (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. Body protection Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static discharges, clohing should include anti-static coveralls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design req | Individual protection measure | <u>es</u> | | | |
| Skin protectionHand 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 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 electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protectionAppropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be approved by a specialist | Hygiene measures | eating, smoking Appropriate tech Contaminated w contaminated clo | and using the lavatory and at the end of the w niques should be used to remove potentially c ork clothing should not be allowed out of the w othing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash st | orking period. ontaminated clothing. /orkplace. Wash | |
| worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves butyl rubber Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection 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. | | : Chemical splash | goggles and face shield. | | |
| Body protection Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. 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. | Hand protection | worn at all times necessary. Cons during use that the noted that the tim glove manufactu protection time o frequently repeat (breakthrough tir When only brief (breakthrough tir The user must ch product is the mo | when handling chemical products if a risk ass sidering the parameters specified by the glove he gloves are still retaining their protective pro- ne to breakthrough for any glove material may rers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of se of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Ited contact may occur, a glove with a protection me greater than 480 minutes according to EN contact is expected, a glove with a protection me greater than 30 minutes according to EN 3 heck that the final choice of type of glove select post appropriate and takes into account the par | essment indicates this is e manufacturer, check perties. It should be v be different for different veral substances, the When prolonged or on class of 6 374) is recommended. class of 2 or higher 74) is recommended. cted for handling this | |
| Performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.Other skin protectionAppropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. | Gloves | : butyl rubber | | | |
| based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. | | 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 | | | |
| | Other skin protection | based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a | | | |
| | Respiratory protection | : | | | |

| Saudi Arabia |
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| Code : 00364945 | | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 26 April 2024 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| PHENGUARD PRO BASE GR | EY | | |
| Environmental exposure controls | they comply with the requ | n or work process equipment should irements of environmental protectior Iters or engineering modifications to | n legislation. In some |

will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| 9.1 Information on basic physical <u>Appearance</u> | a | nu chemical propert | 162 | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Physical state | | Liquid. | | | | | | |
| Colour | 2 | Grey. | | | | | | |
| Odour | 2 | Characteristic. | | | | | | |
| Odour threshold | 2 | Not available. | | | | | | |
| Melting point/freezing point | 1 | May start to solidify at the following temperature: -94.9°C (-138.8°F) This is based | | | | | | |
| menting point neezing point | | on data for the follow (-140.4°F) | | | | | | |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | : | >37.78°C | | | | | | |
| Flammability | : | Not available. | | | | | | |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | : | Greatest known rang | e: Lower: | 1.7% U | lpper: 10.9% | (2-methy | /lpropan-1 | -ol) |
| Flash point | : | Closed cup: 26°C | | | | | | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | Ingredient name | | °C | °F | | Method | |
| | | 2-methylpropan-1-ol | | 415 | 779 | | | |
| Decomposition temperature | | Stable under recomn | nended st | orade ar | nd handling c | onditions | s (see Sec | tion 7). |
| рН | : | Not applicable. insolu | | | 0 | | , | , |
| Viscosity | : | Kinematic (40°C): >2 | | | | | | |
| Solubility(ies) | : | | | | | | | |
| Media | | Result | | | | | | |
| cold water | | Not soluble | | | | | | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water | : | Not applicable. | | | | | | |
| Vapour pressure | : | In such a start of the such as | Vapoι | ır Press | ure at 20°C | Vap | our pres | 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 | : 0.84 (eth | nylbenze | ne) Weighte | ed averag | je: 0.75co | mpared with |
| Relative density | 1 | 1.78 | | | | | | |
| Vapour density | : | Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.47 (Air = 1) | | | | | | |
| Explosive properties | : | The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosible mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible. | | | | | | |
| Oxidising properties | : | Product does not pre | sent an o | xidizing | hazard. | | | |
| Particle characteristics | | | | | | | | |
| Median particle size | : | Not applicable. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Code: 00364945Date of issue/Date of revision: 26 April 2024PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

No additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

| 10.1 Reactivity | : | No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
|--|---|---|
| 10.2 Chemical stability | : | The product is stable. |
| 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions | : | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| 10.4 Conditions to avoid | : | When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. |
| 10.5 Incompatible materials | : | \mathbf{k} eep 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 halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides |

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| xylene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1.7 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4.3 g/kg | - |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 24.6 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2460 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2830 mg/kg | - |
| ethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 17.8 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 17.8 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3.5 g/kg | - |
| N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and | Rat | >5.11 mg/l | 4 hours |
| (12-hydroxyoctadecan-1-amide) | mists | | - | |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |

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

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| K ylene | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| Conclusion/SummarySkin: There are | no data available on the r | nixture itself. | | | |

| Eyes | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
|---------------------------|--|
| Respiratory | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
| Sensitisation | |
| Conclusion/Summary | |
| Skin | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
| Respiratory | : There are no data available on the mixture itself. |
| Mutagenicity | |

| Code | : 00364945 | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 26 April 2024 |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| PHENGUAR | D PRO BASE GREY | | |

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

| 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 | ity (single exposure) |

Product/ingredient nameCategory
exposureRoute of
exposureTarget organsXyleneCategory 3
2-methylpropan-1-ol-Respiratory tract irritation
Respiratory tract irritation
Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Category 1 | inhalation | - |
| | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |

Aspiration hazard

| Product/ii | ngredient name | Result |
|--|--|--|
| xylene ethylbenzene | | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Information on likely routes of exposure | : Not available. | |
| Potential acute health effect | <u>s</u> | |
| Inhalation | : No known significant effects or cri | tical hazards. |
| Ingestion | : No known significant effects or cri | tical hazards. |
| Skin contact | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to | o the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye damage. | |
| Symptoms related to the phy | ysical, chemical and toxicological | characteristics |
| Inhalation | : No specific data. | |
| Ingestion | : Adverse symptoms may include th stomach pains | ne following: |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the pain or irritation redness dryness cracking blistering may occur | ne following: |
| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include th pain watering redness | ne following: |
| Delayed and immediate effe | cts as well as chronic effects from | <u>short and long-term exposure</u> |
| Short term exposure | | |
| Potential immediate effects | : Not available. | |
| Potential delayed effects | : Not available. | |
| | English (GB) | Saudi Arabia 10/15 |

Code: 00364945Date of issue/Date of revision: 26 April 2024PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

| <u>Long term exposure</u> | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Potential immediate effects | : Not available. |
| Potential delayed effects | : Not available. |
| Potential chronic health effe | icts |
| Not available. | |
| Conclusion/Summary | : Not available. |
| General | : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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 | : 📈 known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Other information | : Not available. |

Folonged 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 |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| ₽-methylpropan-1-ol | Acute EC50 1100 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - | - |
| | water | Ceriodaphnia dubia | |
| N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) | Acute EC50 29 to 43 mg/l | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 94 mg/l | Daphnia - <i>Daphnia</i> <i>magna</i> | 48 hours |

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
|--|------|--|------|----------|
| ethylbenzene N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis (12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) | | 79 % - Readily - 10 days 63 % - 28 days | - | - |

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

| Code | : 00364945 | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 26 April 2024 |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| PHENGUAR | D PRO BASE GREY | | |
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SECTION 12: Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| ₩jlene ethylbenzene N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) | | - - | Readily Readily Readily |

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▼ylene 2-methylpropan-1-ol ethylbenzene N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecan- 1-amide) | 3.12 1 3.6 >6 | 7.4 to 18.5 - 79.43 - | Low Low Low High |

12.4 Mobility in soil

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

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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. |

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

Additional information

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

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

| 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 <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.

| Code : 00364945 | | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 26 April 2024 |
|---|--|---|--|
| PHENGUARD PRO BASE GR | EY | | |
| SECTION 15: Regula | tory information | | |
| Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles | : Not applicable. | | |
| Other national and internat | onal regulations. | | |
| Explosive precursors Ozone depleting substance Not listed. | : Not applicable. es (1005/2009/EU) | | |
| 15.2 Chemical safety assessment | | sessment has been carried out. | |
| SECTION 16: Other i | | | |
| Indicates information that h Abbreviations and | as changed from previousl : ATE = Acute Toxicity E | • | |
| acronyms | CLP = Classification, L 1272/2008] DNEL = Derived No Ef EUH statement = CLP- PNEC = Predicted No I RRN = REACH Registr | abelling and Packaging Regulation [Reg fect Level -specific Hazard statement Effect Concentration | gulation (EC) No. |
| Full text of abbreviated H statements | 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. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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 Irrit. 2 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1B STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 STOT SE 3 | ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUAT ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRF SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - SKIN SENSITISATION - Category SKIN SENSITISATION - Category SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX EXPOSURE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOX | TIC HAZARD - Category 3 71 RITATION - Category 1 RITATION - Category 2 2 3 Category 2 1 1B ICITY - REPEATED ICITY - REPEATED |

14/15

| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Code : 003 | 364945 | | Date of issue/Date of revision | : 26 April 2024 | | |
| PHENGUARD PRO BASE GREY | | | | | | |
| SECTION 16 | : Other i | nformation | | | | |
| Date of issue/ Dat revision | te of | : 26 April 2024 | | | | |
| Date of previous | issue | : 24 November 2019 | | | | |
| Prepared by | | : EHS | | | | |

Version

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: 4