

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: DRAP291
Product name: POLIFLEX PP - COMP. A

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: Part of a protective coating

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: DRACO ITALIANA S.p.A.
Full address: Via Monte Grappa, 11 D-E
District and Country: 20067 Tribiano (MI) Italia
Tel.: +39 02.90632917
Fax: +39 02.90631976
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@draco-edilizia.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800883300 (Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII)
Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 0557947819 (Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica)
Centro Antiveleni di Foggia 80018345 (Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia)
Centro Antiveleni di Milano 0266101029 (Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda)
Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 0817472870 (Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 038224444 (CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica)
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 063054343 (CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 0649978000 (CAV Policlinico "Umberto I")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 68593726 (CAV "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù" Dip. Emergenza e Accettazione DEA)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



DRAP291 - POLIFLEX PP - COMP. A**SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>**

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH208 Contains: 4-morfolincarbaleide
 May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P370+P378 In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains: 2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC):

Two - pack performance coatings.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :

377,01

Limit value:

500,00

- Catalysed with :

25,00 %

POLIFLEX PP COMP. B

2.3. Other hazardsOn the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients****3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate		
CAS	108-65-6	20 \leq x < 30 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC	203-603-9	
INDEX	607-195-00-7	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475791-29-XXXX	
1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE		
CAS	108-65-6	3 \leq x < 9 Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC	203-603-9	
INDEX	607-195-00-7	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475791-29-XXXX	
4-morfolincarbaleide		
CAS	4394-85-8	0 \leq x < 0,5 Skin Sens. 1B H317
EC	224-518-3	
INDEX		
REACH Reg.	01-2119987993-12-xxxx	

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

AICS Local Inventories: DSL Listed: INV Listed (CN): ENCS Listed (JP): Listed. (2) -3144 TSCA: Listed EINECS: Listed. 203-603-9 KECI (KR): Listed. KE-23315 PICCS (PH): Listed NZIOC: Listed National Legislation OECD HPV: Listed.

Other dangerous substances communicated by the supplier and present in the substance CAS 108-65-6: 2-methoxy-1-propyl acetate: <0.3% (CAS 70657-70-4; EC 274-724-2) Flam. Liq. 3 H226; Repr. 1B H360D; STOT SE 3 H335

2-methoxy-1-propanol: <0.01% (CAS 1589-47-5; EC 216-455-5) Flam.Liq. 3 H226; Repr. 1B H360; STOT SE3 H335; Skin Corr.2 H315; Eye Dam. 1 H318 Stabilized with 25 ppm of BHT.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

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Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,064	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	6,35	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral				36				1,67
				mg/kg bw/d				mg/kg/d
Inhalation				33		550		275
				mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3
Skin				320				796
				mg/kg				mg/kg
								bw/d

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN	Possibile assorbimento
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100		

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	6,35	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral								1.67 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation				33 mg/m3				275 mg/m3
Skin				54.8 mg/kg bw/d				153.5 mg/kg bw/d

4-morfolincarbaldeide

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,5	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,05	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,85	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0764	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	5	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2000	mg/l

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral				8 mg/kg				
Inhalation				29 mg/m3				98 mg/m3
Skin				8 mg/kg			0,293 mg/cm2	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required. Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Respiratory protection:

in case of insufficient ventilation. Filter for gases / vapors of organic compounds (Boiling point > 65 ° C, eg EN 14387, Type A).

Hand protection:

Chemical resistant gloves (EN 374)

Materials also suitable for direct and prolonged contact (Recommendations: protection factor 6, corresponding to > 480 minutes of permeation time according to EN 374):

butyl rubber - 0.7 mm thick

Materials suitable for short-term contact (recommendation: at least protection index 2, corresponding to > 30 minutes of permeation according to EN 374)

chloroprene rubber (CR) - 0.5 mm thickness

nitrile rubber (NBR) - 0.4 mm thickness

Due to the large variety of types, the manufacturer's instructions for use should be observed.

Additional information: The information is based on our tests, bibliographic data and information from the glove manufacturers or derived, by analogy, from substances of similar composition. It should be borne in mind that due to various factors (eg temperature), the service life of a chemical protective glove can in practice be significantly shorter than the breakthrough time determined by the tests.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	pasty liquid	
Colour	as showed in color folder	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	Not available	
Melting point / freezing point	Not applicable	
Initial boiling point	Not available	
Flammability	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Flash point	23 < T < 60 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable	
Solubility	not determined	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined	
Vapour pressure	Not determined	
Relative vapour density	Not available	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Evaporation rate Not applicable
 VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) : 26,57 % - 411,80 g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With air it can slowly give peroxides which explode due to a rise in temperature.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

The product can oxidize at high temperatures. Avoid static discharge. Flammable vapors can be released at high temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials**2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate**

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effectsMetabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information**2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate**

Several studies confirm that rapid and extensive hydrolysis of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate (PGMA) to propylene glycol methyl ether (PGME) occurs in vivo when PGMA is administered orally, inhaled or dermally. Since the urinary metabolites and disposition profiles of PGMA were approximately identical to the results obtained with PGME, there are unlikely to be any substantial differences between the systemic toxicity between PGMA and PGME. Indeed, PGMA's toxicity is almost the same as PGME. PGMA is easily absorbed orally and by inhalation. A 100% absorption rate can be considered for these exposure routes. In a study that compared the dermal toxicokinetics of PGME and PGMA (ACC 1999), the dermal absorption of PGMA was lower than that of PGME (between 3 and 4 times lower). The cutaneous absorption of PGME is approximately 30%, therefore since the cutaneous absorption of PGMA was approximately 30% of that of PGME in rats. In conclusion, PGMA is rapidly hydrolyzed in vivo to PGME and acetate (the half-life of PGMA blood is approximately 2 minutes for a low dose of PGMA). Hydrolysis can also occur locally (i.e. in the respiratory tract).

Once the hydrolysis of PGMA into PGME has occurred, the distribution, further metabolism and excretion are the same as for PGME. The released acetic acid will enter the endogenous metabolic processes.

PGME is sufficiently soluble in water which can be excreted unchanged through the urine. However, it is also further metabolised and the main metabolic pathway is O-demethylation, which leads to the formation of propylene glycol. This mechanism is easily saturated.

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Other pathways are the conjugation of glucurono and sulf of PGME. Propylene glycol is excreted through the urine or enters the metabolic pathways to produce CO₂ which is exhaled. At high doses, saturation of the metabolic pathways led to the urinary elimination of propylene glycol methyl ether as such. Parent and metabolites are rapidly eliminated.

There appears to be a difference in sex in the metabolism of propylene glycol methyl ether in rats, females are eliminated faster than males.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, while the respiratory one is less important, given the low vapor pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure**1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE**

Above 100 ppm there is irritation of the ocular, nasal and oropharyngeal mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm there are balance disturbances and severe eye irritation. Clinical and biological tests performed on the exposed volunteers did not reveal any anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects on humans are reported (INCR, 2010).

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

LD50 (Oral):

> 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal):

> 5000 mg/kg bw/d Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation vapours):

> 2000 ppm/3h Rat

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral):

8532 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal):

> 5000 mg/kg Rat_ OECD 402

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):

> 23,8 mg/L 6h

4-morfolincarbaldeide

LD50 (Oral):

> 7360 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal):

> 18400 mg/kg Rabbit OECD 402

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Subacute oral toxicity

NOAEL: 1,000 mg / kg

Method of application: Oral

Species: Rat, male / female

Dosage levels: 100 - 300 - 1000 mg / kg / day

Method: OECD TG 422

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Species: Rabbit

Method: Guideline 404 for the OECD Test

Result: No skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

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Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Species: Rabbit

Method: Guidelines 405 for the OECD Test

Result: No eye irritation

GLP: yes

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

4-morfolincarbaldeide

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Species: guinea pig

Method: Guidelines 406 for the OECD Test

Result: It is not a skin sensitiser.

GLP: yes

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Test type: Ames test

Metabolic activation: with / without

Result: No indications suggesting a mutagenic effect.

Method: OECD TG 471

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

NOAEL - Parents: 300 ppm

NOAEL - F1: 1000 ppm

NOAEL - F2: 1000 ppm

Test type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat, male / female

Method of application: Inhalative

Treatment frequency: 6 hours / day 7 days / week

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Studies on a similar product.

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

NOAEL (teratogenicity): 1500 ppm

NOAEL (maternal): 1500 ppm

Species: Rat, female

Method of application: Inhalative

Dosage levels: 0 - 500 - 1500 - 3000 ppm

Treatment frequency: 6 hours / day (Duration of exposure 10 days (day 6 - 15 p.c.))

Method: OECD TG 414

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DRAP291 - POLIFLEX PP - COMP. A**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (Pulce d'acqua grande)_Direttiva 67/548/CEE, Allegato V, C.2.

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (alghe cloroficee)_ OECD 201

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

> 100 mg/l Daphnia magna (Pulce d'acqua grande)_OECD 211

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

LC50 - for Fish

> 100 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss, OCSE 203

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 1000 mg/l/96h Selenastrum capricornutum, OCSE 201

Chronic NOEC for Fish

47,5 mg/l Oryzias latipes, 14 d. OCSE 204

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

> 100 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d, OCSE 211

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 1000 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h

4-morfolincarbaldeide

LC50 - for Fish

> 500 mg/l/96h Leuciscus idus DIN 38412

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

23880 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus

EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants

17040 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus

12.2. Persistence and degradability

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Little bioaccumulative

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

1,2

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

1,2 Log Kow pH: 6,8 - OECD 117

4-morfolincarbaldeide

BCF

< 1,9 OECD 305 C

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

DRAP291 - POLIFLEX PP - COMP. A**SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>**

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3



IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3



IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30
Special provision: -

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E

Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum quantity: 220 L

Packaging instructions: 366

Pass.:

Maximum quantity: 60 L

Packaging instructions: 355

Special provision:

A3, A72, A192

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

DRAP291 - POLIFLEX PP - COMP. A**SECTION 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Regulation (EC) No. 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Two - pack performance coatings.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitization, category 1B
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in

DRAP291 - POLIFLEX PP - COMP. A**SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>**

Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.