

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: DRAP246A
Product name: POLIFLEX PP Comp. B

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

Intended use: Part of a two-component 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)
Italy
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.
Acute toxicity, category 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>****2.2. Label elements**

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
EUH208	Contains: Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl- May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

Contains: Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification **x = Conc. %** **Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)**

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

CAS 28182-81-2 $60 \leq x < 75$ **Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317**

EC

INDEX

Reg. no. Polymer

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

CAS 108-65-6 $10 \leq x < 17$ **Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336**

EC 203-603-9

INDEX 607-195-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

CAS 1330-20-7 10 ≤ x < 12 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335

EC 215-535-7

INDEX 601-022-00-9

Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

CAS 4083-64-1 0,2 ≤ x < 0,4 Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334

EC 223-810-8

INDEX 615-012-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119980050-47-XXXX

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

CAS 822-06-0 0,2 ≤ x < 0,4 Acute Tox. 1 H330, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note/notes according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: 2

EC 212-485-8

INDEX 615-011-00-1

CHLOROBENZENE

CAS 108-90-7 0 ≤ x < 0,01 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

EC 203-628-5

INDEX 602-033-00-1

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.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Impurity:

Tosyl Chloride 0 - 2% (CAS 98-59-9 - EC 202-684-8)

Monochlorobenzene 0 - 0.1% (CAS 108-90-7 - CE 203-628-5 - INDEX 602-033-00-1)

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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

If you feel unwell, consult your doctor (if possible, show him the label). Make sure medical personnel are aware of the materials involved, and take the necessary precautions to protect themselves.

Inhalation

Transport the injured person to fresh air and keep him at rest in a position that favors breathing. Use oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Do not practice mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if the victim has inhaled the substance. Practice artificial respiration with the aid of a one-way valve portable mask or other suitable medical device. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, contact a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Cutaneous

Take off contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. In case of skin irritation: consult a doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before wearing it again.

Contact with eyes

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to remove. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if persistent irritation develops.

Ingestion

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>**

Rinse your mouth. Contact a doctor if symptoms occur.

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

No data available for the mixture. For symptoms and effects due to the contained substances, see chap. 11.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Severe eye irritation. Symptoms can include burning, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. It can irritate the respiratory tract. Respiratory difficulties. Skin irritation. It can cause redness and pain.)

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

Symptomatic treatment

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Take all general supportive measures and treat according to symptoms. Keep the victim under observation. Symptoms can be delayed.

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.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Water. Do not use a jet of water as an extinguishing medium as it will spread the fire.

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.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

In case of fire, harmful gases may be created.

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.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Remove unnecessary personnel. Keep people away from the leak, upwind.

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during removal.

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SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

Avoid Breathing Mist or Vapors Do not touch damaged containers or accidentally spilled materials except after wearing appropriate protective clothing. Provide adequate ventilation. Local authorities must be informed if losses cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

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.

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

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is possible without risk.

Dike spilled material where possible. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place in containers. Once the product is recovered, rinse the area with water.

Small spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (eg cloth, tea towel).

Thoroughly clean the surface to completely remove residual contamination.

Do not place spilled products in original containers for reuse For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

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.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Avoid breathing mist or vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene rules

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 (Third edition, published 2018)
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.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2020

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

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	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
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		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				36 mg/kg bw/d				1,67 mg/kg/d
Inhalation				33 mg/m3		550 mg/m3		275 mg/m3
Skin				320 mg/kg				796 mg/kg bw/d

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				108 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3		14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3		77 mg/m3
Skin				108 mg/kg bw/d				180 mg/kg bw/d

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	0,075	0,01	0,15	0,02	
TLV-ACGIH		0,034	0,005			

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

CHLOROBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	23	5	70	15	
VLEP	ITA	23	5	70	15	
WEL	GBR	4,7	1	14	3	SKIN
OEL	EU	23	5	70	15	
TLV-ACGIH		46	10			

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.

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

Biological index of exposure:

Components with biological limit values: CAS: 1330-20-7 Xylene (mixture of isomers)

IBE (ACGIH 2019) 1.5 g / g creatinine

Samples: urine

Time of withdrawal: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator: metilippuric acid

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

It is advisable to adopt good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour). The ventilation speeds must match the operating conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne dust levels below recommended exposure limits. If no exposure limits have been established, keep the levels of airborne dust at an acceptable level. General ventilation normally adequate. Install an eye wash station. Use good hygiene practices in handling this material, including changing and washing clothing after use. Discard shoes and other articles contaminated with leather.

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.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374).

Work glove material must be chosen according to the use process and the products that may form. Latex gloves may cause sensitivity reactions.

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).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a type A filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

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.

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)

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>**

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.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Hand protection:

Use protective gloves made of: Nitrile. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Choose suitable chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374), with protection index 6 (breakthrough time > 480 min).

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Melting point / freezing point	Not determined	
Initial boiling point	Not determined	
Boiling range	Not determined	
Flash point	23 T ≤ 60 °C	
Evaporation rate	Not determined	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not determined	
Vapour density	Not determined	
Relative density	1,013	
Solubility	not determined	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined	
Decomposition temperature	Not determined	
Viscosity	Not determined	
Explosive properties	Not available	
Oxidising properties	Not available	

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 28,10 % - 284,69 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.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

Decomposes at 255°C/491°F. Polymerises at temperatures above 200°C/392°F.

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.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

May form explosive mixtures with: alcohols, bases. May react violently with: alcohols, amines, strong bases, oxidising agents, strong

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>**

acids, water.

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.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

Avoid exposure to: high temperatures, moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

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

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-
water

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

Incompatible with: alcohols, carboxylic acids, amines, strong bases.

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.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

May develop: nitric oxide, hydrogen cyanide.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin: Causes skin irritation.

Eye Contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Ingestion: In case of ingestion it can cause discomfort. However, ingestion is unlikely to represent a primary route of occupational exposure.

Symptoms: Severe eye irritation. Symptoms can include burning, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. It can irritate the respiratory tract. Respiratory difficulties. Skin irritation. It can cause redness and pain.)

Metabolism, 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. 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.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture: 6,69 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate
LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg bw/d Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation) > 2000 ppm/3h Rat

CHLOROBENZENE
LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation) 15,5 mg/l/4h Rat

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
LC50 (Inhalation) 0,124 mg/l/4h Rat

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit. Read-across
LC50 (Inhalation) 0,554 mg/l/4h

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of work environments, how the substance is placed on the market and how it is reasonable to expect it to be used. As a result of this, the test results cannot be directly applied to the objective of assessing risks. Based on expert assessment and weight of evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is warranted.

Application Route: Subacute toxicity, rat inhalation

Method: OECD TG 412

Test concentrations - 3.7; 17.5 and 76.6 mg aerosol / m³

Exposure time - 3 weeks

(6 hours a day, 5 days a week)

3.7 mg / m³ harmless tolerated concentration (NOEL),

17.5 mg / m³ and 76.6 mg / m³ caused an increase in lung weight,

accentuated inflammatory manifestations in the respiratory tract, of entity dependent on concentration.

These symptoms are not specific and are therefore attributed to the primary irritant potential of the product.

No indications were found that would suggest damage to other organs other than those of respiration.

Toxicological tests on a comparable product.

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

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

LD50 Rat: > 2,000 - 5,000 mg / kg

LOAEL: 150 mg / kg

Application method: Oral

Species: Rat, male / female

Dosage levels: 0 - 150 - 750 - 1500 mg / kg / day

Method: OECD TG 408

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Causes skin irritation

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

Species: Rabbit

Result: slightly irritating

Classification: No skin irritation

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Species: Rabbit

Method: Guideline 404 for the OECD Test

Result: No skin irritation

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

Result: irritating

Classification: Causes skin irritation.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Causes skin irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

Species: Rabbit

Result: slightly irritating

Classification: No eye irritation

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Species: Rabbit

Method: Guidelines 405 for the OECD Test

Result: No eye irritation

GLP: yes

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

Result: irritating

Classification: Causes serious eye irritation.

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

Causes serious eye irritation.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate

Species: guinea pig

Method: Guidelines 406 for the OECD Test

Result: It is not a skin sensitiser.

GLP: yes

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

Result: negative

Classification: Does not cause skin sensitization.

Respiratory sensitization

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitization

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

Skin sensitization according to Magnusson / Kligmann (maximization test):

Species: Guinea pig

Result: positive

Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

Genotoxicity in vitro

Test type: Ames test

Metabolic activation: with / without

Result: negative

Method: OECD TG 471

Test type: Chromosomal aberration in vitro

Metabolic activation: with / without

Result: negative

Test type: In vitro genetic mutation test on mammalian cells

Metabolic activation: with / without

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo

Test type: Dominant lethal assay

Species: Rat, male

Method of application: Intraperitoneal

Result: negative

Method: OECD TG 476

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

NOAEL (Toxicity): 500 mg / kg

Species: Rat, male / female

Method of application: Oral

Dosage levels: 0 - 250 - 500 mg / kg

Duration of exposure: 103 week (s)

Treatment frequency: 5 times a week

Animal testing did not reveal any carcinogenic effects.

NOAEL (Toxicity): 1,000 mg / kg

Species: Mouse, male / female

Method of application: Oral

Dosage levels: 0 - 500 - 1000 mg / kg

Duration of exposure: 103 week (s)

Treatment frequency: 5 times a week

Animal testing did not reveal any carcinogenic effects.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

Test type: Salmonella / microsome test (Ames-test)

Result: No indications suggesting a mutagenic effect.

In vitro genotoxicity

Test type: Salmonella / microsome test (Ames-test)

Result: No indications suggesting a mutagenic effect.

Genotoxicity in vivo

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Test type: Micronucleus testSpecies: Mouse
Result: negative

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.

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

NOAEL - Parents: 500 ppm

NOAEL (parents, general toxicity): 500

Test type: One generation study

Species: Rat, male / female

Method of application: Inhalative

Dosage levels: 0 - 60 - 250 - 500 ppm

Treatment frequency: 6 hours / day 7 days / week

Not toxic for reproduction

NOAEL - Parents: 500 ppm

NOAEL - F1:> 500 ppm

NOAEL - F2:> 500 ppm

Test type: Two-generation study

Species: Rat, male / female

Method of application: Inhalative

Dosage levels: 0 - 25 - 100 -500 ppm

Not toxic for reproduction

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

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

NOAEL (teratogenicity):> 2000 ppm

NOAEL (maternal): 500 ppm

NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 500 ppm

Species: Rat, female

Method of application: Inhalative

Dosage levels: 0 - 100 - 500 - 1000 - 2000 ppm

Treatment frequency: Every day from the 6th to the 20th day of gestation

Method: OECD TG 414

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate

It can irritate the respiratory tract.

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

It can irritate the respiratory tract.

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Benzenesulfonyl Isocyanate, 4-methyl-
It can irritate the respiratory tract.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Target organ
Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
auditory system

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
It can be fatal if swallowed and if it enters the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
LC50> 100 mg / l
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Duration of exposure: 96 h
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.1.
Test preparation due to the reactivity of the substance with water:
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; filtration

EC50> 100 mg / l
Species: Daphnia magna (Large water flea)
Duration of exposure: 48 h
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.2.
Test preparation due to the reactivity of the substance with water:
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; filtration
Ecotoxicological tests on a comparable product

EC50r> 100 mg / l
Species: scenedesmus subspicatus
Duration of exposure: 72 h
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.3.
Test preparation due to the reactivity of the substance with water:
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; filtration

EC50> 100 mg / l
Species: activated sludge
Duration of exposure: 3 h
Method: OECD TG 209
Ecotoxicological tests on a comparable product

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
EC50> 1 - 10 mg / l
Species: Daphnia magna (Large water flea)
Duration of exposure: 48 h

CI50 2.2 mg / l
Species: algae
Duration of exposure: 72 h

EC50 96 mg / l
Species: Bacteria
Duration of exposure: 24 h
Studies on a similar product.

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

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
CHLOROBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	7,72 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Danio rerio, Dir. 67/548/CEE, Annex V, C.1
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna, Dir. 67/548/CEE Annex V, C.2
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus, Dir. 67/548/CEE Annex V, C.3
Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)	
LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

12.2. Persistence and degradability

homopolymer of hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
Biodegradation: 1%, 28 d, i.e. not easily degradable
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.4.E.

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
Biodegradation: > 60%, 28 d, i.e. easily degradable.
Method: OECD TG 301 F

CHLOROBENZENE
Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l
NOT rapidly degradable

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate
Little bioaccumulative

2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2 Log Kow pH: 6,8 - OECD 117

CHLOROBENZENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,2
BCF 3,2

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,15 Log Kow
BCF 25,9

12.4. Mobility in soil

CHLOROBENZENE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,42

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%.

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>****12.6. 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 or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT or 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 userADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30
Special provision: -IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E

IATA: Cargo:

Pass.:

Special provision:

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Maximum quantity: 220 L

Maximum quantity: 60 L

A3, A72, A192

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Packaging instructions: 366

Packaging instructions: 355

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

Information not relevant

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-H2

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

Product

Point 3 - 40

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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

Xylene isomer blend (with up to 20% ethylbenzene)

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 1	Acute toxicity, category 1
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Resp. Sens. 1	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

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H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- 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%
- 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average 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) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

DRAP246A - POLIFLEX PP Comp. B**SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>****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 Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

03.