Sikaflex®-256

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sikaflex®-256

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

Product use : Sealant/adhesive

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier	:	Sika Limited Watchmead Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ
Telephone	:	+44 (0)1707 394444
Telefax	:	+44 (0)1707 329129
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	:	EHS@uk.sika.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC)
24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number +44 870 190 6777

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Central nervous system	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or

		breathing difficulties if inhaled.
	H373	May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P260	Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
4,4`-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate

Additional Labelling

"As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use."

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	Not Assigned 919-446-0 265-185-4 01-2119458049-33-XXXX [corresponding group CAS 64742-82-1]	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT RE 1; H372 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	>= 1 - < 2,5
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer Contains: hexamethylene-di-isocyanate <= 0,3 %	28182-81-2 931-274-8 01-2119485796-17-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) --- Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 1,5 mg/l	< 1

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8 202-966-0 01-2119457014-47-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 --- specific concentration limit Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 5 % STOT SE 3; H335 >= 5 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315 >= 5 % Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,1 % --- Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 1,5 mg/l	>= 0,1 - < 1
4,4`-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers	25686-28-6 500-040-3 01-2119457013-49-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 --- Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 1,5 mg/l	< 1

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9 223-861-6 01-2119490408-31-XXXX	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 --- specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,5 % Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0,5 % --- Acute toxicity esti-mate Acute inhalation tox-icity (dust/mist): 0,031 mg/l	>= 0,025 - < 0,25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
Rinse mouth with water.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	:	Asthmatic appearance Allergic reactions See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.
Risks	:	sensitising effects May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	In case of fire, use water/water spray/water jet/carbon dioxide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for extinction.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	:	No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Further information	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). For personal protection see section 8. Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
Hygiene measures	:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with local regulations.
Further information on storage stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)	:	Cleaning with aprotic polar solvents must be avoided. Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters *	Basis *
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.				
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing occupational asthma.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3	GB EH40

			(NCO)	
4,4`-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers	25686-28-6	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance			

	those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40

*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards.
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	:	Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Eye wash bottle with pure water
Hand protection	:	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manufacturer specifications. Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes: Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves (> 0,1 mm) Contaminated gloves should be removed. Suitable for permanent exposure: Viton gloves (0.4 mm), breakthrough time >30 min.
Skin and body protection	:	Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionaly recommended for mixing and stirring work.
Respiratory protection	:	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. organic vapor filter (Type A) A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficent to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	liquid
Appearance	:	paste
Colour	:	various
Odour	:	slight
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 101 °C Method: closed cup
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
pH	:	Not applicable substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20,5 mm2/s (40 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	:	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	0,01 hPa
Density	:	ca. 1,22 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Particle characteristics	:	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	No hazards to be specially mentioned.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50: 1,5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Expert judgement

Acute toxicity estimate: 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

Acute toxicity estimate: 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

4,4`-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

Acute toxicity estimate: 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 9.400 mg/kg

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 4.814 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,031 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity estimate: 0,031 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 7.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):

Assessment	:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Result	:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment	:	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment	:	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	There is no data available for this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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.
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

European Waste Catalogue : 08 04 09* waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

Contaminated packaging : 15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA (Cargo) : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IATA (Passenger) : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich (Number on list 52) 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (Number on list 74, 56) 4,4`-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, oligomers
International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation	:	Not applicable
Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)		Not applicable
Volatile organic compounds	:	Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 2% w/w no VOC duties Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 2% w/w

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:	:	Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	:	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	:	Aspiration hazard
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	:	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
ADR	:	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS	:	Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL	:	Derived no-effect level
EC50	:	Half maximal effective concentration
GHS	:	Globally Harmonized System
IATA	:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	:	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LD50	:	Median lethal dosis (the amount of a material, given all at

		once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals)
LC50	:	Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period)
MARPOL	:	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978
OEL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	:	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PNEC	:	Predicted no effect concentration
REACH	:	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency
SVHC	:	Substances of Very High Concern
vPvB	:	Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	Calculation method
STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.

Changes as compared to previous version !

GB / EN