



# B-FLEX ITALIA SRL

Revision nr. 3

Dated 20/05/2024

Printed on 30/07/2025

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## 0129 - FLEX REMOVER

# Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: 0129  
Product name: FLEX REMOVER  
UFI: E2C0-M0QQ-D006-D2RM

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

Intended use: Solvent mixture

#### Uses Advised Against

DIY

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: B-FLEX ITALIA SRL  
Full address: VIA 1° MAGGIO, 44  
District and Country: 36050 SOVIZZO (VI)  
Italy  
Tel. +39 0444 02 81 39

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: [info@b-flexitalia.com](mailto:info@b-flexitalia.com)

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Centro Antiveleni Ospedale Niguarda di Milano +39 02 66101029  
Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 0382 24444 (CAV IRCCS Fondazione Maugeri - Pavia)  
Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800 883300 (CAV Ospedali Riuniti - Bergamo)  
Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 055 7947819 (CAV Ospedale Careggi - Firenze)  
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 3054343 (CAV Policlinico Gemelli - Roma)  
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 49978000 (CAV Policlinico Umberto I - Roma)  
Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 081 7472870 (CAV Ospedale Cardarelli - Napoli)  
Azienda Ospedaliera Integrata Verona 800 011 858

## 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 2020/878. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

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## Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2  
Serious eye damage, category 1H225  
H318Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
Causes serious eye damage.**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:

**H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.**H318** Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.**P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.**P310** Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .**P370+P378** In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.**P233** Keep container tightly closed.**Contains:** 1,3-DIOXOLANE**2.3. Other hazards**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater 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 (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>METHYLAL</b>		
INDEX -	50 ≤ x < 100	Flam. Liq. 2 H225
EC 203-714-2		
CAS 109-87-5		
<b>1,3-DIOXOLANE</b>		
INDEX 605-017-00-2	30 ≤ x < 50	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Dam. 1 H318
EC 211-463-5		
CAS 646-06-0		
<b>METHANOL</b>		
INDEX 603-001-00-X	1 ≤ x < 3	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370 STOT SE 2 H371: ≥ 3% - < 10%
EC 200-659-6		ATE Oral: 100 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 300 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 3 mg/l
CAS 67-56-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119433307-44-xxxx		

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

**SECTION 4. First aid measures****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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



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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

## 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



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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.

### 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. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. 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. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a 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:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари 2020г.)
GRC	Ελλάδα	Π.Δ. 26/2020 (ФЕК 50/Α΄ 6.3.2020) Εναρμόνιση της ελληνικής νομοθεσίας προς τις διατάξεις των οδηγιών 2017/2398/ΕΕ, 2019/130/ΕΕ και 2019/983/ΕΕ «για την τροποποίηση της οδηγίας 2004/37/ΕΚ ``σχετικά με την προστασία των εργαζομένων από τους κινδύνους που συνδέονται με την έκθεση σε καρκινογόνους ή μεταλλαξίγονους παράγοντες κατά την εργασία``»
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy

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GBR United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)  
 EU OEL EU Directive (EU) 2022/431; 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 2023

### METHYLAL

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Note / Osservazioni
		mg/m3	ppm	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	1000	3500	
WEL	GBR	3160	1000	3950 1250
TLV-ACGIH		3112	1000	

### 1,3-DIOXOLANE

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Note / Osservazioni
		mg/m3	ppm	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	10	50	
TLV-ACGIH		61	20	

### METHANOL

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Note / Osservazioni
		mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	260	200	SKIN
TLV	GRC	260	200	325 250
VLEP	ITA	260	200	SKIN
NDS/NDSCh	POL	100	300	SKIN
WEL	GBR	266	200	333 250
OEL	EU	260	200	
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328 250

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

## 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.



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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.

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 ISO 16321).

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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. Use a mask with a type AX filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). 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.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	colourless	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	-30 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	



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Kinematic viscosity	not available
Solubility	partially soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Density and/or relative density	0,96
Relative vapour density	not available
Particle characteristics	not applicable

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	100,00 %	-	960,00	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	47,40 %	-	455,03	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.

### 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.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

### 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

##### METHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

##### METHANOL

The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

#### Interactive effects

Information not available

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

##### METHYLAL

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit - New Zealand white
LD50 (Oral):	6453 mg/kg Rat - Wistar
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	57 mg/l/7h Mouse - Swiss

##### 1,3-DIOXOLANE

LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	68,4 mg/l/4h Rat - Sprague-Dawley

##### METHANOL

ATE (Dermal):	300 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
ATE (Oral):	100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 87,6 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	3 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)



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### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### 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**

METHYLAL

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LC50 - for Fish > 1000 mg/l/96h Danio rerio  
EC50 - for Crustacea > 1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

### METHANOL

LC50 - for Fish 15400 mg/l/96h Pesci  
EC50 - for Crustacea > 10000 mg/l/48h Daphnia  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 22000 mg/l/72h Selenastrum carpicornutum (Pseudokichnerela subcapitata)

### 1,3-DIOXOLANE

LC50 - for Fish > 95,4 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus  
EC50 - for Crustacea > 772 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 877 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

##### METHYLAL

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
NOT rapidly degradable

##### METHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

##### 1,3-DIOXOLANE

NOT rapidly degradable

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

##### METHYLAL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,18  
BCF 0,6

##### METHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,77  
BCF 0,2

##### 1,3-DIOXOLANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,31

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment



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

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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.

The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.

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 or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 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



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IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR / RID: NO  
IMDG: not marine pollutant  
IATA: NO

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	Special provision: 163, 367, 640(C-D), 650 EMS: F-E, <u>S-E</u>	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

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/EU: P5c

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

Product

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Contained substance



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Point 69 METHANOL REACH Reg.: 01-2119433307-44-xxxx

Regulation (EU) 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 greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 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 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:

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 3</b>	Acute toxicity, category 3
<b>STOT SE 1</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1



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<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>STOT SE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 2
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H301</b>	Toxic if swallowed.
<b>H311</b>	Toxic in contact with skin.
<b>H331</b>	Toxic if inhaled.
<b>H370</b>	Causes damage to organs.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H371</b>	May cause damage to organs.

### LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 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: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- 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 (EC) 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



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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)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
25. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)
26. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2024/197 (XXI 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 Section 12.