

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Ethyl PROXITOL**

Print Date 25.10.2023

Revision Date 24.10.2023

Version 1.0

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Ethyl PROXITOL  
Product code : U5129  
CAS-No. : 1569-02-4  
  
Synonyms : EP, PGEE  
  
EC-No. : 216-374-5

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Solvent.  
Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading (M.E.) Pvt. Ltd.**  
PO Box 16968  
16968 Jebel Ali  
Unit.Arab Emir.  
  
Telephone : +971 4 331 6500  
Telefax : +971 4 332 1597  
Contact for Safety Data Sheet : sccmsds@shell.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

Other information : PROXITOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of Royal Dutch Shell plc.

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3  
Eye irritation : Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

### 2.2 Label elements

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## GHS-Labeling

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Warning

Hazard statements

: **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**  
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
**HEALTH HAZARDS:**  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**  
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
P242 Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
**Response:**  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.  
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.  
**Storage:**  
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.  
**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

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## 2.3 Other hazards

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.  
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
1-ethoxypropan-2-ol	1569-02-4	98 - 100

Stabilized with 25 ppm BHT.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
If inhaled	: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
In case of skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In case of eye contact	: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

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

Symptoms	: Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and
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death.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.  
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.  
Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!  
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.  
Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.  
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe the relevant local and international regulations

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Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.  
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.  
Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.  
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.  
Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.  
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,  
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

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well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

- : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
- Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bundled).
- Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
- Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
- The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
- Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Glycol ethers can be peroxide formers.

Product Transfer

- : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

- : The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material

- : **Suitable material:** For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
- Unsuitable material:** Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice

- Unsuitable material:** AluminumMost plastics.
- : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)

- : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

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storage facilities are followed.  
See additional references that provide safe handling practices:  
American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or  
National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).  
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods  
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods  
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany  
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures** Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

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## General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

## Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.  
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

## Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.  
Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure.



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If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

**Respiratory protection** : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

**Thermal hazards** : Not applicable

## **Environmental exposure controls**

**General advice** : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

**Appearance** : Liquid.

**Colour** : clear

**Odour** : Ethereal

**Odour Threshold** : Data not available

**pH** : Data not available

**Melting / freezing point** : < -70 °C

**Boiling point/boiling range** : 129 - 136 °C

**Flash point** : 40 °C  
Method: PMCC / ASTM D3278

**Evaporation rate** : 0,5

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**Flammability**

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

**Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit**

Upper explosion limit : 12 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1,3 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 1.200 Pa (20 °C)

Relative vapour density : 3,5

Relative density : 0,91 (20 °C)  
Method: ASTM D4052Density : ca. 897 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (20 °C)  
Method: ASTM D4052**Solubility(ies)**

Water solubility : Completely miscible. (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: &lt; 1

Auto-ignition temperature : 255 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

**Viscosity**Viscosity, dynamic : 2,21 mPa.s (20 °C)  
Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

**9.2 Other information**

Surface tension : 41,5 mN/m

Conductivity : Electrical conductivity: &gt; 10,000 pS/m, A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

Molecular weight : 104,1 g/mol

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.  
Prevent vapour accumulation.  
In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).  
Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

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**Acute toxicity****Components:****1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 : > 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 : > 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity

**Skin corrosion/irritation****Components:****1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation****Components:****1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation****Components:****1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Germ cell mutagenicity****Components:****1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

: Remarks: No evidence of mutagenic activity.

**Carcinogenicity****Components:****1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
1-ethoxypropan-2-ol	No carcinogenicity classification.

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## Reproductive toxicity

### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## STOT - single exposure

### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

## STOT - repeated exposure

### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Aspiration toxicity

no data available

## Further information

### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:**

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment

: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).  
Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

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The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

## Components:

### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol :**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: LC50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	: EC50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	: EC50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Practically non toxic:
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	: IC50 : > 100 mg/l Remarks: Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

## **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol :**

Biodegradability	: Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
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## **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

### Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: < 1
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### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol :**

Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
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## **12.4 Mobility in soil**

### Components:

#### **1-ethoxypropan-2-ol :**

Mobility	: Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Dissolves in water.
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## **12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

no data available

## **12.6 Other adverse effects**

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no data available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Product : Recover or recycle if possible.  
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.  
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.  
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
- Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.  
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.
- MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
- Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.  
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.  
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.  
Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.  
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
- Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

- ADR : 3271  
IMDG : 3271  
IATA : 3271

### 14.2 Proper shipping name

- ADR : ETHERS, N.O.S.  
(1-ethoxypropan-2-ol)  
IMDG : ETHERS, N.O.S.

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**IATA** (1-ethoxypropan-2-ol)  
: ETHERS, N.O.S.  
(1-ethoxypropan-2-ol)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class

**ADR** : 3  
**IMDG** : 3  
**IATA** : 3

## 14.4 Packing group

**ADR**  
Packing group : III  
Classification Code : F1  
Hazard Identification Number : 30  
Labels : 3  
**IMDG**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3  
**IATA**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR**  
Environmentally hazardous : no  
**IMDG**  
Marine pollutant : no

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

## 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z  
Ship type : 3  
Product name : Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether

**Additional Information** : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.  
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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



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Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

## The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed

## SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Ethyl PROXITOL**

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## Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level

OE\_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit

TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

## Further information

- Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
- Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
- Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.