SAFETY DATA SHEET
Prepared in accordance with the provisions of KKDIK Annex-2 Regulation, 23.06.2017, No: 30105

Ethyl Proxitol Acetate

Initial release date: 2012/11/05
Revision Date: 06.06.2024
Version 2.5
SDS Number: 800001000220

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Ethyl Proxitol Acetate
Product code	:	U5149
Registration number EU	:	01-2119475116-39
CAS-No.	:	54839-24-6

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Speciality solvent.
Recommended restrictions on use	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	**Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.** PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	:	+31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	:	+31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	:	sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number	:	+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week) National Poison Counselling Centre (UZEM) – 114
Other information	:	PROXITOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of Shell plc.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification T.R. SEA No 28848

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling T.R. SEA No 28848

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
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.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:
P402 + P404 Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P235 Keep cool.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

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

Substance name : 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	T.R. SEA No 28848	Concentration (% w/w)
2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	54839-24-6 259-370-9	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H336	<= 100

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 : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
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 : 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
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 material 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

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures	:	Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in 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.
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 (bunded). 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.

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.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)	:	Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Igni-

tions 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

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 103 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 302 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Consumer use
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 62 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Consumer use
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 181 mg/m3
End Use: Consumer use
Exposure routes: Oral
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 13,1 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate : Fresh water
Value: 13 mg/l
Marine water
Value: 0,13 mg/l
Fresh water sediment
Value: 6,4 mg/kg
Marine sediment
Value: 0,64 mg/kg
Soil
Value: 1,34 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant
Value: 62,5 mg/l
Oral
Value: 117 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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:
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.

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

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

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 gloves.

Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile 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 : 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.
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.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

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)].

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

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	:	colourless
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	:	-89 °C
Boiling point/boiling range	:	158 - 160 °C
Flash point	:	53 °C
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability		
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit		
Upper explosion limit	:	9,8 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	2,3 hPa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	0,941 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	69,6 g/l (20 °C)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0,76
Auto-ignition temperature	:	325 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic	:	1,33 mm2/s (40 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	39,1 mN/m, 20 °C
Conductivity	:	Electrical conductivity: > 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	:	146,2 g/mol

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.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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

Acute toxicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.
LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: Not a carcinogen.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Material	SEA Carcinogenicity Classification
2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Does not impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Not an aspiration hazard., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Product:

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

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Mobility	:	Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Dissolves in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Further 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.

Additional ecological information : Remarks: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Additional ecological information : Remarks: None known.

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 3272
RID	:	UN 3272
IMDG	:	UN 3272
IATA	:	UN 3272

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	ESTERS, N.O.S. (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
RID	:	ESTERS, N.O.S. (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
IMDG	:	ESTERS, N.O.S. (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
IATA	:	ESTERS, N.O.S. (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Labels	:	3

RID

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

RID
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 methyl ether acetate

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen 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

KKDIK (30105 (Bis)) - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex 17) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Entry number 3

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

Regulations on the health and safety precautions for chemicals in the workplace. Regulations on the fire protection of buildings. Regulations on the prevention of industrial accidents and the reduction of their effects.

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

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

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test popula-

tion; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Prepared by

Name	:	Eren Aktas
Certified Qualification date	:	15.05.2024
Certificate number	:	TÜV/11.241.01
Expiry date		15.05.2029

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 date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

TR / EN