Prepared according to GB/T 16483, GB/T 17519

Ethyl DIPROXITOL

800010021072 Initial release date: 2019.11.18

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2023.11.01 Print Date 2023.11.08

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Ethyl DIPROXITOL

Product code : U5151

Synonyms : Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-, EDP, ethoxypropoxy

propanol

CAS-No. : 30025-38-8

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

Sheet safety Data : II

please email sccmsds@shell.com 如果您有关于该SDS内容的

任何质询,请发电邮联系 sccmsds@shell.com

Emergency telephone : +86-532-83889090

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Speciality solvent.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

Other information : DIPROXITOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates

of Shell plc.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	liquid
Colour	clear
Odour	Ethereal
Health Hazards	May be harmful if swallowed.
Safety Hazards	Combustible liquid and vapour.

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Environmental Hazards Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 4 Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : Warning

: PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

> H227 Combustible liquid. **HEALTH HAZARDS:**

H303 May be harmful if swallowed. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

Response:

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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.

Physical and chemical	Combustible liquid.
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

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		occur.	
	Health Hazards	Inhalation: No specific hazards unde Skin: No specific hazards under norn Eyes: No specific hazards under norn Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowers.	nal use conditions. mal use conditions.
	Environmental Hazards	Not classified as dangerous for the e	nvironment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Propanol, (2-	30025-38-8	Flam. Liq.4; H227	> 80
ethoxymethylethoxy)-		Acute Tox.5; H303	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice	:	Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal	

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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.

: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. In case of eye contact

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest If swallowed

> medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Rinse mouth.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

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

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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.

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.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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.

Specific extinguishing

methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : 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.

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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.

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.

Methods and materials for containment and 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.

Additional advice : 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Precautions

: 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.

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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.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : 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 : 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.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

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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 Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

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:

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

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subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

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)].

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: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or 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.

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

protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

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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.

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : clear

Odour : Ethereal

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : -50 °C / -58 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 194 °C / 381 °F

Flash point : 82 °C / 180 °F

Method: ASTM D-93 / PMCC

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : 56.7 Pa (25 °C / 77 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : 0.9317Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 931.7 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

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Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : completely soluble (20 °C / 68 °F)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 0.16

Auto-ignition temperature : 199 °C / 390 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 4.2 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 61 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F

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.

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : 162 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

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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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Exposure routes : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure

although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

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Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Propanol, (2- ethoxymethylethoxy)-	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/ltoxicity)

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

toxicity) LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aguatic : Remarks: Practically non toxic: plants (Acute toxicity)

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

(Acute toxicity) Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

toxicity)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l Toxicity to

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-: log Pow: 0.16

octanol/water **Components:**

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

: Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly. Bioaccumulation

Mobility in soil

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

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Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, one or more constituents will

be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Components:

Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)-:

Additional ecological

information

: None known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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

Remarks : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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National Regulations

International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Poly (2-8) alkylene glycol monoalkyl (C1-C6) ether

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.

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

Not applicable

Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Not applicable

Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The categories of occupational disease:

Not applicable

Occupational Disease Classification list:

Not applicable

Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Not applicable

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for

Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

: Not applicable

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under

SAWS

Not applicable

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Regulations on Labour Protection in Workplaces where Toxic Substances are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals : Not applicable

Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals

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Catalogue of Toxic Chemicals Severely Restricted in : Not applicable

China

Other international regulations

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

AIIC : Listed IECSC : Listed KECI : Listed PICCS : Listed TSCA : Listed TCSI : Listed : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H227 Combustible liquid.

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity
Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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 population; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature: SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations

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Ethyl DIPROXITOL

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Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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).

Disclaimer

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