

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name : Methyl PROXITOL

Product code : U5141

CAS-No. : 107-98-2

Synonyms : 1-methoxy-2-propanol, PGME, PM, Propylene glycol monomethyl ether

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.**
PO Box 2334
3000 CH Rotterdam
Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 231 7000
Telefax : +31 (0)10 231 7180

Emergency telephone number : +31 (0)10 231 7393

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Narcotic effects.)

Label elements

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 environmental hazard according to CLP

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

criteria.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.
No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
Storage:
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [%]
1-Methoxypropane-2-ol	107-98-2	R10 R67	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 99,6
2-methoxypropanol	1589-47-5	R10 Xi; R37/38 Xi; R41 Repr.Cat.2; R61	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 Repr. 1B; H360D	< 0,1

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 : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

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	: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest 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	: 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 death. 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. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
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).

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

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.
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. |
| Environmental precautions | : 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. |
| Methods and materials for
containment and cleaning up | : 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. |
| Additional advice | : 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. |
| | : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment
see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of
this Safety Data Sheet. |

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 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.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and
storage facilities are followed. |
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

- 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

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

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>

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 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

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 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.

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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

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	: Data not available
Melting / freezing point	: -96 °C / -141 °F
Boiling point/boiling range	: 117 - 125 °C / 243 - 257 °F
Flash point	: 30 °C / 86 °F Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	: 0,75 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit	: 13,1 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1,9 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 1,170 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 3,1
Relative density	: 0,92 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Density	: 920 - 923 kg/m ³ (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: completely soluble (20 °C / 68 °F)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: 0,37
Auto-ignition temperature	: 290 °C / 554 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Data not available

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

Explosive properties	: Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available
Surface tension	: 70,7 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F
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.
Particle size	: Data not available
Molecular weight	: 90,12 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.
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	: Information given is based on product testing.
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Remarks: No evidence of mutagenic activity.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not carcinogenic in animal studies.

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

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic., Causes adverse effects on the foetus based on animal studies.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data are based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable meeting the 10 day window criterion., Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0,37

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water., If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

UN number : 3092
Proper shipping name : 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

UN number : 3092
Proper shipping name : 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3092
Proper shipping name : 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3092
Proper shipping name : 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Other international regulations

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-Phrases

R10	Flammable.
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R61	May cause harm to the unborn child.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.

Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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.

SDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC

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 : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Methyl PROXITOL

Version 2.0

Revision Date 04.02.2020

Print Date 04.02.2020

compile the Safety Data
Sheet

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.