According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)

CAS-No. : 616-38-6

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

Use of the Sub- : Chemical intermediate used for synthesis of polycarbonates.

stance/Mixture Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

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 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

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670

Nationaal Vergiftigingen Informatie Centrum (NVIC): Tel. nr. +31(0)88 755 8000 (24 uur per dag en 7 dagen per week).

(Uitsluitend bestemd om artsen te informeren bij accidentele vergiftigingen).

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

# Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting

equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container

tightly closed.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

### 2.3 Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Ecological 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.

Toxicological 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.

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

	EC-No.	
Dimethyl carbonate	616-38-6	100
	210-478-4	

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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 : 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 wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

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

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

None known.

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

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

# 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical pow-

der, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires

only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

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

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke).

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: 1.0 20.06.2023

SDS Number: 800010060176

Date of last issue: -Print Date 21.06.2023

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 meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : If possible remove containers from the danger zone.

If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is

to evacuate immediately.

Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure elec-

trical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.

Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.

Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

# 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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

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.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air., Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained., Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

### **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

Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.

Prevent spillages.

Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.

Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Vehicle fueling and vehicle workshop areas - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin, when filling or emptying a vehicle.

Advice on safe handling

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

When using do not eat or drink.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.

Never siphon by mouth.

Avoid exposure.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176

Date of last issue: -Print Date 21.06.2023

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area.

Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on

road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

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

Further information on storage stability

Drum and small container storage: Keep containers closed when not in use.

Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.

Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from, ignition

sources and other sources of heat.

Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as

pressure can build up during storage.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: PVC., Natural rubber.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers. Containers, even those that have been emp-

tied, can contain explosive vapours.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

# 8.1 Control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

No biological limit allocated.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

# **Engineering measures**

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. 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.

#### 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 for subsequent recycle.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

# Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

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

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

protective eyewear is recommended.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : 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. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g.

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)

Version 1.0

Revision Date: 20.06.2023

SDS Number: 800010060176 Date of last issue: -Print Date 21.06.2023

frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Skin and body protection

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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.

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

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state liquid

Colour colourless

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)

Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -Version 800010060176 1.0 20.06.2023 Print Date 21.06.2023

Odour Ethereal

Odour Threshold Data not available

Melting point/freezing point 4,65 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling : 90 °C

range

Flammability

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 11 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: 4,2 %(V)

Flash point : 16,7 °C

Method: closed cup

458 °C Auto-ignition temperature

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic 0,585 mPa.s

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility soluble

Solubility in other solvents Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Pow: 0,354

Vapour pressure 7.570 Pa

Relative density 1.063 (25 °C)

Density 1.063 kg/m3

Relative vapour density 3,11

9.2 Other information

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Surface tension : 31,92 mN/m, 0 °C

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### 10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of use.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with air to form peroxides.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

rubber, various plastics

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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

Information on likely routes of:

exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental

ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity

LD50 > 5000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

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

Low toxicity

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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

Acute toxicity (other routes of :

administration) Remarks: Not a respiratory irritant

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Dimethyl carbonate	No carcinogenicity classification.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility :

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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)

Version Revision Date: 1.0 20.06.2023

SDS Number: Date of last issue: -800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

fertility.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

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

STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:** 

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

**Aspiration toxicity** 

**Product:** 

Not an aspiration hazard., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2 Information on other hazards

**Endocrine disrupting properties** 

**Product:** 

Assessment The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered 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.

**Further information** 

**Product:** 

Remarks Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information** 

12.1 Toxicity

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

aquatic invertebrates

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version R 1.0 20

Revision Date: 20.06.2023

SDS Number: 800010060176

Date of last issue: -Print Date 21.06.2023

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air and water.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

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

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

After release, disperses through ground water.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered sub-

stances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB..

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

**Product:** 

Assessment : 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.

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor: Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone crea-

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

mation tion potential or global warming potential.

### **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 meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater

contamination.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

nical 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.

Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste

container.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

14 06 03 other solvents and solvent mixtures.

The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in

another waste code being assigned.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

**ADN** : 1161

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

ADR : 1161
RID : 1161
IMDG : 1161
IATA : 1161

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : DIMETHYL CARBONATE
ADR : DIMETHYL CARBONATE
RID : DIMETHYL CARBONATE
IMDG : DIMETHYL CARBONATE

IATA : Dimethyl carbonate

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

### 14.4 Packing group

**ADN** 

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

**ADR** 

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

Packing group : II Labels : 3

# 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : no

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Date of last issue: -

Print Date 21.06.2023

### 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:

DSL : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

AICS : Listed

TCSI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

IECSC : Listed

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# **Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

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 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; 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

### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Dimethyl carbonate (DMC)

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: - 1.0 20.06.2023 800010060176 Print Date 21.06.2023

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).

Classification of the mixture:

Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 On basis of test data.

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.

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