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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : PROPYLENE OXIDE

Product code : U1112

Registration number EU : 01-2119480483-35-0004, 01-2119480483-35-0005

CAS-No. : 75-56-9

Other means of identification : Epoxy propane, 1,2-, Methyl ethylene oxide, Methyl oxirane,

PO, Propylene epoxide, Propylene oxide, 1,2-

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

Use of the Sub- : Chemical intermediate.

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

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : Restricted to professional users., 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

SHELL +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)

Poison Centers (CAV) eligible for access to information for health emergency response: CAV Osp. Bambin Gesù Roma 06 68593726; CAV Policlinico "Umberto I" Roma 06-49978000:

CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli" Roma 06 3054343; CAV Milano 02 66101029; CAV Bergamo 800883300:

CAV Pavia 0382 24444; CAV Verona 800011858; CAV Firenze 055 7947819; CAV Napoli 081 5453333;

CAV Foggia 800183459.

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

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Flammable liquids, Category 1 H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Oral H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity, Category 3, Dermal H311: Toxic in contact with skin.

Acute toxicity, Category 3, Inhalation H331: Toxic if inhaled.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory Tract

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B H340: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B H350: May cause cancer.

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as environmental hazard according to

CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been

read and understood.

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P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting

equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

### Response:

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON

CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P322 Specific measures (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).

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

#### Storage:

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

P235 Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

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

#### 2.3 Other hazards

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.

Vapours may ignite and explode.

This material is a static accumulator.

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-

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vapour mixtures can occur.

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

#### 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
	EC-No.	, , ,
propylene oxide	75-56-9	<= 100
	200-879-2	

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

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : DO NOT DELAY.

Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

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 : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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.

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

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a tem-

porary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

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.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the

arms and legs).

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

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Artificial respiration may be required.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

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

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Large fires should only be fought by properly trained fire fight-

ers.

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

Offig.

Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic envi-

ronment.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

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

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

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#### 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

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire

fighting facilities.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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

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

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid en-

ters surface water drains.

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.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Note - Since the danger of fire is so great, bunker gear worn

over protective clothing is highly recommended.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.

Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding

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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.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Large spillage:

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth

or other containment material.

Remove with explosion-proof vacuum trucks or pump to stor-

age/salvage vessels.

Test atmosphere for vapours to ensure safe working condi-

tions before other personnel are allowed into area.

Treat residues as for small spillage.

Small spillage:

Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other

suitable material and dispose of properly.

Allow to evaporate.

Retain washings as contaminated waste.

Note that aqueous solutions have a low flash point unless very

dilute.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Monitor concentrations in air at regular intervals.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

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Handling Temperature:

Ambient.

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

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

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.

Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges.

These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements.

These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Product Transfer

: If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Lines should be purged with nitrogen before and after product transfer. Refer to supplier for further product transfer instructions if required. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on storage stability

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

A reliable fixed sprinkler/deluge system should be installed.

Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free.

Prevent ingress of water.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Tanks should be fitted with a vapour recovery system. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.

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Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

These include issuing of work permits, gas-freeing of tanks, using a manned harness and lifelines and wearing airsupplied breathing apparatus.

Storage Temperature:

30 °C / 86 °F maximum.

Use lowest practicable storage temperatures and avoid through-draughts of air to minimise risk of generating a flammable condition in the tank space.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. 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 flamma-

ble.

Packaging material : Suitable material: Stainless steel., Mild steel.

Unsuitable material: Plastics, Aluminum

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.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

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

### 8.1 Control parameters

### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
propylene oxide	75-56-9	TWA	1 ppm 2,4 mg/m3	2004/37/EC
	Further information: Carcinogens or mutagens			
propylene oxide		TWA	1 ppm 2,4 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.

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#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
propylene oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	170 mg/m3
propylene oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	2,4 mg/m3

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
propylene oxide	Fresh water	0,052 mg/l
propylene oxide	Sediment	0,245 mg/kg
propylene oxide	Soil	0,0186 mg/kg
		wet weight
propylene oxide	Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l

#### 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:

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Items that cannot be decontaminated should be destroyed (see Chapter 13).

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

#### General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

#### Personal protective equipment

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

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas, combined with

face shield.

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Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Silver Shield. 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 nonperfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.
Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

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 AX boiling point < 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Oily liquid.

Colour : Colourless to yellowish

Odour : Ethereal

Odour Threshold : 35 ppm

Melting / freezing point : -112 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 35 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

37,0 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

1,7 %(V)

Flash point : -37 °C

Method: Tag Closed Cup (ASTM D56)

Auto-ignition temperature : 490 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0,58 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,374 mm2/s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

0,447 mm2/s (0 °C) Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 405 kg/m3 (20 °C)

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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 0,055

Vapour pressure : 25,1 kPa (0 °C)

59,8 kPa (20 °C)

202,6 kPa (55 °C)

Relative density : 0,824 (3,89 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 830 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,0

(Air = 1.0)

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : ca. 12

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its con-

ductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-

conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : 71,5 mN/m, 15 °C

Molecular weight : 58,01 g/mol

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

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Material will polymerise at elevated temperatures 122 °F (50 °C) or if contaminated with water.

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#### 10.2 Chemical stability

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

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.

Reacts with strong acids.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Prevent vapour accumulation. Temperatures above 30 °C / 86 °F.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Clay-based absorbents.

Bases, ammonia, primary and secondary amines, water and

acids.

Heavy metals, alkali metals, alkali metal hydroxides, anhydrous chlorides of aluminium. iron, tin, copper and its alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

Unknown toxic products may be formed.

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

exposure

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### propylene oxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 300 - <= 2000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

401

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2 -<= 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

103

Remarks: Toxic if inhaled.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system de-

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pression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 200 - <= 1000 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Toxic in contact with skin.

The current CLP-based labelling of acute dermal toxicity (Category 3; H311) is inaccurate due to a mathematical error having occurred when conducting a unit conversion for the referenced dermal LD50 value of 1.5 mL/kg bw to 950 mg/kg bw. The referenced dermal LD50 is correctly converted to 1,245 mg/kg bw (Category 4; H312) based on propylene oxide rela-

tive density (0.830 at 20°C).

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

### propylene oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404 Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

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

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### **Components:**

#### propylene oxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Literature data

Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

#### propylene oxide:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Acceptable non-standard method.

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

#### propylene oxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

May cause genetic defects.

### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

propylene oxide:

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 451

Remarks : May cause cancer.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
propylene oxide	Carcinogenicity Category 1B

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
propylene oxide	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

#### Reproductive toxicity

### **Components:**

### propylene oxide:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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### STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

#### propylene oxide:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Remarks : May cause respiratory irritation.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

propylene oxide:

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

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

### propylene oxide:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### propylene oxide:

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 : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

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**Components:** 

propylene oxide:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information** 

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

propylene oxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 52 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 350 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 240 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

201

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

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

propylene oxide:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 89 %

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Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

propylene oxide:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

propylene oxide:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

propylene oxide:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or 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-

mation

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

### **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

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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 water.

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.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

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. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation Remarks

: For the disposal of waste arising from the product, including empty containers not cleared, follow the Legislative Decree

152/06 and subsequent amendments.

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

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1280
ADR : 1280
RID : 1280
IMDG : 1280
IATA : 1280

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : PROPYLENE OXIDE

ADR : PROPYLENE OXIDE

RID : PROPYLENE OXIDE

IMDG : PROPYLENE OXIDE

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IATA : PROPYLENE OXIDE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

**ADN** 

Packing group : I Classification Code : F1

Labels : INST (N3, CMR, 3)

**ADR** 

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

**RID** 

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

**IMDG** 

Packing group : I Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : I Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

### 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Propylene oxide

**Additional Information**: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space

entry.

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

Code

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

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on

the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

: Not applicable

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

propylene oxide

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

dangerous substances.

Propylene oxide

#### Other regulations:

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

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Safeguard of health and safety in the workplaces refer to D.Lgs.81/2008 and subsequent amendments.

For waste disposal refer to D.Lgs.152/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Product is subject to Decree-Law N. 105 of 26 June 2015 on the control of the danger of major accidents involving certain dangerous substances, based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

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DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

#### Full text of other abbreviations

2004/37/EC : Europe. Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers

from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens

at work

2004/37/EC / TWA : Long term exposure limit

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

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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.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

This product is classified as R22/H302 Harmful if swallowed. The same control advice applies to all uses of this product and is included in Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is

not presented.

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. 1	H224	On basis of test data.
Acute Tox. 4	H302	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Acute Tox. 3	H311	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Acute Tox. 3	H331	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT SE 3	H335	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Muta. 1B	H340	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Carc. 1B	H350	Expert judgement and weight of evi-

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dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use as an intermediate- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Polymer production- Industrial

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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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000236	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP  Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,		
Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%		
Jnless stated otherwise.,		
Frequency and Duration of Use		
hours (unless stated differently).		
affecting Exposure		
ent temperature (unless stated differently).		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveil-

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	lance.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Bulk closed loading and unloading.Road tanker/rail car loading.Marine vessel/barge (un)loading.	Use dry break couplings for material transfer. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.  Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.

Section 2.2	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Non-hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,33		0,33
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 4		4,95E+05

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	4,95E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,65E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use	1,002100
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	168
Local marine water dilution factor:	168
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	•
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,1E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,6E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
ease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	99,9
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	<b>lant</b> 3,12E+04
	3,12E+04
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	3,12E+04
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	3,12E+04

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures upless otherwise	

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from measured data.

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### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Wol	rei
30000000238	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate within closed or contained systems (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,
Frequency and Duration o	f Use
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
Assumes activities are at an	nbient temperature (unless stated differently).
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveil-

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	lance.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processeswith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Laboratory activities	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Bulk closed loading and unloading.Road tanker/rail car loading.Marine vessel/barge (un)loading.	Use dry break couplings for material transfer. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.  Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.  Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Non-hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,33		0,33
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		7,5E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,069
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		5,2E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (k	g/day):	1,7E+04
Frequency and Duration of U	<b>Jse</b>	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
<b>Environmental factors not in</b>	fluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	•	168
Local marine water dilution fac		168
	s affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	3,7E-05
Release fraction to wastewater RMM):	r from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from pr	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and me	easures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across	s sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater.	red substance to or recover from onsite	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency	to receiving water discharge) to provide	95
	prevent/limit release from site	
Sludge should be incinerated,		
Do not apply industrial sludge t	to natural soils.	
	lated to municipal sewage treatment p	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 3,1E+04		
	lated to external treatment of waste fo	
external treatment and disposate regulations.	al of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures re	lated to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise	
indicated.	

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from

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measured data.

#### Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
0 4 4 11 14	

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - We	OI NOI
30000010710	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Control of Worker Exposure
Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,
Unless stated otherwise.,
f Use
o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
ons affecting Exposure
dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
nbient temperature (unless stated differently).

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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	1
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
General exposures (closed systems)Continuous processwith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
General exposures (closed systems)Batch processwith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 15 minutes.  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.  Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Bulk open loading and un- loading.Road tanker/rail car loading.Marine ves- sel/barge (un)loading.	Use dry break couplings for material transfer. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Drum and small package fillingwith local exhaust ventilation.	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique str	ructure.	
Non-hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage up	sed in region:	0,33
Regional use tonnage (to	nnes/year):	4,7E+05
Fraction of Regional tonn	age used locally:	0,069
Annual site tonnage (tonn	nes/year):	3,33E+02
Maximum daily site tonna	ige (kg/day):	1,11E+03
Frequency and Duration	n of Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/yea	r):	300
	not influenced by risk management	•
Local freshwater dilution		168
Local marine water dilution	on factor:	168
Other Operational Cond	litions affecting Environmental Exposure	•
	m process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,1E-04
	water from process (initial release prior to	2,6E-04
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from	om process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions ar	nd measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
	across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	•	
Technical onsite condit sions and releases to se	ions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
	issolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	issolved substance to or recover from orisite	
	ride a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
	prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	95
the required removal effic		33
Organisational measure	es to prevent/limit release from site	
	ated, contained or reclaimed.	
Gladge should be inclined	atea, contained of reciainted.	
Do not apply industrial slu	udge to natural soils.	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Conditions and Measure	es related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
	ge treatment plant flow (m3/d)	3,1E+04
	es related to external treatment of waste for	
	sposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.		
Conditions and massure	os rolated to external resource of wests	
	es related to external recovery of waste	local and/ar regional
	cycling of waste should comply with applicable	iocai and/or regional
regulations.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has b	peen used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

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#### indicated.

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from measured data.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure oceriano - Work	NOI .
30000000237	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Polymer production- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8
-	Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a,
	PROC8b, PROC15
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC 6C
	_
Scope of process	Manufacture of polymers from monomers in continuous and batch processes. Including production, re-cycling and recovery, degassing, discharging, reactor maintenance and immediate polymer product formation (i.e. compounding, pelletisation, product off-gassing).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise.,
Frequency and Duration o	f Use
Covers daily exposures up to	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
	dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.  hbient temperature (unless stated differently).

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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General exposures (closed systems)Continuous process	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Bulk transferswith sample collection	Use dry break couplings for material transfer. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 15 minutes.
Polymerisation (bulk and batch)(closed systems)Continuous processwith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Polymerisation (bulk and batch)(closed systems)Batch processwith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Finishing operationsBatch processwith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Additivation and stabilisationwith sample collection	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
Laboratory activities	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

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Equipment maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.  Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.  Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter or better.
	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less tha 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type AX filter

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure				
Substance is a unique structure.				
Non-hydrophobic.				
Readily biodegradable.				
Amounts Used	•			
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,33			
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	7,5E+05			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,069			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,2E+04			
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,72E+05			
Frequency and Duration of Use				
Continuous release.				
Emission Days (days/year):	300			
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management				
Local freshwater dilution factor:	168			
Local marine water dilution factor:	168			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure				
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,7E-05			
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	7,0E-05			
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0			
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release			
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.				
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air emis-			
sions and releases to soil				
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.				
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	95			
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	l			
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.				
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.				
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant				
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	3,1E+04			
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal				
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional			

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### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from measured data.

#### Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).