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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Ethyl Proxitol Acetate

Product code : U5149

Registration number EU : 01-2119475116-39

CAS-No. : 54839-24-6

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

Use of the Sub- : Speciality solvent.

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

Sheet

: sccmsds@shell.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

week)

Other information : PROXITOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Man-

agement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of

Shell plc.

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

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as environmental hazard according to

CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

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

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

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

Storage:

P402 + P404 Store in a dry place. Store in a closed contain-

er.

P235 Keep cool.

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.

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.     | , , ,                 |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl | 54839-24-6 | <= 100                |
| acetate                | 259-370-9  |                       |

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

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsina.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

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

Symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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sation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

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

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

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

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

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None

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

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained

Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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

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

Personal precautions : Observe the relevant local and international regulations

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

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environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

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 skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

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

Methods for cleaning up

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

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

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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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 contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to

reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flamma-

ble.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or han-

dling operations.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this

product.

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

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

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:

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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

#### **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                |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2-Ethoxy-1-<br>methylethyl acetate | Workers      | Dermal          | Long-term systemic effects | 103 mg/kg<br>bw/day  |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-<br>methylethyl acetate | Workers      | Inhalation      | Long-term systemic effects | 302 mg/kg<br>bw/day  |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-<br>methylethyl acetate | Consumer use | Dermal          | Long-term systemic effects | 62 mg/kg<br>bw/day   |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-<br>methylethyl acetate | Consumer use | Inhalation      | Long-term systemic effects | 181 mg/m3            |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-<br>methylethyl acetate | Consumer use | Oral            | Long-term systemic effects | 13.1 mg/kg<br>bw/day |

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

| Substance name                 | Environmental Compartment | Value      |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Fresh water               | 13 mg/l    |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Marine water              | 0.13 mg/l  |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Fresh water sediment      | 6.4 mg/kg  |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Marine sediment           | 0.64 mg/kg |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Soil                      | 1.34 mg/kg |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Sewage treatment plant    | 62.5 mg/l  |
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Oral                      | 117 mg/kg  |

#### 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.

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Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

#### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

#### Personal protective equipment

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

protective eyewear is recommended. 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 Nitrile rubber gloves.

Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key

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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 moisturing is recommended.

izer is recommended.

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

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Stand-

ard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions 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 appa-

ratus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A

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

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

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting / freezing point : -89 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 158 - 160 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

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Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

53 °C

325 °C Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

Data not available

ture

Flash point

рΗ Not applicable

Viscosity

Data not available Viscosity, dynamic

Viscosity, kinematic 1.33 mm2/s (40 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 69.6 g/l (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.76

Vapour pressure 2.3 hPa (20 °C)

Relative density Data not available

Density 0.941 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size Data not available

9.2 Other information

**Explosives** Not applicable

Data not available Oxidizing properties

Evaporation rate Data not available

Conductivity Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

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A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Surface tension : 39.1 mN/m, 20 °C

Molecular weight : 146.2 g/mol

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

#### 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

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

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

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#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As- :

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

sessment categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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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 |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | No carcinogenicity classification.     |

#### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Effects on fertility :

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

fertility.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Remarks : May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

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#### 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).

**Components:** 

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Remarks Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

#### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

#### **Components:**

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates

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

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

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

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

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ic toxicity)

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

Dissolves in water.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for 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).

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#### **Components:**

#### 2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Additional ecological infor-

: None known.

mation

#### **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.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

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.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

Remarks : Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

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

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ESTERS, N.O.S.

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

RID : ESTERS, N.O.S.

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

**IMDG** : ESTERS, N.O.S.

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

IATA : ESTERS, N.O.S.

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

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

**RID** 

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

**IMDG** 

Packing group : III Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : III Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

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**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate

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

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined

space entry.

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

Code

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

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH),

Article 57).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

#### Other regulations:

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

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as

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amended). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended). Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended). Energy Act 2011. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

Product is subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (2015 No. 483) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

#### 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 - Interna-

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tional 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.

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. Lig. 3 H226 On basis of test data.

STOT SE 3 H336 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Indus-

trial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in CoatingsSolvent-based process.- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in CoatingsSolvent-based process.- Professional

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Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Uses in Coatings

Solvent-based process.

- Consumer

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.

GB / EN

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

| 30000010149   |  |
|---|--|
|   |  |
| EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |  |
| Manufacture of substance- Industrial  |  |
|   |  |
| Sector of Use: SU3  |  |
| Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4,   |  |
| PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15  |  |
| Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC   |  |
| SpERC 1.1.v1  |  |
|   |  |
| Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities. |  |
|   |  |

| SECTION 2  | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES     |  |
|--|---|--|
| Section 2.1  | Control of Worker Exposure                              |  |
| Product Characteristics  |   |  |
| Physical form of product   | Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP                |  |
| Concentration of the Sub-  | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., |  |
| stance in Mixture/Article  | Unless stated otherwise.,                               |  |
| Frequency and Duration of  | Use   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to   | 8 hours (unless stated differently).                    |  |
| Other Operational Condition  | ns affecting Exposure                                   |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |   |  |
| Contributing Scenarios   | Risk Management Measures                                |  |
| General expo-  | No other specific measures identified.                  |  |
| sures.Continuous pro-  |   |  |
| cess(closed sys-   |   |  |
| tems)PROC1   |   |  |
| General expo-  | No other specific measures identified.                  |  |
| sures.Continuous process-  |   |  |
| with sample collec-  |   |  |
| tion(closed sys-   |   |  |
| tems)PROC2   | No other enecific managers identified                   |  |
| Use in contained batch   | No other specific measures identified.                  |  |
| processesPROC3 General exposures (open   | No other specific measures identified.                  |  |
| systems)PROC4  | Two other specific measures lucritified.                |  |
| Process sampling(closed  | No other specific measures identified.                  |  |
| systems)PROC2  | · ·   |  |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a   | No other specific measures identified.                  |  |

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| Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b                                  | No other specific measures identified.    |                  |
|---|---|------------------|
| Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2                               | No other specific measures identified.    |                  |
| Laboratory activi-<br>tiesPROC15  | No other specific measures identified.    |                  |
| Section 2.2   | Control of Environmental Exposure         |                  |
| Substance is a unique structu   |   |                  |
| Readily biodegradable.  |   |                  |
| Very soluble in water (>10g/l)  | _   |                  |
| Slightly toxic to aquatic specie  |   |                  |
| Low bioaccumulation potentia  |   |                  |
| Amounts Used  | 411                                       |                  |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used   | in region:                                | 1 1              |
| Regional use tonnage (tonne   |   | 2.0E+03          |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage  |   | 1                |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/  | ,   | 2.0E+03          |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (  |   | 5.0E+04          |
| Frequency and Duration of   |   | J.UL 107         |
| Continuous release.   | <del>USE</del>                            |                  |
| Emission Days (days/year):  |   | 300              |
|   | nfluenced by risk management              | 300              |
| Local freshwater dilution factor  | ·   | 10               |
|   |   | 100              |
| Local marine water dilution fa  | ns affecting Environmental Exposure       | 100              |
|   |   | 0.001            |
|   | rocess (initial release prior to RMM):    | 0.001            |
| RMM):   | er from process (initial release prior to |                  |
|   | process (initial release prior to RMM):   | 0                |
|   | neasures at process level (source) to pr  | event release    |
| lease estimates used.   | ss sites thus conservative process re-    |                  |
| Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil                  | s and measures to reduce or limit disch   | arges, air emis- |
| Prevent discharge of undisso wastewater.                                | lved substance to or recover from onsite  |                  |
| No air emission controls requ   | ired; required removal efficiency is 0%.  |                  |
|   | applicable as there is no direct release  |                  |
| Onsite waste water treatment  | required.                                 |                  |
| Do not discharge to sewers o  |   |                  |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)       |   | 0                |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide |   | 91.5             |
| the required removal efficiency of >= (%)                               |   | 1 3 3            |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-      |   | 91.5             |
| quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)                      |   | 1                |
|   | prevent/limit release from site           | 1                |
| Do not apply industrial sludge  |   |                  |
| Sludge should be incinerated  | , contained or reclaimed.                 |                  |

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Site should have a spill plan to ensure that adequate safeguards are in place to minimize the impact of episodic releases.

Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage.

A leak prevention plan is needed to prevent low level continual releases.

Prevent environmental discharge consistent with regulatory requirements.

| Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  |         |  |
|--|---------|--|
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage      | 91.5    |  |
| treatment (%)  |         |  |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite | 91.5    |  |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)                                  |         |  |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following    | 9.8E+04 |  |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)                            |         |  |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)                  | 4.0E+03 |  |
|  |         |  |

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Estimated amount entering waste treatment no greater than: 2%.

Type of treatment suitable for waste: incineration.

Removal efficiency (%): 99.98.

Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

Treat as hazardous waste.

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

Estimated amount entering waste treatment no greater than: 2%.

Type of treatment suitable for waste: redistillation.

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

| SECTION 3   | EXPOSURE ESTIMATION |
|---|---------------------|
| Section 3.1 - Health  |                     |
| The ECCTOC TDA tool has been used to estimate workplace expensives upless otherwise |                     |

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

| Section 3.2 -Environment |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Used ECETOC TRA 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 |   |

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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** 

| 30000010150      |  |
|------------------|--|
|                  |  |
| SECTION 1        | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |
| Title            | Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial   |
| Use Descriptor   | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1   |
| Scope of process | Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities. |

| SECTION 2   | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES                               |  |
|---|---|--|
| Section 2.1                                       | Control of Worker Exposure  |  |
| Product Characteristics                           |   |  |
| Physical form of product                          | Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 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                       | to 8 hours (unless stated differently).   |  |
| Other Operational Condition                       | ons affecting Exposure  |  |
| Assumes use at not more th                        | nan 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).                   |  |

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures                            |
|---|---|
| General measures  | Formulate in enclosed or ventilated mixing vessels. |
| General exposures.Continuous processon sampling(closed systems)PROC1                                | No other specific measures identified.              |
| General expo-<br>sures.Continuous process-<br>with sample collec-<br>tion(closed sys-<br>tems)PROC2 | No other specific measures identified.              |
| General exposures.Use in contained batch process-eswith sample collectionPROC3                      | No other specific measures identified.              |
| General exposures (open   | No other specific measures identified.              |

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| Batch processes at elevated temperatures (closed systems)PROC3  Process sampling(closed systems)PROC2  Process sampling(closed systems)PROC2  Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC3b  Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5  Transfer from/pouring from containersManualPROC9  Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC3b  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk provided facilityPROC9b  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product starespedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)Product sampling.PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Very soluble in water (>10g/l).  Slightly toxic to aquatic species.  Low bioaccumulation potential.  Amounts Used  Amounts Used  Amounts Used  Control of Environmental Exposure  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Prequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Bulk product days/year):  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Recommon practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  | avetems\PPOC4                                   |   |         |
|--|---|---|---------|
| ed temperatures (closed systems)PROC3 Process sampling (closed systems)PROC2 Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5 Transfer from/pouring from containersManualPROC9 Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage (closed systems)PROC5 Bulk product storage (closed systems)PROC9 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Loboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. Very soluble in water (>10g/l). Slightly toxic to aquatic species. Low bioaccumulation potential.  Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Local freshwater dilution factor: Local freshwater dilution factor: Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-lease Erimates used. Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-lease Etimates used.   | systems)PROC4                                   | No other energia measures identified    |         |
| Process sampling(closed systems)PROC2  Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5  Transfer from/pouring from containersManualPROC9  Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b  Trum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC8b  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC5  Trensfer from/pouring from containersManualPROC9  Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a  Drum / Sampling from containersManualPROC9  Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC8b  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)Product sampling.PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Very soluble in water (>10g/l).  Slightly toxic to aquatic species.  Low bioaccumulation potential.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 1  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 2.0E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 2.0E+03  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1.0E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 10  Local marine water dilution factor: 10  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.01  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release etimates used.   |   | No other specific measures identified.  |         |
| Process sampling(closed systems)PROC2 Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5 Transfer from/pouring from containersManualPROC9 Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage(closed systems)Product sampling,PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. Very soluble in water (>10g/I). Slightly toxic to aquatic species. Low bioaccumulation potential. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1 Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 2 .0E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1 Annual site tonnage (knones/year): 2 .0E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1 .0E+04 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 0 .001 Cher Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1 .0E-04 Fechnical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-   |   |   |         |
| Systems)PROC2 Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5 Transfer from/pouring from containersManualPROC9 Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC8b Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC8 Bulk product storage(closed systems)Product sampling.PROC2 Laboratory activitesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Section 2.2 Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. Very soluble in water (>10g/l). Slightly toxic to aquatic species. Low bioaccumulation potential. Amounts Used Fraction of EQ tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Praction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (fonnes/year): Prequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Double in regions and regions to design and site tonnage for process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1.0E-04 Technical conditions and measures aidentified.  No other specific measures identified.  No other specific measures identif |   | No other enecific measures identified   |         |
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| Very soluble in water (>10g/l).  Slightly toxic to aquatic species.  Low bioaccumulation potential.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.   | Readily biodegradable.                          |   |         |
| Low bioaccumulation potential.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Emission Days (days/year):  Coal freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.  |   |   |         |
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| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Praction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Benivironmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   | •       |
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| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  1.0E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  300  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  10  Local marine water dilution factor:  100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   | 2.0E+03 |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  1.0E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Solution 100  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Tocal marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  |   |   | 1       |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Solution 100  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  |   |   | 2.0E+03 |
| Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  10  Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   | 1.0E+04 |
| Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 300  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.01  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1.0E-04  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   |         |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  |   |   |         |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  |   |   | 300     |
| Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   |         |
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| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   | 100     |
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| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1.0E-04  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   | Release fraction to wastewate                   |   | 0.0015  |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.   |   | process (initial release prior to RMM): | 1.0E-04 |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.   |   |   |         |
| lease estimates used.  |   |   |         |
|  |   |   |         |
|  |   |   |         |

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

## **Ethyl Proxitol Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 28.03.2023

| sions and releases to soil   | 1                     |  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite                         |                       |  |
| wastewater.  |                       |  |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite                                 |                       |  |
| wastewater treatment required.   |                       |  |
| Treatment of air emissions is not required for the purposes of REACH                         |                       |  |
| compliance but may be needed to comply with other environmental                              |                       |  |
| legislation.   |                       |  |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)                            |                       |  |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide                      | 91.5                  |  |
| the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  |                       |  |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-                           | 0                     |  |
| quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)   |                       |  |
| Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site                                   |                       |  |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.   |                       |  |
| 20 Not apply massing of august 10 notation of the  |                       |  |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  |                       |  |
| <b>g</b>   |                       |  |
| Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of                  | spillage.             |  |
|  |                       |  |
| Prevent environmental discharge consistent with regulatory requiremen                        | ts.                   |  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |                       |  |
| Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p                              | lant                  |  |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage                              | 91.5                  |  |
| treatment (%)  |                       |  |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite                         | 91.5                  |  |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  |                       |  |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following                            | 1.98E+05              |  |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  |                       |  |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  | 2.0E+03               |  |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for                           |                       |  |
| Estimated amount entering waste treatment no greater than: 5%.                               |                       |  |
| Listinated amount emering waste treatment no greater than 570.                               |                       |  |
| Type of treatment suitable for waste: incineration.  |                       |  |
| Type of treatment suitable for waste. Informeration.   |                       |  |
| Removal efficiency (%): 99.98.   |                       |  |
| Tremoval emoleticy (70): 55:56.  |                       |  |
| Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulation                    | nne                   |  |
| Dispose of waste product of asea containers according to local regulation                    | J113.                 |  |
| Treat as hazardous waste.  |                       |  |
| Troat as nazardous waste.  |                       |  |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste                                |                       |  |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional |                       |  |
| regulations.   | iocai and/or regional |  |
| Tegulations.   |                       |  |
|  |                       |  |

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

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Section 3.2 -Environment
Used ECETOC TRA model.

| 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 Scenario - Work | υι   |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| 30000010151              |  |  |  |
| SECTION 1                | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |  |  |
| Title                    | Uses in CoatingsSolvent-based process Industrial   |  |  |
| Use Descriptor           | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1   |  |  |
| Scope of process         | Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities. |  |  |

| SECTION 2   | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT                     |  |
|---|--|--|
| OLOTION Z   | MEASURES   |  |
| Section 2.1   | Control of Worker Exposure                                     |  |
| Product Characteristics   |  |  |
| Physical form of product  | Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP                       |  |
| Concentration of the Sub-   | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%.,        |  |
| stance in Mixture/Article   | Unless stated otherwise.,                                      |  |
| Frequency and Duration of   | Use  |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to  | 8 hours (unless stated differently).                           |  |
| Other Operational Conditio  |  |  |
|   | in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). |  |
|   | ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.                    |  |
| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures                                       |  |
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1   | No other specific measures identified.                         |  |
| General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionPROC2                             | No other specific measures identified.                         |  |
| Film formation - force drying (50 - 100°C). Stoving (>100°C). UV/EB radiation curingPROC2 | No other specific measures identified.                         |  |
| Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)PROC3                 | No other specific measures identified.                         |  |
| Film formation - air dry-ingPROC4   | No other specific measures identified.                         |  |

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| Preparation of material for  | No other specific measures identified.   |       |  |
|--|--|-------|--|
| applicationMixing opera-   | ·  |       |  |
| tions (open sys-   |  |       |  |
| tems)PROC5 Spraying (automat-  | Corry out in a vented booth or extracted analogura   |       |  |
| ic/robotic)PROC7   | Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.  |       |  |
| SprayingManualwith local exhaust ventilation.PROC7   | Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.  |       |  |
| SprayingManualWithout<br>Local Exhaust Ventila-<br>tionPROC7   | Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Change filter cartridge on respirator daily. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. |       |  |
| Material transfersNon-<br>dedicated facilityPROC8a   | No other specific measures identified.   |       |  |
| Material transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b   | No other specific measures identified.   |       |  |
| Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10   | Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.   |       |  |
| Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13   | Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  |       |  |
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15  | No other specific measures identified.   |       |  |
| Material trans-<br>fersDrum/batch transfer-<br>sTransfer from/pouring from<br>containersDedicated facili-<br>tyPROC9 | No other specific measures identified.   |       |  |
| Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14                   | No other specific measures identified.   |       |  |
| Section 2.2  | Control of Environmental Exposure  |       |  |
| Substance is a unique structu  | ıre.   |       |  |
| Readily biodegradable.   |  |       |  |
| Very soluble in water (>10g/l)   |  |       |  |
| Slightly toxic to aquatic species.   |  |       |  |
| Low bioaccumulation potential.   |  |       |  |
| Amounts Used   |  |       |  |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 1   |  | -     |  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,000  |  | 1,000 |  |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  1  |  | 1     |  |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/   |  | 200   |  |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 3.3E+03   |  |       |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |  |       |  |

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| Continuous release.   | <u> </u>         |
|---|------------------|
|   | 200              |
| Emission Days (days/year):  | 300              |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management                     | 40               |
| Local freshwater dilution factor:   | 10               |
| Local marine water dilution factor:   | 100              |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure               | 0.000            |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):        | 0.098            |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): | 0.02             |
| 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-            |                  |
| lease 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.   |                  |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite                |                  |
| wastewater treatment required.  |                  |
| Soil emission controls are not applicable as there is no direct release     |                  |
| to soil.  |                  |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)           | 80               |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide     | 91.5             |
| the required removal efficiency of >= (%)                                   |                  |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-          | 0                |
| quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)                          |                  |
| Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site                  | •                |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.                            |                  |
|   |                  |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.                       |                  |
| Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p             | lant             |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage             | 91.5             |
| treatment (%)   |                  |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite        | 91.5             |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)   |                  |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following           | 4.94E+04         |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)                                   |                  |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)                         | 2.0E+03          |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for          | r disposal       |
| Estimated amount entering waste treatment no greater than: 5%.              |                  |
| Type of treatment suitable for waste: incineration.                         |                  |
| Removal efficiency (%): 99.98.  |                  |
|   |                  |
| Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulation   | ons.             |
| Treat as hazardous waste.   |                  |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste               |                  |
|   |                  |

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External treatment and disposal 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.

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

Used ECETOC TRA 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** 

| 300000010152     |  |
|------------------|--|
| SECTION 1        | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |
| Title            | Uses in CoatingsSolvent-based process Professional   |
| Use Descriptor   | Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13, PROC15, PROC19 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.3b.v1  |
| Scope of process | Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, brush, spreader by hand or similar methods, and film formation), and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities. |

| SECTION 2  | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES     |  |
|--|---|--|
| Section 2.1  | Control of Worker Exposure                              |  |
| Product Characteristics  |   |  |
| Physical form of product   | Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP                |  |
| Concentration of the Sub-  | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., |  |
| stance in Mixture/Article  | Unless stated otherwise.,                               |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).                        |   |  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure  |   |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). |   |  |

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures                    |
|---|---|
| General exposures (closed sy tems)PROC1   | /s- No other specific measures identified.  |
| Filling/ preparation of equipme<br>from drums or containers.with<br>sample collection(closed sys-<br>tems)PROC2 | 1   |
| General exposures (closed sy<br>tems)Use in contained system<br>with sample collectionPROC2                     | ns-   |
| Preparation of material for ap cationPROC3  | pli- No other specific measures identified. |
| Film formation - air dry-<br>ingOutdoorPROC4  | Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.    |
| Film formation - air dryingln-doorPROC4   | No other specific measures identified.      |

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| Preparation of material for applicationIndoorPROC5  Preparation of material for application of material for applic |     |  |
|--|-----|--|
| Preparation of material for appli- No other specific measures identified.  |     |  |
| cationDrum/batch transfersOut-<br>doorPROC5  |     |  |
| Material transfersDrum/batch transfersNon-dedicated facilityPROC8a  Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less that 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  | nan |  |
| Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.   |     |  |
| Material transfersDedicated facili-<br>tyDrum/batch transfersPROC8b  No other specific measures identified.  |     |  |
| Roller, spreader, flow application-<br>IndoorPROC10  Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less that 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.   | nan |  |
| Roller, spreader, flow applicationOutdoorPROC10  Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.  |     |  |
| SprayingManualIndoorPROC11 Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.  |     |  |
| SprayingManualOutdoorPROC11  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter better.  Change filter cartridge on respirator daily.  Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.  Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more to 4 hours   |     |  |
| Dipping, immersion and pouringIndoorPROC13  No other specific measures identified.   |     |  |
| Dipping, immersion and pouringOutdoorPROC13  No other specific measures identified.  |     |  |
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15 No other specific measures identified.   |     |  |
| Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesivesIndoorPROC19  Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less that 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.  Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.  | nan |  |
| Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure  |     |  |
| Substance is a unique structure.   |     |  |
| Readily biodegradable.   | 1   |  |
| /ery soluble in water (>10g/l).  |     |  |
| Slightly toxic to aquatic species.   |     |  |
| Low bioaccumulation potential.   |     |  |
| Amounts Used   | 1   |  |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0.1   | 1   |  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 50   |     |  |

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|   | T                |  |
|---|------------------|--|
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:                                  | 0.0005           |  |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  | 0.1              |  |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  | 0.275            |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use   |                  |  |
| Continuous release.   |                  |  |
| Emission Days (days/year):  | 365              |  |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management                     |                  |  |
| Local freshwater dilution factor:   | 10               |  |
| Local marine water dilution factor:   | 100              |  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure               |                  |  |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):        | 0.98             |  |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): | 0.01             |  |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):       | 0.01             |  |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro          | event release    |  |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-            |                  |  |
| lease 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.   |                  |  |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite                |                  |  |
| wastewater treatment required.  |                  |  |
| Onsite wastewater treatment plant is not assumed.                           |                  |  |
| Treatment of air emissions is not required for the purposes of REACH        |                  |  |
| compliance but may be needed to comply with other environmental             |                  |  |
| legislation.  |                  |  |
| Prevent environmental discharge consistent with regulatory require-         |                  |  |
| ments.  |                  |  |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)           |                  |  |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide     | 87.3             |  |
| the required removal efficiency of >= (%)                                   | _                |  |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-          | 0                |  |
| quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)                          |                  |  |
| Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site                  |                  |  |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.                            |                  |  |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.                       |                  |  |
| Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p             | lant             |  |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage             | 87.3             |  |
| treatment (%)   |                  |  |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite        | 87.3             |  |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)   |                  |  |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following           | 137.5            |  |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)                                   |                  |  |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)                         | 2.0E+03          |  |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for          |                  |  |
| Estimated amount entering waste treatment no greater than: 10%.             |                  |  |
| Type of treatment suitable for waste: approved landfill.                    |                  |  |
|   |                  |  |

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Type of treatment suitable for waste: incineration.

Removal efficiency (%): 99.98.

Dispose of waste or used sacks/containers according to local regulations.

Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations.

Treat as hazardous waste.

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

Not applicable.

#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

#### Section 3.2 - Environment

Used ECETOC TRA 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 - Consumer** 

| 30000010153   |  |
|---|--|
|   |  |
| EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |  |
| Uses in Coatings Solvent-based process Consumer   |  |
| Sector of Use: SU21   |  |
| Product Categories: PC9a, PC18  |  |
| Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d,   |  |
| ESVOC SpERC 8.3c.v1   |  |
| E0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  |  |
| Covers the use in coefficient (points inke adherives etc) in  |  |
| Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including product transfer and preparation, application by brush, spray by hand or similar methods) and equipment cleaning. |  |
|   |  |

| SECTION 2   | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES               |
|---|---|
| Section 2.1   | Control of Consumer Exposure                                      |
| Product Characteristics   |   |
| Physical form of product  | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 Pa at STP                            |
| Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article   | See specific operational conditions below.                        |
| Other Operational Conditio  | ns affecting Exposure   |
| Covers use at ambient temperatures.   |   |
| Product Categories  | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES               |
| Coatings and paints, thin-<br>ners, paint removers Sol-<br>vent rich, high solid, water<br>borne paint. | Covers concentration up to (%): 10                                |
|   | covers use up to 6 day/year                                       |
|   | for each use event, covers amount up to (g): 500                  |
|   | covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 428                         |
|   | Covers use in room size of 20m3                                   |
|   | Covers exposure up to 2.2 hours/event                             |
|   | Avoid using without an operating fan and open windows.            |
|   | Avoid using in room with closed doors.                            |
| Coatings and paints, thin-<br>ners, paint removers Aero-<br>sol spray can.                              | Covers concentration up to (%): 10                                |
|   | covers use up to 2 day/year                                       |
|   | for each use event, covers amount up to (g): 215                  |
|   | covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 254                         |
|   | Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation. |
|   | Covers exposure up to 1 hours/event                               |
|   | Avoid using in rooms smaller than a garage - room volume of       |

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|                         | at least 34 m3                                  |
|-------------------------|---|
| Ink and toners Inks and | Covers concentration up to (%): 10              |
| toners.                 |   |
|                         | covers use up to (times/day of use): 1          |
|                         | for each use event, covers amount up to (g): 50 |
|                         | covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 71        |
|                         | Covers use in room size of 20m3                 |
|                         | Covers use under typical household ventilation. |
|                         | Covers exposure up to 8 hours/event             |

| Section 2.2 Control of Environment   | tal Exposure                         |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Substance is a unique structure.   |                                      |  |
| Readily biodegradable.   |                                      |  |
| Very soluble in water (>10g/l).  |                                      |  |
| Slightly toxic to aquatic species.   |                                      |  |
| Low bioaccumulation potential.   |                                      |  |
| Amounts Used   | •                                    |  |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:   | 0.1                                  |  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  | 50                                   |  |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:   | 2.0E-03                              |  |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):   | 0.1                                  |  |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):   | 0.274                                |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |                                      |  |
| Continuous release.  |                                      |  |
| Emission Days (days/year):   | 365                                  |  |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk manag   | jement                               |  |
| Local freshwater dilution factor:  | 10                                   |  |
| Local marine water dilution factor:  | 100                                  |  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environment   |                                      |  |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior                                  |                                      |  |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial rele RMM):                              | ease prior to 0.011                  |  |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prio                                  | r to RMM): 0.005                     |  |
| Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewa  | ge treatment plant                   |  |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via dom-<br>treatment (%)                        | estic sewage 87                      |  |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | and offsite 87                       |  |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  | 2.0E+03                              |  |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatme  | ent of waste for disposal            |  |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply al regulations.                       | with applicable local and/or region- |  |
| Estimated amount entering waste treatment no greater   | than: 10%.                           |  |
| Treat as hazardous waste.  |                                      |  |
| Type of treatment suitable for waste: approved landfill.                                     |                                      |  |
| Type of treatment suitable for waste: incineration.  |                                      |  |

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Removal efficiency (%): 99.98.

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

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

No suitable recovery methods available.

#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

**EGRET Consumer Tool V2** 

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

Used ECETOC TRA 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).