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

# **Ethyl PROXITOL**

800001033949

Version 2.2 Revision Date 2023.11.24 Print Date 2023.12.01

#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Ethyl PROXITOL

Product code : U5129

Synonyms : EP, PGEE CAS-No. : 1569-02-4

### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive , #07-01 The Metropolis Tower 1

Singapore 138588

Singapore

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

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

Sheet

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

任何质询,请发电邮联系 sccmsds@shell.com

Emergency telephone

number

: +86-532-83889090

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Solvent.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

Other information : PROXITOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

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

of Shell plc.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### **Emergency Overview**

Appearance	Liquid.	
Colour	clear	
Odour	Ethereal	
Health Hazards	Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
Safety Hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour.	

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Environmental Hazards Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

#### **GHS Classification**

Flammable liquids : Category 3 Eye irritation : Category 2

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

single exposure

#### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

## Precautionary statements

### Prevention:

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

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

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

### Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off

immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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

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

keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/

attention.

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#### Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

Physical and chemical hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.  Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.  If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Health Hazards	Inhalation: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Skin: Slightly irritating to skin. Eyes: Causes serious eye irritation. Ingestion: No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
Environmental Hazards	Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
1-ethoxypropan-2-ol	1569-02-4	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Eye Irrit.2; H319 STOT SE3; H336	98 - 100

Stabilized with 25 ppm BHT.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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Version 2.2 Revision Date 2023.11.24 Print Date 2023.12.01 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions. If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with In case of skin contact water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice. Most important symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central and effects, both acute and nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. delayed Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the Protection of first-aiders appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Notes to physician Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically.

#### **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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

powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None

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Specific hazards during

firefighting

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

distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

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

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe the relevant local and international regulations Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or

unprotected personnel.

Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

**Environmental precautions** 

: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use

appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all

equipment.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

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> means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Handling

**General Precautions** : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

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

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

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

to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie

in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be

flammable.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning

materials in order to prevent fires.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or

handling operations.

Glycol ethers can be peroxide formers.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

**Product Transfer** : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

**Storage** 

Conditions for safe storage : The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits

and confined spaces.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation

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	covering the packaging and storage of t	his product.
Packaging material :	Suitable material: For containers, or consteel, stainless steel. Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neop	· ·
	Unsuitable material: Aluminum, Most pla	astics.
Container Advice :	Containers, even those that have been explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grin similar operations on or near containers	d, weld or perform
Specific use(s) :	Not applicable	
	Ensure that all local regulations regarding storage facilities are followed.  See additional references that provide is American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Prolignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recon Static Electricity).  IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazard	safe handling practices: tection Against and Stray Currents) or commended Practices

#### **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
1-ethoxypropan-2-ol	1569-02-4	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
1-ethoxypropan-2-ol		STEL	200 ppm	ACGIH

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

### **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

GBZ 159 Specifications of air sampling for hazardous substances monitoring in the workplace.

GBZ/T 160 Determination of toxic substances in the air of workplace.

GBZ/T 192 Determination of dust in the air of workplace.

GBZ/T 300 Determination of toxic substances in the air of workplace

**Engineering measures** : Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

#### General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

### Personal protective equipment

#### Protective measures

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

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

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

and provide employee skin care programmes.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

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Colour clear

Odour : Ethereal

Odour Threshold : Data not available pΗ : Data not available  $: < -70 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / < -94 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ Melting / freezing point

Boiling point/boiling range : 129 - 136 °C / 264 - 277 °F

: 40 °C / 104 °F Flash point

Method: PMCC / ASTM D3278

Evaporation rate : 0.5

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : 12 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1.3 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 1,200 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 3.5

Relative density : 0.91 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : ca. 897 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

: Completely miscible. (20 °C / 68 °F) Water solubility

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: < 1

Auto-ignition temperature : 255 °C / 491 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: 2.21 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F) Viscosity, dynamic

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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Surface tension : 41.5 mN/m

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m, A number of factors,

for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity

of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static

accumulator.

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : 104.1 g/mol

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

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

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases

including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is

representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

Exposure routes : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

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skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute toxicity** 

**Components:** 

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 : > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 : > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Components:** 

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Components:** 

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

: Remarks: No evidence of mutagenic activity.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

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

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

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### Reproductive toxicity

### Components:

### 1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

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

### STOT - single exposure

### **Components:**

#### 1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

### **Components:**

#### 1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

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

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

no data available

#### **Further information**

#### **Components:**

#### 1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

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

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is

representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

#### **Ecotoxicity**

### Components:

### 1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : LC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic: toxicity)

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: IC50: > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: < 1

octanol/water **Components:** 

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:

1-ethoxypropan-2-ol:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and

may contaminate groundwater., Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues Recover or recycle if possible.

> It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

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

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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

technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

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

Local legislation

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

personal protective equipment.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Contaminated packaging

### **International Regulations**

**ADR** 

UN number : 3271

Proper shipping name : ETHERS, N.O.S.

(1-ethoxypropan-2-ol)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Environmentally hazardous : no

**IATA-DGR** 

UN/ID No. : UN 3271

Proper shipping name : ETHERS, N.O.S.

(1-ethoxypropan-2-ol)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 3271

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Proper shipping name : ETHERS, N.O.S.

(1-ethoxypropan-2-ol)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether

Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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

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

confined space entry.

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

Code

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### National regulatory information

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

Not applicable

Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Not applicable

### Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The categories of occupational disease:

Not applicable

Occupational Disease Classification list:

Not applicable

#### **Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals**

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

Category Threshold quantity

Flammable liquids 10 t

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under : Not applicable

SAWS

### Regulations on Labour Protection in Workplaces where Toxic Substances are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals : Not applicable

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

Catalogue of Toxic Chemicals Severely Restricted in : Not applicable

China

### Other international regulations

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

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

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Irrit. Eye irritation Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil: ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant: DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation: DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada): ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -

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

# **Ethyl PROXITOL**

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New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

 The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

### **Disclaimer**

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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