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

Product name : Ethyl Proxitol Acetate

Product code : U5149

CAS-No. : 54839-24-6

Manufacturer or supplier's details

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

Emergency telephone : +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24

number hours per day, 7 days per week)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Speciality 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

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

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

single exposure

Label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

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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

protection/ 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 container.

P235 Keep cool.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w)
2-Ethoxy-1- methylethyl acetate	54839-24-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336	<= 100

Refer to Chapter 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions. 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.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties

Flash point : 53 °C / 127 °F

Ignition temperature : 325 °C / 617 °F

Upper explosion limit : 9,8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

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Suitable extinguishing media

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

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None

Specific hazards during

firefighting

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

distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Specific extinguishing

methods

Further information

: 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.

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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 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

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

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.

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

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	and confined spaces. Refer to section 15 for any additional spaces covering the packaging and storage of	
Packaging material :	Suitable material: For containers, or co steel, stainless steel. Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neo	· ·
Container Advice :	Containers, even those that have been explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grir similar operations on or near containers	nd, weld or perform
Specific use(s) :	Not applicable	
	Ensure that all local regulations regards storage facilities are followed. See additional references that provide a American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Prolignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Reson Static Electricity). IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazal	safe handling practices: otection Against and Stray Currents) or ecommended Practices

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures : 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.

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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.

Eve washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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 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-

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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 shortterm/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is

a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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

protective evewear is recommended.

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

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

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

and provide employee skin care programmes.

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

assessment deems it so.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

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

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : colourless Odour characteristic

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Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Not applicable Melting / freezing point : -89 °C / -128 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 158 - 160 °C / 316 - 320 °F

Flash point : 53 °C / 127 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : 9,8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 2,3 hPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available
Relative density : Data not available

Density : $0,941 \text{ g/cm} 3 (20 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 68 \,^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 69,6 g/l (20 °C / 68 °F)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 0,76

Auto-ignition temperature : 325 °C / 617 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 1,33 mm2/s (40 $^{\circ}$ C / 104 $^{\circ}$ F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 39,1 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F

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

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a static accumulator.

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : 146,2 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

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

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

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

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

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

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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:

Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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

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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.

Further information

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

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:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Practically non toxic: plants (Acute toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

(Acute toxicity) Practically non toxic:

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

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

toxicity)

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

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l Toxicity to

Persistence and degradability

Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 0,76

octanol/water Components:

2-Ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

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.

Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

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

courses.

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

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

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

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

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Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 3272

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

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

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

ADN

UN number : 3272

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

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

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

RID

UN number : 3272

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

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

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

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3272

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

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

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UN number : UN 3272

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

(2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

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 methyl ether acetate

Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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

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

confined space entry.

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

Code

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Other international regulations

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Full text of other abbreviations

Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this

document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

SDS Regulation : 1. GN 2.2.5.1313-03 "Maximum permissible

concentration of harmful substance in the working zone

area".

2. GOST 12.1.007-76 "Harmful agents. Classification and

safety requirements."

3. GOST 12.1.005-88 "General hygiene requirements to

the working zone area".

4. GN 2.1.5.1315-03 "Reservoir water maximum

permissible concentration".

5. GOST 19433-88 "Dangerous goods. Classification and

marking".

6. Rail transportation safety rules and dangerous goods

accidents liquidation procedure.

7. GOST 30333-2007 Chemical product safety data

sheet. General requirements. Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Compile the Salety 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).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.