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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Date of last issue: 06.03.2023 Version Revision Date: SDS Number:

24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023 3.2

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Product code : U5126

Registration number EU : 01-2119475791-29

Synonyms : 1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate, 1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate,

PGMEA, PMA

CAS-No. : 108-65-6

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

Use of the Sub-: Solvent.

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

tered uses under REACH.

: This product must not be used in applications other than the Uses advised against

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

: +30 210 9895 700 Telephone Telefax : +30 210 9895 744 Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+30 210 409 1601

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 ex-

posure, Category 3, Oral, Central nervous system

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

1/54

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### 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.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting

equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### Response:

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

#### Storage:

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

P405 Store locked up.

P235 Keep cool.

#### Disposal:

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

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

tions.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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

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 airvapour mixtures can occur.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Slightly irritating to the eye.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

#### 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
1-Methoxy-2-	108-65-6	>= 99,8
acetoxypropane	203-603-9	

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
2- methoxypropyl acetate	70657-70-4, 274- 724-2		< 0,1
2- methoxypropa- nol	1589-47-5, 216-455- 5	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Dam.1; H318 STOT SE3; H335 Repr.1B; H360D	<= 0,01
1- Methoxypro- pane-2-ol	107-98-2, 203-539-1	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H336	<= 0,01
Butylated hy- droxytoluene	128-37-0, 204-881-4	Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	<= 0,0025

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### **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

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.

## 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.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

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

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

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

Treat symptomatically.

Causes central nervous system depression.

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

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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

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.

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if p

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

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.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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 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.

prode

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

steel, stainless steel.

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

Container Advice

Packaging material

: 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: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

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

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

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
1-Methoxy-2- acetoxypropane	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm 275 mg/m3	CY OEL

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

	Further inform	nation: skin		
1-Methoxy-2-		STEL	100 ppm	CY OEL
acetoxypropane			550 mg/m3	
	Further inform	nation: skin		
1-Methoxy-2-		STEL	100 ppm	2000/39/EC
acetoxypropane			550 mg/m3	
_	Further inform	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the		
	skin, Indicativ	е		
1-Methoxy-2-		TWA	50 ppm	2000/39/EC
acetoxypropane			275 mg/m3	
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the			
	skin, Indicative			
1-	107-98-2	STEL	150 ppm	CY OEL
Methoxypropane-			568 mg/m3	
2-ol				
	Further information: skin			
1-		TWA	100 ppm	CY OEL
Methoxypropane-			375 mg/m3	
2-ol				
	Further information: skin			

## **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
1-Methoxy-2- acetoxypropane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	153,5 mg/kg bw/day
1-Methoxy-2- acetoxypropane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	275 mg/m3
1-Methoxy-2- acetoxypropane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	54,8 mg/kg bw/day
1-Methoxy-2- acetoxypropane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	33 mg/m3
1-Methoxy-2- acetoxypropane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1,67 mg/kg bw/day

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

	` , 5	` '
Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane	Fresh water	0,635 mg/l
1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane	Fresh water sediment	3,29 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane	Marine sediment	0,329 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane	Soil	0,29 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### 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 quidelines/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.

#### 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

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Date of last issue: 06.03.2023 Version Revision Date: SDS Number:

24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023 3.2

> 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.

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

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.

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 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)] meeting EN14387.

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

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

Physical state : Liquid.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Colour : clear

Odour : Ethereal

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting / freezing point : -65 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 143 - 149 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 7 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

: 1,5 %(V)

Flash point : 45 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : 333 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 1,23 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 198 g/l (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1,2

Vapour pressure : 502 Pa (25 °C)

Relative density : 0,96 - 0,97 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 967 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Relative vapour density : 4,6

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 0,3

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

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.

Surface tension : 27,6 mN/m, 20 °C

Molecular weight : 132 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 or-

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

ganic 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.

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Remarks : Not irritating to skin.

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin

which can lead to dermatitis.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.

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

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Remarks : Not a skin sensitiser.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### Components:

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

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
1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane	No carcinogenicity classification.
2-methoxypropyl acetate	No carcinogenicity classification.
2-methoxypropanol	No carcinogenicity classification.
1-Methoxypropane-2-ol	No carcinogenicity classification.
Butylated hydroxytoluene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Butylated hydroxytoluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

#### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxi-

cant.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Remarks : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Remarks : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not con-

sidered relevant to humans

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

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### **Further information**

#### **Product:**

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

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

ponent(s).

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

#### **Components:**

### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Low toxicity

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Low toxicity

aquatic invertebrates

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Low toxicity

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water., If product enters soil, it will be

highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### **Components:**

#### 1-Methoxy-2-acetoxypropane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to 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.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

 ADR
 : 3272

 IMDG
 : 3272

 IATA
 : 3272

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ESTERS, N.O.S.

(Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate)

IMDG : ESTERS, N.O.S.

(Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate)

IATA : Esters, n.o.s.

(Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate)

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3 IMDG : 3 IATA : 3

## 14.4 Packing group

ADR

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

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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 - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

Article 57).

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

dangerous substances.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

#### Other regulations:

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

P5c

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

#### Full text of other abbreviations

2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

CY OEL : Cyprus. The Safety and Health at Work (Chemical Agents)

Regulations, Occupational Exposure Limits

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit

CY OEL / TWA : Occupational Exposure Limit of 8 hours CY OEL / STEL : Limit short-term occupational exposure

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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. Liq. 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 Coatings- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in Agrochemicals uses- Professional

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Uses in Coatings

- Consumer

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents

- Consumer

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Use in Agrochemicals uses

- 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.

CY / EN

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

000000000475	
300000000475	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4
Scope of process	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 use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure
Assumes activities are at am	bient temperature (unless stated differently).
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
G	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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	
Use in contained batch	No other specific measures identified.
processesPROC3	
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.
systems)PROC4	
Process sampling(closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)PROC3	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.
maintenancePROC8a	
Bulk transfersDedicated	Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

facilityPROC8b					
Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2	No other specific measures identified.				
Laboratory activitiesPROC15					
Section 2.2					
Substance is a unique structu					
Readily biodegradable.	л <del>е</del> .				
Amounts Used					
	in vanion.	14			
Fraction of EU tonnage used		1			
Regional use tonnage (tonne	• ,	8,6E+04			
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		8,6E+04			
Maximum daily site tonnage		2,9E+05			
Frequency and Duration of	Use				
Continuous release.					
Emission Days (days/year):		300			
	influenced by risk management				
Local freshwater dilution fact	or:	10			
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100			
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure				
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,7E-03			
Release fraction to wastewat RMM):	8,6E-08				
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0					
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release			
Common practices vary acro	ss sites thus conservative process re-				
lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emis-					
sions and releases to soil		arges, air einis-			
	osure is driven by marine water.				
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite					
	wastewater.				
	wage treatment plant, no onsite				
wastewater treatment require		00			
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90			
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)					
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.					
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site					
Do not apply industrial sludge					
Sludge should be incinerated					
Conditions and Measures r	elated 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 (%)					
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000					
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal					

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

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

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

## 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).

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure coeriano Worke	-
30000000476	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2
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 use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure
Assumes activities are at aml	bient temperature (unless stated differently).
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General expo-	No other specific measures identified.
sures.Continuous process-	
with sample collec-	
tion(closed sys-	
tems)PROC1PROC2	
General exposures.Use in	No other specific measures identified.
contained batch process-	
eswith sample collec-	
tionPROC3	
General exposures (open	No other specific measures identified.
systems)PROC4	
Batch processes at elevat-	No other specific measures identified.
ed temperatures(closed	
systems)PROC3	
Bulk transfersDedicated	No other specific measures identified.
facilityPROC8b	
Mixing operations (open	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

ManualTransfer from/pouring from containersPROC8a  Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b  Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Santon Or Regional tonnage used locally:  1 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  5,3E+03  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  225  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Contenced 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):  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 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 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 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):  Re	avatama\DDOCE	2 to E air abangaa par baur)	
from/pouring from containersPROC8a Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14 Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activi LiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1 Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 11 Annual site tonnage (fonnes/year): 5,3E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 10 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 10 Coher Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00 Technical conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wassewater treatment required.	systems)PROC5	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
from/pouring from containersPROC8a Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14 Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Bulk product storage(closed systems storages identified. Boother product storage storage storages identified. Boother product storage stor	ManualTransfer	No other specific measures identified.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b  Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC8b  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used including is tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Compression and releases 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 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 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 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 soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Releas	from/pouring from contain-	·	
maintenancePROC8a  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b  Production or preparation or articles by tabletiting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Laboratory activitiesPROC16  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 2,3E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 225  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local marine water dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
maintenancePROC8a  Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b  Production or preparation or articles by tabletiting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Laboratory activitiesPROC16  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 2,3E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 225  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local marine water dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.	
cated facilityPROC8b Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14 Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Readily biodegradable. Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,35E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 225 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Local 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 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 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 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 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 pri		·	
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  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):  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:  Local marine water dilution factors:  Continuous 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):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	Drum/batch transfersDedi-	No other specific measures identified.	
or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14  Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readilly biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  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):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	cated facilityPROC8b		
compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14 Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. 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): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1 Annual site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 225 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 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): 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 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 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 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	Production or preparation	No other specific measures identified.	
pelletisationPROC14 Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9 Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Emission Days (days/year): Docal freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor: Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to sair 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 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 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 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 soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to s	or articles by tabletting,		
Drum and small package fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Space of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): Space of Regional site tonnage (kg/day): Space of Regional Sp			
fillingDedicated facilityPROC9  Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2  Laboratory activitiesPROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage (kg/day):  7 Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Local 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):  Release straction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release estimates used.  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Resk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable.  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): 5,3E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04 Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 225 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 10 Local marine water dilution factor: 10 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): Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		No other specific measures identified.	
Bulk product storage(closed systems)PROC2 Laboratory activitiesPROC15 Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure Substance is a unique structure. Readily biodegradable. 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): Fraction of Regional tonnage (kg/day): Annual site tonnage (kg/day): Emission Days (days/year): Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local 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): Release estimates used. Technical conditions and measures at process release estimates used.  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Systems   PROC2   Laboratory activities   No other specific measures identified.			
Laboratory activities/PROC15  Section 2.2  Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  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):  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:  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):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  Idon the process of the process of the process of the prevent release of the prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.		No other specific measures identified.	
Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 225  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,006  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure  Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 225  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,006  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		No other specific measures identified.	
Substance is a unique structure.  Readily biodegradable.  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):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Emission Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  10  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):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		On the Lat Francisco and all Francisco	
Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 225  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 10  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,006  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1 Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,3E+03 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,3E+04  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): 225 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,006 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00 RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		ire.	
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):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Tother 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):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Emission Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  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):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Fraction 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):  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):  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.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Prequency 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 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):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
Maximum daily 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:  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):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			'
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:  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):  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.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
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 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):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			2,3E+04
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 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):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		Use	
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):  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.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
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):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		- Channel I have a later and a second	225
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):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			10
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 wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
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):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			100
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  OE+00  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			0.000
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.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
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.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		er from process (initial release prior to	0E+00
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		process (initial release prior to PMM):	05.00
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			event release
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		ss sites thus conservative process re-	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		s and measures to reduce or mint discin	arges, an emis-
wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by soil.	
wastewater.  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.			
wastewater treatment required.			
	If discharging to domestic sev	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)			
	Treat air emission to provide	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	87,3
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
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	5,7E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional	
regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The EOUTOO TDA tool been be	

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

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used ECETOC TRA model.	

SECTION 4	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
· ·	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

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

or in combination.

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

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000477	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4
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 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 use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		

## Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure

Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Covers the percentage of the substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionPROC1PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force dry- ing, stoving and other tech- nologies.PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)PROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air dry- ingPROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)PROC5	No other specific measures identified.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Spraying (automat-	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted	 enclosure.
ic/robotic)PROC7		
SprayingManualPROC7	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted on the contracted of the	enclosure.
	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 v	vith Type A/P2 filter
	or better.	, , , , ,
Material transfer-	No other specific measures identified.	
sPROC8aPROC8b	·	
Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10	No other specific measures identified.	
Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13	No other specific measures identified.	
Laboratory activi-	No other specific measures identified.	
tiesPROC15 Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	Control of Environmental Exposure	<u></u>
	ne.	
Readily biodegradable.		<u></u>
Amounts Used	in region.	14
Fraction of EU tonnage used		1 5 25 .04
Regional use tonnage (tonne		5,3E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0,25
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,3E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (		4,4E+04
Frequency and Duration of	USE	1
Continuous release.		000
Emission Days (days/year): 3 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		300
	·	140
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	0.00
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0,02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		0E+00
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00		
	neasures at process level (source) to pro	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		<u> </u>
	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		<u> </u>
Risk from environmental expo		
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.		98
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		01,0
		0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		
	p prevent/limit release from site	
J. Jannoanonai inicabares it	- p	_

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.

Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
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	4,2E+06	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	

#### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

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

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

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

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	

#### 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).

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000478	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13, PROC 15, PROC 19 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	
<b>Product Characteristics</b>		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions offerting Francous		

Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure

Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Covers the percentage of the substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).

Contributing Scenarios	Risk	Management Measures	
Filling/ preparation of equipme		No other specific measures identified.	
from drums or containers.PRC	DC2		
General exposures (closed sy	'S-	No other specific measures identified.	
tems)Use in contained sys-			
temsPROC1PROC2			
Preparation of material for appli-		No other specific measures identified.	
cationPROC3PROC5			
Film formation - air dryingPRC	DC4	No other specific measures identified.	
Material transfersDrum/batch		No other specific measures identified.	
transfersPROC8aPROC8b			
Roller, spreader, flow applica-	•	No other specific measures identified.	
tionPROC10			

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

SprayingManualIndoorPROC11		Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.		
SprayingManualOutdoorPROC11		Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A/P2 filter or better.		
Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13		No other specific measures identified.		
Laboratory activitiesPROC15		No other specific measures identified.		
Hand application - fingerpaint pastels, adhesivesPROC19	S,	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.		
Section 2.2	Con	trol of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structu				
Readily biodegradable.				
Amounts Used				
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in rec	ion:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes			5,3E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage			0,0005	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)		•	2,7	
Maximum daily site tonnage (			7,3	
Frequency and Duration of		.,,,.	1 . ,0	
Continuous release.				
Emission Days (days/year):			365	
Environmental factors not i	nflue	nced by risk management	1 555	
Local freshwater dilution factor		, ,	10	
Local marine water dilution fa			100	
		fecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,98			0,98	
Release fraction to wastewater from RMM):		m process (initial release prior to	1,00E-02	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,00E-02				
		res at process level (source) to pr	event release	
	ss site	es thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.				
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	and	measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
Risk from environmental expo	sure	is driven by marine water.		
Prevent discharge of undissol wastewater.	lved s	substance to or recover from onsite		
	If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary			
wastewater treatment required.				
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)			0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide			87,3	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)				
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary 0			0	
wastewater treatment required.				
Organisational measures to				
Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated.				
Conditions and Measures re	elate	d to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	

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

## Methyl PROXITOL Acetate

Date of last issue: 06.03.2023 Version Revision Date: SDS Number:

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000		
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	87,3	
treatment (%)		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	87,3	

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

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

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

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

#### **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).

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

3000000479	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.4a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.

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 use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration o	f Use
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
Assumes activities are at an	nbient temperature (unless stated differently).
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
Bulk transfersPROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Use in contained system-	No other specific measures identified.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
Bulk transfersPROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Use in contained system- sAutomated process with (semi) closed sys- tems.PROC1PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfer- sPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers. Dedicated facilityPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Use in contained batch processesTreatment by heatingPROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Degreasing small objects in	No other specific measures identified.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

cleaning stationPROC13		
Cleaning with low-pressure	No other specific measures identified.	
washersPROC10	No other specific measures identified.	
Cleaning with high pressure	Provide a good standard of general venti	lation (not less than
washersPROC7	3 to 5 air changes per hour).	iation (not icss than
Washerst NOO!	Avoid carrying out activities involving exp	osure for more than
	4 hours	obdictor more than
	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.	
	giores testes to Ener in	
CleaningSurfacesno spray-	No other specific measures identified.	
ingManualPROC10	•	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ıre.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		8.415
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	4,2
Maximum daily site tonnage (	(kg/day):	210
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3,0E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,0E-04
RMM):		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0E+00
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	Park Park	
	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	osure is driven by marine water.	
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	ived substance to or recover from orisite	
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require	•	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0
Treat all emission to provide a typical removal emiclency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		87,3
the required removal efficience	0 , ,	0.,0
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment require		
	prevent/limit release from site	1
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated		

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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	4,4E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Massures related to external treatment of wests for	r dianagal

#### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

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

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

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

#### Section 3.2 - Environment

Used ECETOC TRA model.

	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Continu 4.4 Hookk	

#### 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.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure coeriano Worke	•
30000000480	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.4b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including pouring/unloading from drums or containers; and exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping automated and by hand).

SECTION 2		ERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RIS ASURES	K MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Con	trol of Worker Exposure	
<b>Product Characteristics</b>			
Physical form of product	Liqu	iid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STF	
Concentration of the Sub-	Cov	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	diffe	erently).,	•
Frequency and Duration o	f Use	• •	
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hoi	urs (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons af	fecting Exposure	
Assumes activities are at an	bient	temperature (unless stated differently	·).
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of	occupational hygiene is implemented	d.
Contributing Scenarios	Risl	k Management Measures	
Filling/ preparation of equipr	nent	No other specific measures identifie	rq

Contributing Scenarios	Risk	k Management Measures	
•	ent	No other specific measures identified.	
rom drums or contain-			
		No other specific measures identified.	
	sed		
,			
		No other specific measures identified.	
	:		
oor care and maintenance			
roducts)PROC4			
filling/ preparation of equipme	ent	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
rom drums or containers.Nor	<b>)-</b>		
ledicated facilityOut-			
loorPROC8a			
/lanualCleaningSurfacesDipp	oing,	No other specific measures identified.	
mmersion and pouringPROC	13		
	rom drums or contain- irs.Dedicated facili- yPROC3PROC8b  Jse in contained systemsAutonated process with (semi) cloudystems.PROC1PROC2  Semi Automated process. (e.g. Semi automatic application of coor care and maintenance products)PROC4  Filling/ preparation of equipment of drums or containers.Nor ledicated facilityOut- loorPROC8a  ManualCleaningSurfacesDippers.	Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or contain- ers.Dedicated facili- g/PROC3PROC8b  Jse in contained systemsAuto- nated process with (semi) closed  ystems.PROC1PROC2  Semi Automated process. (e.g.: Semi automatic application of  oor care and maintenance  products)PROC4  Filling/ preparation of equipment  from drums or containers.Non- ledicated facilityOut-	No other specific measures identified.  No other specific measures identified.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Cleaning with low-pressure	No other specific measures identifie	ed.
washersPROC10		
Cleaning with high pressure	Provide a good standard of general	or controlled ventilation
washersIndoorPROC11	(5 to 15 air changes per hour).	
	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN3	3/4.
Cleaning with high pressure	Limit the substance content in the p	product to 25 %.
washersOutdoorPROC11	, or:	
	Avoid carrying out activities involving	ng exposure for more thar
	4 hours	
	Ensure operation is undertaken out	
	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN3	374.
Ad hoc manual application via	No other specific measures identifie	ed.
trigger sprays, dipping,		
etc.Rolling, BrushingPROC10		
Cleaning of medical devic-	No other specific measures identifie	ed.
esPROC4		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	re.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	842
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	vear):	4,2
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	11,5
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0,02
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	1,00E-06
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0E+00
	easures at process level (source) to pr	
	s sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		<b>3</b> ,
Risk from environmental expo	sure is driven by soil.	
	ved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
	vage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require	d.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0
	to receiving water discharge) to provide	87,3
the required removal efficience	y of >= (%)	

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
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	187
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	_
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	

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

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

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

(http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000483	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Agrochemicals uses- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 11, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d
Scope of process	Use as an agrochemical excipient for application by manual or machine spraying, smokes and fogging; including equipment clean-downs and disposal.

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	Limit the substance content in the mixture to 50 %.,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes activities are at aml	pient temperature (unless stated differently).	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.	
Transfer from/pouring from containersDedicated facilityPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.	
Mixing operations (open systems)OutdoorPROC4	No other specific measures identified.	
Spraying/ fogging by man-	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
ual applicationOut- doorPROC11	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.	
Spraying/ fogging by machine applicationPROC11	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure.	
Ad hoc manual application via trigger sprays, dipping, etc.PROC13	No other specific measures identified.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.	
Disposal of wastesOut- doorPROC8a	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
Storage.OutdoorPROC2	No other specific measures identified.	

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique struct	ure.		
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne		66	
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		66	
Maximum daily site tonnage		180	
Frequency and Duration of		· L	
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
	influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution fact		10	
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	1	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1	
	er from process (initial release prior to	0E+00	
RMM):	or from process (initial release prior to	02.00	
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0E+00	
Technical conditions and n	neasures at process level (source) to p		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.			
	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	narges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil		goo, oo	
	osure is driven by marine water.		
	olved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.			
	wage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment require			
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
	or to receiving water discharge) to provide	87,3	
the required removal efficient		, ,	
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0	
wastewater treatment require			
	prevent/limit release from site	•	
Do not apply industrial sludge			
Sludge should be incinerated			
•			
<b>Conditions and Measures r</b>	elated to municipal sewage treatment	olant	
Estimated substance remova	Il from wastewater via domestic sewage	87,3	
treatment (%)	· ·		
<u> </u>	om wastewater after onsite and offsite	87,3	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)			
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following		104	
total wastewater treatment re			
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)		2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal			
	sal of waste should comply with applicable		
regulations.	1.7	5	

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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

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

### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

### **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.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Consumer** 

30000001049	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC9a, PC18 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.3c.v1
Scope of process	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	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers concentration up to (%): 45 %	
Amounts Used		
for each use event, covers a	mount up to (g):	1.000
Frequency and Duration of	f Use	•
Exposure (hours/event):		2,2
covers use up to (times/day	of use):	1
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Covers use at ambient temp		
Covers use in room size of 2	20m3	
Covers use under typical ho	usehold ventilation.	
Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Coatings and paints, thin- ners, paint removers Sol- vent rich, high solid, water borne paint.	covers use up to 1 day/year	
	Avoid using at a product concentration greater than 10 %	
	For each use event, avoid using a product amount greater than 1.000 g	
	For each use, avoid using for more than 2,2 hours/event	
	Avoid using in room with closed doors.	
	Avoid using when windows closed.	
Ink and toners Inks and toners.	Covers concentrations up to 45 %	

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

For each use event, covers amount up to 40 g
Covers exposure up to 0,5 hours/event
Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
covers use up to 365 day/year

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure			
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	528	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,0005	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)	vear):	0,264	
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	0,723	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposu	re	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0,99	
	er from process (initial release prior to	0,01	
RMM):			
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,005	
	elated to municipal sewage treatme		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage		e 87,3	
treatment (%)			
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite		87,3	
(domestic treatment plant) RN			
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000			
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal			

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

## Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

The Consexpo model has been used to estimate consumer exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used ECETOC TRA model.	

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Cootion 4.4 Hoolth	

#### 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.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Consumer** 

cleaners, glass cleaners, carpet cleaners, metal

Cleaners, trigger sprays (all purpose clean-

ers, sanitary products, glass

cleaners).

Exposure Scenario - Consumer		
30000001050		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents - Consumer	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC35 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.3c.v1	
Scope of process	Covers general exposures to consumers arising from the use of household products sold as washing and cleaning products, aerosols, coatings, de-icers, lubricants and air care products.	

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		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers concentration up to (%): 10 %		
Amounts Used			
for each use event, covers ar	nount up to (g):	16	
Frequency and Duration of	Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers use up to (days/year)		365	
covers use up to (times/day of use):		3	
Exposure (hours/event):	1		
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure		
Covers use in room size of 15 m3			
Covers use at ambient temperatures.			
Covers use under typical household ventilation.			
Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products) Cleaners, liquids (all purpose cleaners, sanitary products, floor	No specific risk management measure identified beyond those operational conditions stated.		

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

cleaners).	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is a unique structure	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique struct	ure.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	16,8
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	8,4E-03
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	2,3E-02
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
<b>Environmental factors not</b>	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution fact	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0,95
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		0,025
RMM):		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,025
	elated to municipal sewage treatment ہ	
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 tonn total wastewater treatment re	age (MSafe) based on release following emoval (kg/d)	104
Assumed domestic sewage t		2.000

### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

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

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

The Consexpo model has been used to estimate consumer exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used ECETOC TRA model.	

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

SECTION 4	<b>GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE</b>
	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.

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

**Exposure Scenario - Consumer** 

Exposure occitatio - oc	on sum of
30000001051	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Agrochemicals uses - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC27 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d
Scope of process	Covers the consumer use in agrochemicals in liquid and solid forms.

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	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers concentration up to (%): 70 %	
stance in Mixture/Article		
Amounts Used		
for each use event, covers a	covers amount up to (g): 137	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
covers use up to (times/day of use):		1
Covers use up to (days/year):		365
		0,1
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Covers use in room size of 2	0m3	
Covers use under typical hou	usehold ventilation.	
Covers use at ambient temp	eratures.	
Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Plant protection products Sprays.	No specific risk management measure identified beyond those operational conditions stated.	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Expos	ure
Substance is a unique structu	re.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		66
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 66		66
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 180		180
Frequency and Duration of Use		

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

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):	1
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	0E+00
RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0E+00
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	olant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	87,3
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	87,3
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	110
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal

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

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

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

The Consexpo model has been used to estimate consumer 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

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

## **Methyl PROXITOL Acetate**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.03.2023

3.2 24.11.2023 800001004875 Print Date 01.12.2023

### 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.