

Apollo Scientific

Part Number: **OR16991** Version No: **4.5** Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878) Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **29/06/2023** Print Date: **02/08/2023** S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide
Chemical Name	2-((4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy)methyl)oxirane
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	C12-H16-O3
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	56718-70-8*
EC number	260-353-3

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

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific	Apollo Scientific Itd
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK6 2QR United Kingdom (NI)
Telephone	01614060505	+44(0) 161 406 0505
Fax	0161 406 0506	Not Available
Website	http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/	apolloscientific.co.uk
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

 Classification according to
 H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation

 1272/2008 [CLP] and
 Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2

 amendments ^[1]
 Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 56718-70-8* 2.260-353-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	100	<u>3-[4-(2-</u> <u>Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-</u> <u>1,2-propenoxide</u>	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H335, H315, H319 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

3.2.Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	lone known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

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Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
3-[4-(2- Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]- 1,2-propenoxide	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
3-[4-(2- Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]- 1,2-propenoxide	Not Available		Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
3-[4-(2- Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]- 1,2-propenoxide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.		
	Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)		
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)		0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)		1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/mir		2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		
	Lower end of the range Upper end of the range		

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messures, such as equipment Site y glasses with side shidel. • Suffy glasses with side shidel. • Suffy glasses with side shidel. • Contract lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contract lenses may absorb and concentrate inflants. A written policy document, descripting the waring of themes or rearricing on sus, should be craited for each works, and an account of high systemics. In the ducial and first-should be trained in their removal and subtable equipment should be prediated works. In the arrows of lenses beoption in modately and remove cinct lenses as on as practicable. Lone should be removed at the dispersionet should be trained in their removal and subtable equipment should be trained in their removal and subtable equipment should be trained in their removal and subtable equipment should be trained in their removal and should be equipment should be trained in their removal and should be equipment should be trained in their removal and should be equipment should be readity available. Lone should remove their heat the object of the removal and should be equipment should be trained in their removal and should be equipment and their removal and should be equipment should be readity available. In the work of chemical agents is a preparation of several subtances. The resistance of the glove material can be calculated in davance and the shreefore to be checked prior to the explication. The exact break through time for subtances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be explored when making a final choica. The exact break through time of subtances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves include: - extend when making a final choica. - Besonal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Cloves must only be worn on elemental, - exact during the XXX ANX X21611.01 or natational equivalent), - evertice through and chore the		Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are			
Eye and face protection P: Chemical goggies. [ASIN2S 1337.1, EVI66 or national equivalent] Eye and face protection Contract lenses may absorb and concentratio intrans. A writine policy document, describing the weering of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created or analy workplace or task. This should be indexed at a review of lens absorption and astorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of lenjury experience. Medical and files aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye inguino immediately and remove contact them as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed in the first signs of eye redenses or influence. Fund may allow in the readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye inguino immediately and remove contact them as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed in the first signs of eye redenses or influence. Fund may allow in the readily available or how material. But also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the giove material in a preparation of several substances. The avait there are though time for substances has to be checked prior to the application. The exact through time for substances hand case. Blow endetring is recommended. Solutible wing and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves, hands should be varshed and dired fromoughly. Application of a non-perfunde motivation is recommended. Hands/feet protection Protection elegis of a network in a data or network in a data or network in the account when considering gloves for long-terminal equivalent is recommended. Nowe not be factor theorem types are less affected by	measures, such as personal protective				
Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection A defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: • Exception to be ackinously time + 20 min • Constrained gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: • Exception to be ackinously time + 20 min • For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. • Constrained gloves may be a thickness typication of the glove material, but also one the gloves the set of the required when making a final choice.	Eye and face protection	 Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers 			
Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection Hands/feet protection	Skin protection	See Hand protection below			
 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 	Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be observed when making a final choice. 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 moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:			
	Pody protection	See Other protection below			

Body protection See Other protection below

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3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide

Eye wash unit.	Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
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8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

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

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Legend: Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	¥	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	*
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
	Le	gend: 🗙 – Data either not ava	ailable or does not fill the criteria for classification

< – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity Legend: 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) -Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Р

	Р	В	т	
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Av	ailable
PBT	×	×	×	
vPvB	×	×	×	
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No	
vPvB			No	

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ClassNot ApplicableSubsidiary riskNot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		

	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
	ICAO/IATA Class	ICAO/IATA Class Not Applicable			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable			
0.000(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
	Special provisions		Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Packing Ir	nstructions	Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		Not Applicable		
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable		
	Passenger and Cargo	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions			
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable		

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard	IMDG Class N	lot Applicable		
class(es)	IMDG Subrisk N	lot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
	EMS Number	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable		
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable		

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	Classification code Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable		
	Limited quantity Not Applicable		

Equipment required	Not Applicable	
Fire cones number	Not Applicable	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
3-[4-(2- Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]- 1,2-propenoxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
3-[4-(2- Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]- 1,2-propenoxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical
	Substances (EINECS)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	Index No		ECHA Dossier	
3-[4-(2- Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]- 1,2-propenoxide	56718-70-8* Not Available		Not Available		ilable	
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)		Pictograms Signal W Code(s)	ord	Hazard Statement Code(s)	
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 4		GHS07; Wng		H315; H319; H317; H335; H413	
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 4		GHS07; Wng		H315; H319; H317; H335; H413; H302	

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)
Canada - DSL	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)
Canada - NDSL	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)
China - IECSC	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)

National Inventory	Status	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
Korea - KECI	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
Philippines - PICCS	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
USA - TSCA	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
Vietnam - NCI	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
Russia - FBEPH	No (3-[4-(2-Methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-1,2-propenoxide)	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	29/06/2023
Initial Date	30/06/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.5	29/06/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Korean MSDS Number, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- **OSF: Odour Safety Factor**
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H335	Expert judgement
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Expert judgement

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