According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 Shellzone AF/C 50/50

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SECTION	1. IDENTIFICATION		
Produ	uct name	: Shellzone AF/0	C 50/50
Product code		: 228C7561	
Manu	afacturer or supplier's	details	
Manu	ifacturer/Supplier	: Shell Oil Prod PO Box 4427 Houston TX 7 USA	
SDS Request Customer Service		: (+1) 877-276-7 :	7285
Emergency telephone num Spill Information Health Information		nber : 877-504-9351 : 877-242-7400	

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200				
Acute toxicity (Oral)	:	Category 4		
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	:	Category 2 (Kidney)		
GHS label elements				
Hazard pictograms	:			
Signal word	:	Warning		
Hazard statements	:	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re- peated exposure if swallowed. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.		
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.		

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Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label: Contains ethanediol. Contains bittering agent.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure may cause multiple organ damage and or death.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature : M

: Mixture of ethylene glycol, water and additives.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Diethylene glycol	2,2'-	111-46-6	1-5
	oxydiethanol		
Ethanediol	ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	40 - 60

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice	DO NOT DELAY. Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.
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	DO NOT DELAY. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs

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			spontaneously, ke Rinse mouth.	eep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
	t important symptoms effects, both acute and yed	:	increased or decre can include nause lumbar pain short death. High concentratio pression resulting	ay be recognized by blood in the urine or eased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms ea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, ly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and ns may cause central nervous system de- in headaches, dizziness and nausea; con- nay result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Prot	ection of first-aiders	:		ng first aid, ensure that you are wearing the nal protective equipment according to the d surroundings.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed		:	The preferred treatical facility and us administration of a gastric aspiration. able and a delay of such medical atter may be appropriation there are any sign sidered on a case Specific other treation	ATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! atment is immediate transportation to a med- e of appropriate treatment including possible activated charcoal, gastric lavage and or If none of the above are immediately avail- of more than one hour is anticipated before ntion can be obtained, induction of vomiting te using IPECAC syrup (Contraindicated if as of CNS depression). This should be con- by case basis following specialist advice. atments may include ethanol therapy, fomep- acidosis and haemodialysis. Seek specialist lay.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing meth- ods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances and the surrounding environment.
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

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			relevant Stand	ards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
SECTION	6. ACCIDENTAL RELE	ASE	MEASURES	
tive ec	nal precautions, protec- quipment and emer- procedures	:	Avoid contact v	vith skin and eyes.
Enviro	nmental precautions	:	nation. Preven	e containment to avoid environmental contami- t from spreading or entering drains, ditches or sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
			Local authoritie cannot be cont	es should be advised if significant spillages ained.
	ds and materials for nment and cleaning up	:	means such as safe disposal. as contaminate up with an app	spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery o Do not flush away residues with water. Retain ed waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak ropriate absorbent material and dispose of e contaminated soil and dispose of safely
			means to a lab safe disposal. appropriate ab	I spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical eled, sealable container for product recovery o Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an sorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove soil and dispose of safely.
Additio	onal advice	:	see Chapter 8	n selection of personal protective equipment of this Safety Data Sheet. In disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 o a Sheet.
			Local authoritie cannot be cont	es should be advised if significant spillages ained.
			al to the enviro	s may require reporting releases of this materi- nment which exceed the reportable quantity er 15) to the National Response Center at 2.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

vapours, mists or aerosols. Use the information in this data she sessment of local circumstances to ate controls for safe handling, storag material.	nelp determine appropri-
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Advice on safe handling		:	 Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate- rials in order to prevent fires. 			
Avoidance of contact		:	Strong oxidising agents.			
	er information on stor- tability	:	place.	ghtly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated eled and closable containers. temperature.		
Pack	aging material	:	steel or high dens	For containers or container linings, use mild sity polyethylene. ial: Zinc., Avoid contact with galvanized ma-		
Conta	ainer Advice	:		tainers should not be exposed to high tem- e of possible risk of distortion.		

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
Ethanediol	107-21-1	TWA (Va-	25 ppm	ACGIH
		pour)		
Ethanediol		STEL (Va-	50 ppm	ACGIH
		pour)		

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Engineering measures :	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.
	Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
	General Information: 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 mainte- nance.
	Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle. 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 con- taminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.
Personal protective equipment	t i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Respiratory protection :	No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. 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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

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Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 08/31/2018 4.0 08/30/2018 800001032722 Date of last issue: 05/11/2016 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. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves 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. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, Eye protection protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves. Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	 Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing
	must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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	Appear	ance	:	Liquid at room ter	mperature.
	Odour		:	characteristic	
	Odour 1	Threshold	:	Data not available	e
	рН		:	Not applicable	
				Not applicable	
	Melting	point/freezing point	:	-37 °C / -34 °F (100.0 hPa) Method: ASTM D	1177
	Initial bo range	piling point and boiling	:	> 100 °C / 212 °F estimated value(s	
	Flash p	oint	:	130 °C / 266 °F	
				Method: ASTM D	93 (PMCC)
	Evapora	ation rate	:	Data not available	e
	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available	e
		explosion limit / upper bility limit	:	Typical 15 %(V)	
		explosion limit / Lower bility limit	:	Typical 3 %(V)	
	Vapour	pressure	:	Data not available	e
	Relative	e vapour density	:	Data not available	e
	Relative	e density	:	0.909 (15 °C / 59	°F)
	Density		:	909 kg/m3 (15.0 ^d Method: Unspecif	
	Solubilit Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	:	completely solubl	e
	Solu	bility in other solvents	:	Data not available	e
	Partitior octanol/	n coefficient: n- /water	:	Data not available	e
	Auto-igr	nition temperature	:	> 200 °C / 392 °F	
	Decom	position temperature	:	Data not available	e

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	sity scosity, dynamic scosity, kinematic	: Data not ava : 30 mm2/s (4 Method: Uns	0.0 °C / 104.0 °F)
Cond	uctivity		l is not expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reac- tions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
	whole, father than for individual component(3).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

<u>Produ</u>	ict:	
	oral	tovic

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (rat): > 500 - 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.
		Remarks: There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 milliliters (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and potentially lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs. Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity:
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

IARC	Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans			
	Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4		
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.			
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.			
Reproductive toxicity				

Product:

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

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STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Kidney: can cause kidney damage.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa- tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com- ponent(s).
Ecotoxicity		
Product: Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- ty)	:	Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae (Acute tox- icity)	:	Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-	:	Remarks: Data not available

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icity)				
	tity to daphnia and other tic invertebrates (Chron- icity)	:	Remarks: Data n	ot available
	to microorganisms to toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data n	ot available
Pers	istence and degradabili	ity		
Prod	uct:			
Biode	egradability	:	Remarks: Readily	y biodegradable.
Bioa	ccumulative potential			
Prod	uct:			
Bioad	ccumulation	:	Remarks: Does n	ot bioaccumulate significantly.
Mobi	lity in soil			
Prod	uct:			
Mobi	lity	:		
Othe	r adverse effects			
<u>Prod</u>	<u>uct:</u>			
Addit matic	ional ecological infor- on	:		zone depletion potential, photochemical otential or global warming potential.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods		
Waste from residues	 Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses 	
	Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.	
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably	

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		the collector or Disposal should	collector or contractor. The competence of contractor should be established beforehand. be in accordance with applicable regional, cal laws and regulations.
Loca Rema	I legislation arks	•	d be in accordance with applicable regional, cal laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

: UN 3082
: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Ethylene glycol)
: 9
: 111
: 9
Ethylene glycol (5,000 lb)
: 171
: no
: This material is not regulated under 49 CFR if in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less.

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks

: Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

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Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Ethanediol	107-21-1	5000	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards	:	Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)		
SARA 313	:	The following components tablished by SARA Title II		oorting levels es-
		Ethanediol	107-21-1	>= 50 - < 70 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know			
Ethanediol	107-21-1		
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6		

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethanediol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

107-21-1

California List of Hazardous Substances

Ethanediol

Other regulations:

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

The components of th	is product are reported in the following inventories:
	All second seconds. Parts the second second second

EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.
DSL	:	All components listed.

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 1, 0 tivity)

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH ACGIH / TWA ACGIH / STEL Abbreviations and Acronyms	: :	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) 8-hour, time-weighted average Short-term exposure limit The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu- ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.
		ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials BEL = Biological exposure limits BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling COC = Cleveland Open-Cup DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNL = Derived No Effect Level DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List EC = European Commission EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo- gy of Chemicals ECHA = European Chemicals Agency EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EL50 = Effective Loading fifty ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory EWC = European Waste Code GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer IATA = International Agency for Research on Cancer

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		LC50 = Lethal C LD50 = Lethal D LL/EL/IL = Lethal LL50 = Lethal LC MARPOL = Inter Pollution From S NOEC/NOEL = I served Effect Le OE_HPV = Occu PBT = Persisten PICCS = Philipp Substances PNEC = Predicte REACH = Regis Chemicals RID = Regulation gerous Goods b SKIN_DES = Sk STEL = Short te TRA = Targeted TSCA = US Tox TWA = Time-We	rnational Convention for the Prevention of Ships No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob- vel upational Exposure - High Production Volume t, Bioaccumulative and Toxic ine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical ed No Effect Concentration tration Evaluation And Authorisation Of ns Relating to International Carriage of Dan- y Rail in Designation rm exposure limit Risk Assessment ic Substances Control Act

A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change.

Revision Date

: 08/30/2018

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.

US / EN