



Safety Data Sheet

According to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006



A595 1,3-Dioxolane *stabilized with ~ 50ppm BHT and ~ 100ppm triethylamine

Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company or firm

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Name:

1,3-Dioxolane *stabilized with ~ 50ppm BHT and ~ 100ppm triethylamine

1.2 Synonym:

Ethylene Glycol Methylene Ether, Formaldehyde Ethylene Acetal

1.3 Use of the substance/preparation:

For laboratory utilisation, analysis, research and fine chemistry.

1.4 Identification of the company or firm:

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C/Garraf 2

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Emergencies:

Single telephone number for emergency calls: 112 (EU)

Tel.: (+34) 937 489 499

Identification of dangers

Classification of the substance or the mixture.

Classification Regulation (CE) n° 1272/2008.

Flam. Liq. 2

Hazard Pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Precautionary statements

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../ equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P501 Dispose of contents/container according to Directive 94/62/CE or 2008/98/CE.

Classification (67/548/CEE or 1999/45/CE).

F Highly flammableR11

For the full text of the R-phrases mentioned in this section, see section 16.

Component Composition/Information

Name: 1,3-Dioxolane *stabilized with ~ 50ppm BHT and ~ 100ppm triethylamine

Formula: C3H6O2 M.= 74,08 CAS [646-06-0]

EC number (EINECS): 211-463-5

EC index number: 605-017-00-2

First aid

4.1 General indications:

Never provide drink or induce vomiting in the event of loss of consciousness.

4.2 Inhaling:

Take the person out into the fresh air.

4.3 Contact with the skin:

Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing.

4.4 Eyes:

Wash with plenty of water, keeping eyelids open.

4.5 Swallowing:

Drink large amounts of water. Induce vomiting. In the event of sickness, seek medical assistance.

Fire-fighting means

5.1 Suitable fire-extinguishing means:

Water. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Foam. Dry powder.

5.2 Fire-fighting means which must NOT be used:**5.3 Special risks:**

Combustible. Keep away from sources of ignition. The fumes are heavier than air, so they may spread at floor level. May form explosive mixtures with the air. Possible re-ignition.

5.4 Protective equipment:

Measures to be taken in the event of accidental spillage

6.1 Individual precautions:**6.2 Precautions for care of the environment:**

Do not allow it to enter the drainage system. Avoid pollution of the soil, water supplies and drains.

6.3 Methods for collection/cleaning:

Collect up with absorbent materials (Panreac General Absorbent, Kieselguhr, etc.) or, if none available, dry sand or earth, and deposit in waste containers for subsequent elimination in accordance with current legislation. Clean any remains with plenty of water.

Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:

Avoid the formation of electrostatic charges. Limited shelf-life.

7.2 Storage:

Well sealed containers. In well ventilated premises. Away from sources of ignition and heat. Away from light.

Staff exposure/protection controls

8.1 Technical protective measures:

8.2 Exposure limit control:

8.3 Respiratory protection:

In the event of fumes forming/aerosols, use suitable respiratory protection.

8.4 Hand protection:

Use suitable gloves

8.5 Eye protection:

Use suitable goggles.

8.6 Individual hygiene measures:

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and when the job is done.

8.7 Environmental exposure controls:

Fulfill the commitments under local environmental protection legislation.

Physical and chemical properties

Appearance: liquid

Colour: Colourless

Granulometry:

Odour:

pH: 4,8

Melting point/freezing point: -26 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 74 °C

Flash point:

Flammability (solid, gas):

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:

Vapour pressure: 133 hPa (20 °C)

Vapour density:

Relative density: (20/4) 1,066

Solubility: Miscible with water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

Auto-ignition temperature: 274 °C

Decomposition temperature:

Viscosity:

Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions which should be avoided:

10.2 Matter which should be avoided:

Air (formation of peroxides). Strong oxidant agents. (There is a risk of explosion).

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:

10.4 Complementary information:

Light-sensitive. Heat sensitive.

Toxicological information

- **Acute toxicity:**

LD50 oral mus : 3.200 mg/kg

LD50 oral rat : 3.000 mg/kg

LD50 skn rbt : 8.480 mg/kg

LC50 inh rat : 20650 mg/m³ 4

- **Dangerous effects for health:**

Upon contact with the skin: irritations Through contact with the eyes: irritations Other dangerous characteristics are not discarded. Take the usual precautions for handling chemical products.

Environmental information

12.1 Mobility:

12.2 Ecotoxicity:

12.1.1 - EC50 test (mg/l):

12.2.2 - Receptor medium:

Risk for the water environment

Risk for the land environment

12.2.3 - Observations:

Ecotoxic data not available.

12.3 Degradability:

12.3.1 - Test:

12.3.2 - Biotic degradation classification:

BOD5/COD

Biodegradability

12.3.3 - Abiotic degradation depending on pH:

12.3.4 - Observations:

Data not available.

12.4 Accumulation:

12.4.1 - Test:

12.4.2 - Bioaccumulation:

Risk

12.4.3 - Observations:

Data not available.

12.5 Other possible effects on the environment:

Product hardly pollutant for water.

Do not allow it to enter soils or water channels.

Considerations regarding elimination

13.1 Substance or preparation:

In the European Union, there are no homogeneous standards established for elimination of chemical waste, which is waste of a special nature, and treatment and elimination of same is subject to the domestic legislation in each country.

In view of this, in each case, you should contact the competent authority or those companies legally authorized for elimination of waste.

2001/573/EC: Council Decision of 23 July 2001 amending Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as regards the list of wastes. Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991 amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste.

13.2 Contaminated containers:

Contaminated containers and packaging of dangerous substances or preparations must be treated in the same manner as the actual products contained in them.

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste.

Information concerning transport

Overland (ADR):

Technical name: DIOXOLANE

UN 1166 Class: 3 Packaging group: II (D/E)

By sea (IMDG):

Technical name: DIOXOLANE

UN 1166 Class: 3 Packaging group: II

By air (ICAI-IATA):

Technical name: Dioxolane

UN 1166 Class: 3 Packaging group: II

Packaging instructions: CAO 307 PAX 305

Regulatory information

Other information

Other precautionary statements

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water/shower.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use for extinction.

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

Labelling (65/548/CEE or 1999/45/CE)

R-phrases):	R11 Highly flammable.
S-phrases):	S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Review number and date: 3 3.11.10

Date published: 3.11.10

In respect of the previous review, changes have been made to the following sections: 2, 3, 15

The information included in this Safety Data Sheet is based on our most up-to-date knowledge, and is solely intended to inform regarding aspects of safety; the properties and characteristics indicated herein are not guaranteed.