

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490

Version / Revision 6.01  
Supersedes Version 6.00\*\*\*

Revision Date 26-Jan-2023  
Issuing date 26-Jan-2023

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Identification of the substance/preparation

**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %**

Chemical Name 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol  
CAS-No 126-30-7  
EC No. 204-781-0

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

Identified uses Intermediate  
Formulation  
Distribution of substance  
laboratory chemicals  
Polymerization  
Uses advised against None

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company/Undertaking Identification **OQ Chemicals GmbH**  
Rheinpromenade 4A  
D-40789 Monheim  
Germany  
Product Information Product Stewardship  
FAX: +49 (0)208 693 2053  
email: sc.psq@oq.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (UK)  
available 24/7

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

This substance is classified based on Directive 1272/2008/EC and its amendments (CLP Regulation)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1, H318

#### Additional information

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements see SECTION 16.

### 2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC and its amendments (CLP Regulation).

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490

Version / Revision 6.01

## Hazard pictograms



Signal word

**Danger**

Hazard statements

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

## 2.3. Other hazards

Caution Hot!

Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns

Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by inhalation and ingestion

PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT), nor very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

Endocrine disrupting assessments

The substance is not listed on the candidate list according to Art. 59(1), REACH. The substance was not assessed as having endocrine disrupting properties according to regulation 2017/2100/EU or 2018/605/EU.

## SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Component	CAS-No	1272/2008/EC	Concentration (%)
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol	126-30-7	Eye Dam. 1; H318	~ 90,0

Remarks

Aqueous solution.

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements see SECTION 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation**

Keep at rest. Aerate with fresh air. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

**Skin**

Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns. Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Immediate medical attention is required.

**Eyes**

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

Immediate medical attention is required.

## **Ingestion**

Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

## **4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

### **Main symptoms**

cough.

### **Special hazard**

Lung irritation, Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns.

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

### **General advice**

Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately and dispose of safely. First aider needs to protect himself.

Treat symptomatically. If ingested, irrigate the stomach using activated charcoal.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

#### **Suitable extinguishing media**

foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water spray

#### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Under conditions giving incomplete combustion, hazardous gases produced may consist of:

carbon monoxide (CO)

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Combustion gases of organic materials must in principle be graded as inhalation poisons

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

#### **Special protective equipment for firefighters**

Fire fighter protection should include a self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH-approved or EN 133) and full fire-fighting turn out gear.

#### **Precautions for firefighting**

Cool containers / tanks with water spray. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Keep people away from and upwind of fire.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

For non-emergency personnel: For personal protective equipment see section 8. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

For emergency responders: Personal protection see section 8.

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage. Do not discharge product into the aquatic environment without pretreatment (biological treatment plant).

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

### Methods for containment

Stop the flow of material, if possible without risk. Dike spilled material, where this is possible.

### Methods for cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. If liquid has been spilt in large quantities clean up promptly by scoop or vacuum. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours).

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see section 8.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Further info may be available in the appropriate Exposure scenarios in the annex to this SDS.

#### Advice on safe handling

Do not handle hot or molten material without appropriate protective equipment. Do not exceed recommended process temperatures to minimize release of decomposition products. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

#### Hygiene measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

#### Advice on the protection of the environment

See Section 8: Environmental exposure controls.

#### Incompatible products

strong oxidizing agents

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). In case of fire, emergency cooling with water spray should be available. Ground and bond containers when transferring material.

#### Technical measures/Storage conditions

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Handle and open container with care. Protect from moisture. Keep at temperatures between 63 and 80 °C (145 and 165 °F).

#### Temperature class

T2

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490

Version / Revision 6.01

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Intermediate

Formulation

Distribution of substance

laboratory chemicals

Polymerization

For specific end use information see the annex of this safety data sheet

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Exposure limits European Union

No exposure limits established

#### Exposure limits UK

No exposure limits established.

#### DNEL & PNEC

#### 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

##### Workers

DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	35 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	Low hazard (no threshold derived)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	10 mg/kg bw/day
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - local effects - eyes	Medium hazard (no threshold derived)

##### General population

DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	8,7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	Low hazard (no threshold derived)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	5 mg/kg bw/day
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	No hazard identified
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Oral	5 mg/kg bw/day
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Oral	Low hazard (no threshold derived)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

**DN(M)EL - local effects - eyes**

derived)  
Medium hazard (no threshold  
derived)

## Environment

<b>PNEC aqua - freshwater</b>	5 mg/l
<b>PNEC aqua - marine water</b>	0,5 mg/l
<b>PNEC aqua - intermittent releases</b>	5 mg/l
<b>PNEC STP</b>	20 mg/l
<b>PNEC sediment - freshwater</b>	18,5 mg/kg dw
<b>PNEC sediment - marine water</b>	1,85 mg/kg dw
<b>PNEC Air</b>	No hazard identified
<b>PNEC soil</b>	0,77 mg/kg dw
<b>Secondary poisoning</b>	No potential for bioaccumulation

## **8.2. Exposure controls**

### **Special adaptations (REACH)**

Not applicable.

### **Appropriate Engineering controls**

General or dilution ventilation is frequently insufficient as the sole means of controlling employee exposure. Local ventilation is usually preferred. Explosion-proof equipment (for example fans, switches, and grounded ducts) should be used in mechanical ventilation systems.

### **Personal protective equipment**

#### **General industrial hygiene practice**

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### **Hygiene measures**

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

#### **Eye protection**

Tightly fitting safety goggles. In addition to goggles, wear a face shield if there is a reasonable chance for splash to the face.

Equipment should conform to EN 166

#### **Hand protection**

Wear protective gloves. Recommendations are listed below. Other protective material may be used, depending on the situation, if adequate degradation and permeation data is available. If other chemicals are used in conjunction with this chemical, material selection should be based on protection for all chemicals present.

**Suitable material**

Heat resistant gloves

#### **Skin and body protection**

Impervious clothing. Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

#### **Respiratory protection**

Respirator with A filter. Full mask with above mentioned filter according to producers using requirements or self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should conform to EN 136 or EN 140 and EN 143.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

## Thermal Hazard

Heat only in areas with appropriate exhaust ventilation. When handling hot material, use heat resistant gloves.

## Environmental exposure controls

If possible use in closed systems. If leakage can not be prevented, the substance needs to be suck off at the emersion point, if possible without danger. Observe the exposure limits, clean exhaust air if needed. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Inform the responsible authorities in case of leakage into the atmosphere, or of entry into waterways, soil or drains.

## Additional advice

Further details on substance data can be found in the registration dossier under the following link:  
<http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>. For specific exposure controls see the annex to this safety data sheet.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

<b>Physical state</b>	Hot liquid						
<b>Colour</b>	colourless						
<b>Odour</b>	sweet						
<b>Odour threshold</b>	No data available						
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	approx. 35 °C						
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	208,5 °C @ 1013 hPa (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Method</b>	DIN 53171						
<b>Flammability</b>	Even if not classified as flammable, the product is capable of catching fire or being set on fire.***						
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	1,1 Vol % (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	11,4 Vol % (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Flash point</b>	107 °C (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Method</b>	closed cup						
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	375 °C (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available						
<b>pH</b>	7 (100 g/l in water @ 20 °C (68 °F)) neutral						
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	30,896 mm <sup>2</sup> /s @ 50 °C						
<b>Method</b>	DIN 51562						
<b>Solubility</b>	830 g/l @ 20 °C, in water, (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)</b>	0 @ 25 °C (77 °F) OECD 107 (100 % Neopentyl glycol)						
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Values [hPa]	Values [kPa]	Values [atm]	@ °C	@ °F	Method	
	0,03	0,003	< 0,001	20	68	OECD 104	(100 % Neopentyl glycol)
	6,9	0,69	0,007	90	194	OECD 104	(100 % Neopentyl glycol)
	88	8,8	0,087	140	284	OECD 104	(100 % Neopentyl glycol)
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	Values	@ °C	@ °F	Method			
	0,971	50	122	DIN 51757			

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490

Version / Revision 6.01

Relative vapour density No data available  
Particle characteristics not applicable

## 9.2. Other information

**Explosive properties** Does not apply, substance is not explosive. There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties  
**Oxidizing properties** Does not apply, substance is not oxidising. There are no chemical groups associated with oxidizing properties  
**Molecular weight** 104,15  
**Molecular formula** C5 H12 O2  
**Minimum ignition energy** 150 mJ < E min. < 260 mJ with inductivity  
**log Koc** 0,019 @ 25°C (77 °F) (100 % Neopentyl glycol)  
**Evaporation rate** No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The reactivity of the product corresponds to the typical reactivity shown by the substance group as described in any text book on organic chemistry.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flame and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

**Likely routes of exposure** Ingestion, Skin contact, Inhalation, Eye contact

Acute toxicity				
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)				
Routes of Exposure	Endpoint	Values	Species	Method
Oral	LD50	> 6400 mg/kg	rat, male/female	OECD 401
Oral	LD50	6920 mg/kg	rat, male/female	OECD 401
Inhalative	LC0	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (8 h)	rat, male/female	OECD 403

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision 6.01**

Dermal	LD50	> 4000 mg/kg	guinea pig	OECD 402
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## **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7**

### **Assessment**

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

Acute oral toxicity  
Acute dermal toxicity  
Acute inhalation toxicity

### **Irritation and corrosion**

#### **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)**

Target Organ Effects	Species	Result	Method	
Skin	rabbit	Mild skin irritation	OECD 404	4h
Eyes	rabbit	severe irritation	OECD 405	

## **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7**

### **Assessment**

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:  
skin irritation/corrosion

### **Sensitization**

#### **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)**

Target Organ Effects	Species	Evaluation	Method	
Skin	mouse	not sensitizing	OECD 429	

## **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7**

### **Assessment**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:  
Skin sensitization  
For respiratory sensitization, no data are available

### **Subacute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity**

#### **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)**

Type	Dose	Species	Method	
Subchronic toxicity	NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg/d	rat, male/female	OECD 408	Oral
Subacute toxicity	NOAEL: 300 mg/kg/d	rat, male	OECD 422	Inhalation Oral

## **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7**

### **Assessment**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:  
STOT RE

### **Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive toxicity**

#### **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)**

Type	Dose	Species	Evaluation	Method	
Mutagenicity		Salmonella typhimurium	negative	OECD 471 (Ames)	In vitro study
Mutagenicity		CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovary) cells	negative	OECD 476 (Mammalian Gene Mutation)	In vitro study
Mutagenicity		CHL	negative	Chromosomal Aberration	In vitro study

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision 6.01

Reproductive toxicity	NOAEL 1000 mg/kg/d	rat		OECD 422, Oral	Reproduction / developmental Toxicity
Developmental Toxicity	NOAEL 1000 mg/kg/d	rat		OECD 414	Maternal toxicity Developmental toxicity

## 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

### CMR Classification

The available data on CMR properties are summarized in the table above. They do not indicate a classification into categories 1A or 1B

### Evaluation

Did not show reprotoxic or mutagenic effects in animal experiments  
In the absence of specific alerts no cancer testing is required

## 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

### Main symptoms

cough.

### Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:  
STOT SE

### Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:  
STOT RE

## 11.2. Information on other hazards

### Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance has not been identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with section 2.3.

## 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

### Other adverse effects

Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by inhalation and ingestion.

### Note

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Further details on substance data can be found in the registration dossier under the following link:

<http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity			
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)			
Species	Exposure time	Dose	Method
Daphnia magna (Water flea)	48h	EC50: > 500 mg/l	84/449/EEC C.2
Desmodesmus subspicatus	72h	EC20: > 500 mg/l	DIN 38412, part 9
Oryzias latipes (Medaka)	48h	LC50: > 10000 mg/l	JIS
Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)	48h	LC0: 10000 mg/l	
Activated sludge (domestic)	24h	TTC: 2000 mg/l	ETAD Fermentation tube method

### Long term toxicity

#### 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)

Type	Species	Dose	Method
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490

Version / Revision 6.01

Mortality	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	NOEC: > 1000 mg/l (21 d)		
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## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

### 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

#### Biodegradation

80-90 % (28 d), activated sludge, domestic, aerobic, non-adapted, Readily biodegradable, OECD 301 B.

Abiotic Degradation		
<u>2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)</u>		
Type	Result	Method
Hydrolysis	Half-life (DT50): t1/2 (pH 4 ): 1 yr @ 25°C	OECD 111
Hydrolysis	Half-life (DT50): t1/2 (pH 7 ): 1 yr @ 25°C	OECD 111
Hydrolysis	Half-life (DT50): t1/2 (pH 9 ): 1 yr @ 25°C	OECD 111
Photolysis	Photochemical reaction with OH Radicals Half-life (DT50): 1,851 d @ 25°C	SRC AOP v1.92

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<u>2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)</u>		
Type	Result	Method
log Pow	0 @ 25 °C (77 °F)	OECD 107
BCF	< 9	OECD 305 C

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

<u>2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (126-30-7)</u>		
Type	Result	Method
Distribution to environmental compartments	Air: 0,001 Soil: 0,0627 % Water: 99,9 % Sediment: 0,001%, Suspended sediment: < 0,001% Biota: < 0,001%	Calculation according Mackay, Level I
Adsorption/Desorption	log koc: 0,019 @ 25 °C ( 77 °F)	calculated
Surface tension	72 mN/m (1 g/l @ 20°C (68°F))	OECD 115

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

#### PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT), nor very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

## 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance has not been identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with section 2.3.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490

Version / Revision 6.01

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

### 2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7

No data available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

#### Product Information

Disposal required in compliance with all waste management related state and local regulations. The choice of the appropriate method of disposal depends on the product composition by the time of disposal as well as the local statutes and possibilities for disposal.

Hazardous waste according to European Waste Catalogue (EWC)

#### Uncleaned empty packaging

Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing may be taken for reuse.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Section 14.1 - 14.6

#### ADR/RID

Not restricted

#### ADN

ADN: Container and Tanker  
Not restricted

#### ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR

Not restricted

#### IMDG

Not restricted

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Product name	2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol
Ship type	3
Pollution category	Z
Hazard class	P

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### Regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

not listed

#### DI 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)

Category not subject

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision 6.01

## DI 1999/13/EC (VOC Guideline)

Component	Status
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol CAS: 126-30-7	not subject

## The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 No. 758

Component	Status
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol CAS: 126-30-7	The substance will not be pre-registered

For details and further information please refer to the original regulation.

## International Inventories

### **2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol, CAS: 126-30-7**

AICS (AU)  
DSL (CA)  
IECSC (CN)  
EC-No. 2047810 (EU)  
ENCS (2)-240 (JP)  
ISHL (2)-240 (JP)  
KECI KE-11811 (KR)  
INSQ (MX)  
PICCS (PH)  
TSCA (US)  
NZIoC (NZ)  
TCSI (TW)

## National regulatory information Great Britain

### **Releases to air (Pollution Inventory Substances)**

Component	Annual reporting level threshold
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol CAS: 126-30-7	not listed

### **Releases to water (Pollution Inventory Substances)**

not subject

Component	Annual reporting level threshold
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol CAS: 126-30-7	not listed

### **Releases to sewer (Pollution Inventory Substances)**

not subject

Component	Annual reporting level threshold
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol CAS: 126-30-7	not listed

For details and further information please refer to the original regulation

## **15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

The Chemical Safety Report (CSR) has been generated. For Exposure Scenarios see the annex.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

### **Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3**

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

### **Abbreviations**

A table of terms and abbreviations can be found under the following link:

[http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information\\_requirements\\_r20\\_en.pdf](http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r20_en.pdf)

### **Training advice**

For effective first-aid, special training / education is needed.

### **Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet**

Information contained in this safety data sheet is based on OQ owned data and public sources deemed valid or acceptable. The absence of data elements required by OSHA, ANSI or Annex II, Regulation 1907/2006/EC indicates, that no data meeting these requirements is available.

### **Further information for the safety data sheet**

Changes against the previous version are marked by \*\*\*. Observe national and local legal requirements. For more information, other material safety data sheets or technical data sheets please consult the OQ homepage ([www.chemicals.oq.com](http://www.chemicals.oq.com)).

### **Disclaimer**

**For industrial use only.** The information contained herein is accurate to the best of our knowledge. We do not suggest or guarantee that any hazards listed herein are the only ones which exist. OQ Chemicals makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the safe use of this material in your process or in combination with other substances. User has the sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the materials for any use and the manner of use contemplated. User must meet all applicable safety and health standards.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**

# Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

## **General information**

Environmental compartment

In the absence of environmental hazards no environmental risk assessment was carried out

A quantitative approach used to conclude safe use for:

Long-term Systemic effects via inhalation

Long-term Systemic effects via skin

## **Operational conditions and risk management measures**

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection

## Exposure scenario identification

- 1 Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)**
- 2 Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures**
- 3 Distribution of substance**

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

- 4 Use in laboratories**
- 5 Use in laboratories**
- 6 Polymerisation**

## **Number of the ES 1**

Short title of the exposure scenario

**Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)**

### **List of use descriptors**

#### **Sector of uses [SU]**

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites  
SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)  
SU9: Manufacture of fine chemicals

#### **Process categories [PROC]**

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure  
PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure  
PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)  
PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises  
PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)  
PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities  
PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities  
PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)  
PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

#### **Environmental release categories [ERC]**

ERC6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)

#### **Product characteristics**

Refer to attached safety data sheets

#### **Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario**

Use as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

#### **Further explanations**

Industrial use

### **Number of the contributing scenario**

**1**

**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1**

#### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### **Frequency and duration of use**

8 h (full shift)

#### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor and outdoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

## **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Without local exhaust ventilation. provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 2  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2**

### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### **Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

Indoor use

### **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 3  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3**

### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### **Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 4  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4**

### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### **Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>) Area potentially exposed:

### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

**Number of the contributing scenario** 5  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 5**

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

#### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 6  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a**

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 7  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b**

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 97 % (inhalative); 972 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

#### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

**Number of the contributing scenario** 8  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9**

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

**Number of the contributing scenario** 8  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15**

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative long-term exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal long-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects.

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.03 ; EE(derm): 0.034
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 4.55 ; EE(derm): 0.822
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.414
Proc 4	EE(inhal): 18.2 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 5	EE(inhal): 19.5 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 8a	EE(inhal): 15.17 ; EE(derm): 2.742
Proc 8b	EE(inhal): 13.65 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 9	EE(inhal): 15.6 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 15	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.204

#### Risk characterisation

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.01 ; RCR(derm): 0.01
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.13 ; RCR(derm): 0.082
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.041
Proc 4	RCR(inhal): 0.52 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 5	RCR(inhal): 0.557 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 8a	RCR(inhal): 0.433 ; RCR(derm): 0.274
Proc 8b	RCR(inhal): 0.39 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 9	RCR(inhal): 0.446 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 15	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.02

## Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as M(site) [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

### associated uses:

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe

## Number of the ES 2

Short title of the exposure scenario

## Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures

### List of use descriptors

#### Sector of uses [SU]

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

#### Process categories [PROC]

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure

PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure

PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)

PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises

PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)

PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities

PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities

PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

#### Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC2: Formulation of preparations (mixtures)

ERC3: Formulation in materials

#### Product characteristics

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

Refer to attached safety data sheets

## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tableting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

## Further explanations

Industrial use

### Number of the contributing scenario

1

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor and outdoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Without local exhaust ventilation. provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Number of the contributing scenario

2

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Number of the contributing scenario

3

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

**Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 4  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4**

**Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

**Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to .? %

**Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

**Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

**Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

**Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

**Number of the contributing scenario** 5  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 5**

**Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

**Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

**Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

**Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

**Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

**Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

**Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation**

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 6  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a**

**Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

**Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

**Frequency and duration of use**

Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour

**Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm<sup>2</sup>)

**Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 7  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b**

### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### **Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 95 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## **Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation**

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

**Number of the contributing scenario** 8  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9**

### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### **Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

**Number of the contributing scenario** 9  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15**

### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### **Frequency and duration of use**

4 h (half shift)

### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative long-term exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal long-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects.

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.03 ; EE(derm): 0.034
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 4.55 ; EE(derm): 0.822
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.414
Proc 4	EE(inhal): 7.8 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 5	EE(inhal): 19.5 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 8a	EE(inhal): 15.17 ; EE(derm): 2.742
Proc 8b	EE(inhal): 13.65 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 9	EE(inhal): 15.6 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 15	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.204

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.01 ; RCR(derm): 0.01
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.13 ; RCR(derm): 0.082
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.041
Proc 4	RCR(inhal): 0.223 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 5	RCR(inhal): 0.557 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 8a	RCR(inhal): 0.433 ; RCR(derm): 0.274
Proc 8b	RCR(inhal): 0.39 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 9	RCR(inhal): 0.446 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 15	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.02

## Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as M(site) [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

## associated uses:

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe

## Number of the ES 3

Short title of the exposure scenario

## Distribution of substance

## List of use descriptors

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision**

6.01

## Sector of uses [SU]

SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

## Process categories [PROC]

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure

PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure

PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)

PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises

PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)

PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities

PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities

PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

## Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC2: Formulation of preparations (mixtures)

ERC3: Formulation in materials

## Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tableting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

## Further explanations

Industrial use

## Number of the contributing scenario

1

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor and outdoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Without local exhaust ventilation. provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Number of the contributing scenario

2

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

## Number of the contributing scenario

3

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Number of the contributing scenario

4

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

## Number of the contributing scenario

5

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 5

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

## Number of the contributing scenario

6

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift) Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Number of the contributing scenario

7

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 95 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

## Number of the contributing scenario

8

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

## Number of the contributing scenario

9

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative long-term exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal long-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects.

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.03 ; EE(derm): 0.034
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 4.55 ; EE(derm): 0.822
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.414
Proc 4	EE(inhal): 7.8 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 5	EE(inhal): 19.5 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 8a	EE(inhal): 15.17 ; EE(derm): 2.742
Proc 8b	EE(inhal): 13.65 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 9	EE(inhal): 15.6 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 15	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.204

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.01 ; RCR(derm): 0.01
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.13 ; RCR(derm): 0.082
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.041
Proc 4	RCR(inhal): 0.223 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 5	RCR(inhal): 0.557 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 8a	RCR(inhal): 0.433 ; RCR(derm): 0.274
Proc 8b	RCR(inhal): 0.39 ; RCR(derm): 0.164

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

Proc 9  
Proc 15

RCR(inhal): 0.446 ; RCR(derm): 0.412  
RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.02

## Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as  $M(\text{site})$  [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

### associated uses:

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe

## Number of the ES 4

Short title of the exposure scenario

### Use in laboratories

### Sector of uses [SU]

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

### Process categories [PROC]

PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities

PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities

PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

### Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles

### Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

### Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning

### Further explanations

Industrial use

## Number of the contributing scenario

1

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Number of the contributing scenario

2

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 95 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

#### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

### Number of the contributing scenario

3

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

### Number of the contributing scenario

4

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative long-term exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal long-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects.

Proc 8a	EE(inhal): 15.17 ; EE(derm): 2.742
Proc 8b	EE(inhal): 13.65 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 9	EE(inhal): 15.6 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 15	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.204

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 8a	RCR(inhal): 0.433 ; RCR(derm): 0.274
Proc 8b	RCR(inhal): 0.39 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 9	RCR(inhal): 0.446 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 15	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.02

## Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as M(site) [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

## associated uses:

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe

## Number of the ES 5

Short title of the exposure scenario

**Use in laboratories**

## Sector of uses [SU]

SU22: Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

## Process categories [PROC]

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

## Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems

## Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning

## Further explanations

Professional use

## Number of the contributing scenario

1

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour

### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

**Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**  
provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative long-term exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal long-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects.

Proc 15

EE(inhal): 13 ; EE(derm): 0.068

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 15

RCR(inhal): 0.371 ; RCR(derm): 0.01

## Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as M(site) [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

## associated uses:

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe

**Number of the ES** 6

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

**Version / Revision** 6.01

Short title of the exposure scenario

## **Polymerisation**

### **Sector of uses [SU]**

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites  
SU12: Manufacture of plastics products, including compounding and conversion

### **Process categories [PROC]**

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure  
PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure  
PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)  
PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises  
PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)  
PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities  
PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)  
PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

### **Environmental release categories [ERC]**

ERC6c: Industrial use of monomers for manufacture of thermoplastics

### **Product characteristics**

Refer to attached safety data sheets

### **Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario**

Processing of formulated polymers including material transfers, moulding and forming activities, material re-works and associated maintenance

### **Further explanations**

Industrial use

### **Number of the contributing scenario**

1

### **Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1**

#### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### **Frequency and duration of use**

8 h (full shift)

#### **Human factors not influenced by risk management**

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### **Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure**

Indoor and outdoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

#### **Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker**

Without local exhaust ventilation. provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### **Number of the contributing scenario**

2

### **Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2**

#### **Further specification**

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### **Product characteristics**

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### **Frequency and duration of use**

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

## Number of the contributing scenario

3

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Number of the contributing scenario

4

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Number of the contributing scenario

5

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 5

### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

## Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear protective gloves (Efficiency: 80 %).

## Number of the contributing scenario

6

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

## Number of the contributing scenario

7

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

## Number of the contributing scenario

8

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15

#### Further specification

Assessment tool used: Chesar 2.2

#### Product characteristics

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 90 %

#### Frequency and duration of use

4 h (half shift)

#### Human factors not influenced by risk management

Area potentially exposed: corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



**Neopentyl glycol slurry 90 %  
10490**

Version / Revision

6.01

Indoor use

Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal). provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative long-term exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal long-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects.

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.03 ; EE(derm): 0.034
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 4.55 ; EE(derm): 0.822
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.414
Proc 4	EE(inhal): 18.2 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 5	EE(inhal): 19.5 ; EE(derm): 1.645
Proc 8a	EE(inhal): 15.17 ; EE(derm): 2.742
Proc 9	EE(inhal): 15.6 ; EE(derm): 4.116
Proc 15	EE(inhal): 9.1 ; EE(derm): 0.204

### Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.01 ; RCR(derm): 0.01
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.13 ; RCR(derm): 0.082
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.041
Proc 4	RCR(inhal): 0.52 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 5	RCR(inhal): 0.557 ; RCR(derm): 0.164
Proc 8a	RCR(inhal): 0.433 ; RCR(derm): 0.274
Proc 9	RCR(inhal): 0.446 ; RCR(derm): 0.412
Proc 15	RCR(inhal): 0.26 ; RCR(derm): 0.02

### Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as M(site) [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

### associated uses:

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe