# **NEODOL 91-8**

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#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical product name : NEODOL 91-8

Product code : V2462, V2666

Synonyms : Alcohols C9-11, ethoxylated

CAS-No. : 68439-46-3

ENCS/ISHL number : 7-97 (CAS: 68439-46-3)

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier's company name, :

address and phone number SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1

Singapore 138588 Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

Emergency telephone : +65 6542 9595 (Alert SGS)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use as a surfactant in various applications

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

Other information : NEODOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates

of Royal Dutch Shell plc.

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of chemical product

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Serious eye damage : Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic : Category 2

hazard

#### **GHS** label elements

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Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H318 Causes serious eye damage. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

#### Prevention:

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

#### Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON

CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

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.

# Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

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

regulations.

# Other hazards which do not result in classification

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Substance

# **Hazardous components**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (%
			w/w)

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	Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	Acute Tox.4; H302 Eye Dam.1; H318 Aquatic Acute2; H401	<= 100	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with In case of skin contact

> large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If needed, transport

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

treatment.

If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert, rinse mouth and

> drink 1/2 to 1 glass of water to help dilute the material. Do not give liquids to a drowsy, convulsing, or unconscious person. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Corrosive to eyes.

Contact can cause severe eye damage including chemical burns, pain, clouding of the eye surface, inflammation of the

eye, and may result in permanent loss of vision.

Swallowing of corrosive chemicals may cause immediate pain

and burning in the mouth, throat, and stomach followed by

vomiting and diarrhea.

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	Burns and tearing of the esophagus and stomach are possible.  Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.	
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, ensur appropriate personal protective equincident, injury and surroundings.	
Notes to physician	: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXT Call a doctor or poison control cent Treat symptomatically.	

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions. protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see

Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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Revision Date 2024.01.24 Version 5.0 Print Date 2024.01.31 Stav upwind and keep out of low areas. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Environmental precautions Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Methods and materials for : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical containment and cleaning up means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

this Safety Data Sheet.

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Do not empty into drains.

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Facial protective equipment

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Describe contact avoidance,

etc

: Copper. Copper alloys.

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Version 5.0 Revision Date 2024.01.24 Print Date 2024.01.31 Strong oxidising agents. Aluminum **Product Transfer** Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance under Handling section. **Storage** Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product. Other data Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where the ambient temperatures are below the recommended product handling temperatures. Heating coil skin temperatures should not exceed 100 °C. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100 m3 or higher). Insulation (lagging) will minimize heat loss in areas of low ambient temperature. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where ambient conditions can result in handling temperatures below the freezing point/pour point of the product. Suitable material: Stainless steel., Epoxy resins, Polyester. Packaging material Unsuitable material: Aluminum, Copper., Copper alloys. Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Specific use(s) : Not applicable Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

# **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

#### **Monitoring Methods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

労働者の健康障害を防止するため化学物質の濃度基準値とその適用方法などを定めました (mhlw.go.jp)

#### **Engineering measures**

: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

#### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

#### Personal protective equipment

#### **Protective measures**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with

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PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye and face protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

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Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

**Environmental exposure controls** 

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : Slightly viscous liquid.

Colour : Data not available

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Data not available

pour point : 15 °C / 59 °F

Method: ASTM D97

Melting point/range ca. 15 °C / 59 °F

Boiling point, initial boiling

point and boiling range

 $: > 232 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / 450 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

Flash point : 159 °C / 318 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Data not available
Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : < 0.1 hPa (37 °C / 99 °F)

Relative vapour density : 18.0

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Density and / or relative density

Relative density : 1.008 (25 °C / 77 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 996 kg/m3 (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 100 g/l Complete, may form gel.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition point : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity (Dynamic) : 98 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity (Dynamic) 50 mPa.s (28 °C / 82 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 39.0 mm2/s (37 °C / 99 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

27 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 0.03 mN/m, 24 °C / 75 °F

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Data not available

Molecular weight : 510 g/mol

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure., May

oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

Hazardous decomposition

products

: None expected under normal use conditions.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of

exposure

: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

# **Acute toxicity**

# **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 300 - <= 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

# **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

# Germ cell mutagenicity

# **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

#### Carcinogenicity

# **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	No carcinogenicity classification.

# Reproductive toxicity

# Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

are not met.

# STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Components:

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Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

# **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Not an aspiration hazard.

#### **Further information**

#### **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is

representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

#### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Harmful

toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 >10 -  $\leq$ 100 mg/I

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Toxic

toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 > 1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Harmful

plants (Acute toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 >10 - <=100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

(Acute toxicity) Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

toxicity)

Toxicity to : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

#### Persistence and degradability

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

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#### **Bioaccumulation**

**Product:** 

Partition coefficient: n-

: Remarks: Data not available

octanol/water **Components:** 

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Mobility Remarks: Dissolves in water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Hazardous to the ozone layer

Not applicable

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### **Disposal methods**

Chemicals (residual waste)

Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated containers and

packaging

Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

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#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

# Regulatory information when there are domestic regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

#### **International Regulations**

#### **ADR**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### **IMDG-Code**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

: Y Pollution category Ship type

Product name : Alcohol (C9-11) poly (2.5-9) ethoxylate

# Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

**Additional Information** : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

# **Related Regulations**

#### **Fire Service Law**

Group 4, Type 3 petroleums

#### **Chemical Substance Control Law**

**Priority Assessment Chemical Substance** 

Chemical name	Number
alpha-Alkyl(C=9-11)-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) (It is limited that	188
a number-average molecular weight of the polymer is less than	
alpha-Alkyl(C=9-11)-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) (It is limited that	188
a number-average molecular weight of the polymer is less than 1,000.)	

#### Industrial Safety and Health Law

# **Substances Subject to be Indicated Names**

Not applicable

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**Substances Subject to be Notified Names** 

Not applicable

Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture

Not applicable

**Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning** 

Not applicable

Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)

Not applicable

**Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law** 

Not applicable

Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof

Not applicable

**Vessel Safety Law** 

Not applicable

**High Pressure Gas Safety Act** 

Not applicable

**Aviation Law** 

Not applicable

Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law

Bulk transportation : Classified as marine pollutant(Category Y)

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

ENCS : Listed

TCSI : Listed

# **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage

#### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AllC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan): ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention: PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell

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Version 5.0	Revision Date 2024.01.24	Print Date 2024.01.31	
Sheet	Health Services, material suppliers'	data, CONCAWE, EU	
	IUCLID date base. EC 1272 regulat	IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).	

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