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#### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name : NEODOL 25-7

Product code : V2453, V2668, V2699, V2749

CAS-No. : 68131-39-5

Synonyms : Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 +31(0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316/ +31 (0)20 713 9230

Emergency telephone : +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24

number hours per day, 7 days per week)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use in detergent manufacture.

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

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Serious eye damage : Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Category 3

hazard

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

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Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed. H318 Causes serious eye damage. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:** 

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

#### Other hazards

None known.

#### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

# **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration
	EC-No.	(REGULATION	(% w/w)
	Registration	(EC) No	
	number	1272/2008)	
C12-15 Alcohol	68131-39-5	Acute Tox. 4;	100
Ethoxylate		H302	
		Eye Dam. 1; H318	
		Aquatic Chronic 3;	
		H412	

Refer to Chapter 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

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.

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If inhaled	: No treatment necessary unde If symptoms persist, obtain me		
In case of skin contact	large amounts of water for at washing with soap and water	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with 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	<ul> <li>Immediately flush eye(s) with Remove contact lenses, if pre rinsing.</li> <li>Transport to the nearest medi treatment.</li> </ul>	sent and easy to do. Continue	
If swallowed	give liquids to a drowsy, conve	tim is alert, rinse mouth and be help dilute the material. Do not ulsing, or unconscious person. facility for additional treatment.	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	<ul> <li>Eye irritation signs and sympt sensation, redness, swelling, Skin irritation signs and sympt sensation, redness, swelling, Defatting dermatitis signs and burning sensation and/or a dri</li> </ul>	and/or blurred vision. toms may include a burning and/or blisters. I symptoms may include a	
	Not considered to be an inhala conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation sa temporary burning sensation coughing, and/or difficulty breathers.	signs and symptoms may include n of the nose and throat,	
	Skin irritation signs and symposensation, redness, swelling,		
	Corrosive to eyes. Contact can cause severe eye burns, pain, clouding of the eyeye, and may result in perman	e surface, inflammation of the	
	Swallowing of corrosive chem and burning in the mouth, thro vomiting and diarrhea.	icals may cause immediate pain pat, and stomach followed by	
	Burns and tearing of the esop possible.	hagus and stomach are	
Protection of first-aiders	<ul> <li>When administering first aid, e appropriate personal protectiv incident, injury and surroundir</li> </ul>	e equipment according to the	
Notes to physician	: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS Call a doctor or poison contro Treat symptomatically.		

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#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

## Flammable properties

Flash point : 186,1 °C / 367,0 °F

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

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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

Further information

: 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. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

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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 containment and cleaning up

: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical 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.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

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

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.

Avoidance of contact : Copper.

Copper alloys.

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.

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Other data	: Tanks should be fitted with heating	g 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.

Packaging material : Suitable material: Stainless steel., Epoxy resins, Polyester.

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

## Components with workplace control parameters

## Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### **Monitoring Methods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### **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. Eve 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 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)].

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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 protection

: Wear googles 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.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

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

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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.

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## **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

: Hazy to semi-solid liquid. Appearance

Colour : Data not available

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Ηq : 6,8

Melting point/freezing point : 24 - 26 °C / 75 - 79 °F

: 260 °C / 500 °F Boiling point/boiling range : 186,1 °C / 367,0 °F Flash point

Evaporation rate : Data not available

: Not applicable Flammability (solid, gas)

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

: < 0,1 hPa (37,8 °C / 100,0 °F) Vapour pressure

Relative vapour density : 17,0

: 0,965 (122,0 °C / 251,6 °F) Relative density

: 970 kg/m3 (40 °C / 104 °F) Density

Solubility(ies)

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

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable (20 °C / 68 °F)

Viscosity, dynamic 50 mPa.s (33 °C / 91 °F)

Viscosity, kinematic : 36 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

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 size : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

# 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.

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#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

products, and/or components.

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

# **Acute toxicity**

## **Product:**

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

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

#### **Components:**

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

: LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

## Skin corrosion/irritation

# **Product:**

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

# **Components:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

# **Product:**

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

#### Components:

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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## **Product:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

#### **Components:**

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

## Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Product:**

Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the

classification criteria are not met.

## **Components:**

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the

classification criteria are not met.

## Carcinogenicity

## **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

# C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate	No carcinogenicity classification.

# Reproductive toxicity

# **Product:**

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental

toxicant.

# Components:

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental

toxicant.

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## STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

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

#### Components:

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

# STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

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

## **Components:**

# C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

## **Aspiration toxicity**

## **Product:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

## **Components:**

# C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Not an aspiration hazard.

#### **Further information**

#### **Product:**

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

# Components:

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

#### **Ecotoxicity**

# **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity) Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute :

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toxicity) Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity) Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/I

Toxicity to crustacean : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

(Chronic toxicity)

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.

**Components:** 

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Toxic

toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 >1 -  $\leq$ 10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Toxic

toxicity)

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to microorganisms :

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 3

octanol/water

Components: C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

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metabolism and excretion.

#### Mobility in soil

## **Product:**

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

**Components:** 

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

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

courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

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 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.

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

# **International Regulations**

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

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Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Alcohol (C12-C16) poly (7-19) ethoxylates

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.

ADN - Classified ID9006 when carried in tank vessels.

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

#### Other international regulations

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

AICS : Listed DSL : Listed **IECSC** : Listed **ENCS** : Listed **TSCA** : Listed KECI : Listed **PICCS** : Listed NZIoC : Listed TCSI : Listed

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Full text of other abbreviations

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Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Serious eye damage Eye Dam.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this

document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

1. GN 2.2.5.1313-03 "Maximum permissible SDS Regulation

concentration of harmful substance in the working zone

area".

2. GOST 12.1.007-76 "Harmful agents. Classification and

safety requirements."

3. GOST 12.1.005-88 "General hygiene requirements to

the working zone area".

4. GN 2.1.5.1315-03 "Reservoir water maximum

permissible concentration".

5. GOST 19433-88 "Dangerous goods. Classification and

marking".

6. Rail transportation safety rules and dangerous goods

accidents liquidation procedure.

7. GOST 30333-2007 Chemical product safety data

sheet. General requirements. Regulation 1907/2006/EC

#### **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

Sheet

: The guoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.