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

Product name NEODOL 23-2

Product code V2597

CAS-No. : 66455-14-9

Synonyms : Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated

Manufacturer or supplier's details

: Shell Chemicals Europe B.V. Manufacturer/Supplier

> 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

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

available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week 08 61555777

(Local Poison Centre)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use in detergent and intermediate manufacture

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

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)

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

: Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

: Category 2

hazard

number

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Warning

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Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Not classified as a health hazard under CLP criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w)
Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	<= 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.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Version 4.0 Revision Date 24.01.2024 Print Date 31.01.2024 In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice. : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and conditions of use. delayed Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. Notes to physician Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. 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

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

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 : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant

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cannot be contained.

for firefighters

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

: 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. 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

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V0131011 4.0		assessment of local circumstances to happropriate controls for safe handling, this material. Ensure that all local regulations regardistorage facilities are followed.	nelp determine storage and disposal of
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing Do not empty into drains. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	ing.
Avoidance of contact	:	Copper. Copper alloys. Strong oxidising agents. Aluminum	
Product Transfer	:	Keep containers closed when not in use compressed air for filling discharge or h	
Storage			
Conditions for safe storage	:	Refer to section 15 for any additional spectrum to section 15 for additional spectrum to section	
Other data	:	Bulk storage tanks should be diked (but Vapours from tanks should not be released breathing losses during storage should suitable vapour treatment system. Nitrogen blanket recommended for largem 3 or higher). Insulation (lagging) will minimize heat least beautient temperature. Tanks should be fitted with heating coil ambient conditions can result in handling the freezing point/pour point of the process.	ased to atmosphere. I be controlled by a ge tanks (capacity 100 coss in areas of low s in areas where ng temperatures below
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: Stainless steel., Epos Unsuitable material: Aluminum, Coppe	
Container Advice	:	Containers, even those that have been explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grir similar operations on or near containers	nd, weld or perform
Specific use(s)	:	Not applicable	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

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Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

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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

Engineering measures

: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. 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.

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

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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. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. 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 : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective evewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

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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

Appearance : Clear or slightly turbid liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : 6,8, 0.5% mass aqueous solution.

pour point : 2 °C / 36 °F

Melting point/freezing point no data available

Boiling point/boiling range : Data not available

Flash point : 152 °C / 306 °F

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : 0,1 Pa $(20 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 68 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : 0,892Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 892 kg/m3 (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 5.000 mg/l (22 °C / 72 °F)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3

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Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 35 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, dynamic 50 mPa.s (Not applicable /)

Method: ASTM D445

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

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

: Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m Conductivity

> 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.

: The product is chemically stable. Stable under normal Chemical stability

conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

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

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

products, and/or components.

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

individual component(s).

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 : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met. Low toxicity

LD50 >5000 mg/kg

: LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 1,6 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.

Low toxicity

 $LC50 > 1.0 - \le 5.0 \text{ mg/l}$

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

May be harmful in contact with skin. LD50 >2000 - <=5000 mg/kg

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met. Low toxicity LD50 >5000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 1,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

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Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.

Low toxicity

 $LC50 > 1.0 - \le 5.0 \text{ mg/l}$

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

May be harmful in contact with skin. LD50 >2000 - <=5000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Not a sensitiser.

Components:

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Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Not a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

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

Carcinogenicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

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

Carcinogenicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

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Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Dermal

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Does not impair fertility.

Effects on foetal development

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Dermal

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Not a developmental toxicant.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Dermal

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Does not impair fertility.

Effects on foetal development

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Dermal

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Not a developmental toxicant.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

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:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Product:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

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

Further information

Product:

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

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

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

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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

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,19 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,238 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 0,179 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 0,328 mg/l

Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC: 0,012 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 10 g/l

Exposure time: 16,9 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish (Acute :

toxicity)

: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0,96 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

(Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,46 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 0,069 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

: 1

M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

aquatic hazard)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 10 g/l

Exposure time: 16,9 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 0,16 mg/l Exposure time: 10 d

Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

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

Toxicity to

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 0,0123 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: Toxic with long lasting effects:
NOEC/NOEL > 0.01 - <=0.1 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 67 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 95 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Biodegradation potential is based on data obtained

from constituents or similar substances.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Exposure time: 24 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,7

Test substance: C12EO8

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Exposure time: 24 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 232,5

Test substance: C13EO4

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

Floats on water.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Components:

Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

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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

UN number : 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(ALCOHOL C12-C13 POLY (1-3)ETHOXYLATE)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.

(ALCOHOL C12-C13 POLY (1-3)ETHOXYLATE)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(ALCOHOL C12-C13 POLY (1-3)ETHOXYLATE)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

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Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY (1-6) 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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II

of Marpol and the IBC Code

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:

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

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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.

SDS Regulation : 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 quoted 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.