NEODOL 25

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : NEODOL 25

Product code : V2451, V2493, V2745

CAS-No. : 63393-82-8

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

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 13858 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 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.

This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 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

Aspiration hazard : Category 2 Short-term (acute) aquatic : Category 1

hazard

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

: Category 1

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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

*

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

3.1 Substances

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Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
C12-15 Alcohols	63393-82-8	Asp. Tox.2; H305 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	>= 90 - <= 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.

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.

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.

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.

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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

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. Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

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Version 3.0 Revision Date 2025.01.23 Print Date 2025.01.30 : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or **Environmental precautions** 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. : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment Additional advice see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Precautions : 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

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.

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Avoidance of contact : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use

compressed air for filling discharge or handling.

Storage

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Conditions for safe storage	:	Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.	
Other data	:	Bulk storage tanks should be diked (but Vapours from tanks should not be released to the Breathing losses during storage should suitable vapour treatment system. Nitrogen blanket recommended for largem 3 or higher). Insulation (lagging) will minimize heat I ambient temperature. Tanks should be fitted with heating coil ambient conditions can result in handling the freezing point/pour point of the process.	ge tanks (capacity 100 oss in areas where ng temperatures below
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: Stainless steel., Epo Unsuitable material: Aluminum, Coppe	
Container Advice	:	Containers, even those that have been explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grin similar operations on or near container	nd, weld or perform
Specific use(s)	:	Not applicable	
		Ensure that all local regulations regard storage facilities are followed.	ing handling and

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. 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.

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

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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.

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, Eye protection

protective eyewear 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

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

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

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Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : Water white

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Data not available Melting point/ range : Data not available

pour point 22 °C / 72 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 260 - 290 °C / 500 - 554 °F

Flash point : 149 °C / 300 °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 : < 0.01 hPa (25 °C / 77 °F)

Relative vapour density : 7.0

Relative density : $0.834 (25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / 77 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 0.834 g/cm3 (25 °C / 77 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

0.822 g/cm3 (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : ca. 5 mg/l $(25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 77 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 5.9 - 6.66

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : solid @20°C

Viscosity, dynamic 50 mPa.s (22 °C / 72 °F)

Viscosity, dynamic 12 mPa.s (40 °C / 104 °F)

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Viscosity, kinematic : 14 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not classified

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.

Molecular weight : 203 - 210 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

oxidise in the presence of air.

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

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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

products, and/or components.

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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

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Low toxicity if inhaled.

: LD50 Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

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

Not a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

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

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair

fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

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

Further information

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

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).

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Ecotoxicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohols:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$ toxicity)

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

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

: Remarks: Very toxic.

LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l

plants (Acute toxicity)

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

aquatic hazard)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Toxicity to

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL <= 0.01 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

Components: C12-15 Alcohols:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water Components: : log Pow: 5.9 - 6.66

C12-15 Alcohols:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Mobility in soil

Components: C12-15 Alcohols:

: Remarks: Floats on water., Adsorption to solid soil phase is Mobility

possible., 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

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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.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

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.

(C12-C15 ALCOHOL)

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 SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(C12-C15 ALCOHOL)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IMDG-Code

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UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(C12-C15 ALCOHOL)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 2

Product name : NEODOL 25 (contains Alcohols (C14 – C18), primary, linear

and essentially linear; Alcohols (C13 +))

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

National regulatory information

Hong Kong Dangerous Goods Ordinance (CAP. 295) - Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations. Hong Kong Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (CAP. 59) - Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Dangerous Substances) Regulations.

Hong Kong Waste Disposal Ordinance (CAP. 354) Section 35 - Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of chemical Wastes.

Other international regulations

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

DSL : Listed IECSC : Listed KECI : Listed NZIOC : Listed PICCS : Listed TSCA : Listed TCSI : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

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H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very 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

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - 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

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).

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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