# **NEODENE 1618 Alpha Olefin**

Version 2.4 Revision Date 01.11.2023 Print Date 08.11.2023

#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : NEODENE 1618 Alpha Olefin

Product code : V1152

## 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

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

Contact for Safety Data

Emergency telephone

Sheet

: +800 2537 8747 ( ALERT SGS- toll Free) or +65 6542 9595

number (ALERT SGS)

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use as an intermediate in industrial chemicals 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 : NEODENE is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

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

of Shell plc.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Classification** 

Aspiration hazard : Category 1 Skin irritation : Category 3

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

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Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/

attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Tiazaradad demperior			
Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (%
			w/w)
1-Hexadecene	629-73-2	Asp. Tox.1; H304	55 - 65
		Skin Irrit.3; H316	
octadec-1-ene	112-88-9	Asp. Tox.1; H304	35 - 45
		Skin Irrit.3; H316	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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4. FIRST-AID MEASURES			
General advice	:	Not expected to be a health hazard conditions.	when used under normal
If inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under norm If symptoms persist, obtain medical	
In case of skin contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Imr large amounts of water for at least 1 washing with soap and water if avai pain and/or blisters occur, transport facility for additional treatment.	5 minutes, and follow by lable. If redness, swelling,
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eye with copious quantities of Remove contact lenses, if present a rinsing.  If persistent irritation occurs, obtain	and easy to do. Continue
If swallowed	:	Call emergency number for your local swallowed, do not induce vomiting medical facility for additional treatments spontaneously, keep head below high any of the following delayed signs within the next 6 hours, transport to facility: fever greater than 101° F (3) breath, chest congestion or continued	g: transport to nearest ent. If vomiting occurs ps to prevent aspiration. and symptoms appear the nearest medical 8.3°C), shortness of
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Not considered to be an inhalation in conditions of use.  Possible respiratory irritation signs a a temporary burning sensation of the coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Skin irritation signs and symptoms in sensation, redness, or swelling. No specific hazards under normal use irritation signs and symptoms in sensation, redness, swelling, and/or of any of the following delayed signs within the next 6 hours, transport to facility: fever greater than 101° F (3) breath, chest congestion or continue. The onset of respiratory symptoms is several hours after exposure. If material enters lungs, signs and scoughing, choking, wheezing, difficult congestion, shortness of breath, and Defatting dermatitis signs and sympholic burning sensation and/or a dried/craft.	and symptoms may include e nose and throat, may include a burning se conditions. hay include a burning r blurred vision. and symptoms appear the nearest medical 8.3°C), shortness of ed coughing or wheezing. may be delayed for ymptoms may include ulty in breathing, chest d/or fever. stoms may include a
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure appropriate personal protective equincident, injury and surroundings.	

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Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Notes to physician

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : 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

: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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 skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or

unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapour.

Do not operate electrical equipment.

**Environmental precautions** 

: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all

possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use

appropriate containment to avoid environmental

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contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: 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 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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require

specialist advice.

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 inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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

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distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

**Product Transfer** Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still

> accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or

handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation Conditions for safe storage

covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment

to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie

in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be

flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

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Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

## 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

## **Engineering measures** : The level of protection and types

: 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:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

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#### 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

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 organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: butylrubber Nitrile rubber gloves.

Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile 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 shortterm/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize

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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, doubterity. Always pack advise from glove suppliers

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 eyewear is recommended.

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.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

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.

#### **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 : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : Clear colourless
Odour : Mild hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold : Data not available

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: Not applicable pΗ

Melting / freezing point : 12.2 °C / 54.0 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 270 - 324 °C / 518 - 615 °F

Flash point : 130 °C / 266 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

: Not classified as supporting combustion according to the Flammability (liquids)

transport regulations.

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

Vapour pressure : < 6.9 Pa

Relative vapour density : >1

: ca. 0.78 (20 °C / 68 °F) Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

: ca. 788 kg/m3 (16 °C / 61 °F) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility  $: < 0.01 \text{ mg/l} (16 ^{\circ}\text{C} / 61 ^{\circ}\text{F})$ 

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 8.1 - 9

: 240 °C / 464 °F Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: 2.58 mPa.s (38 °C / 100 °F) Viscosity, dynamic

Method: ASTM D445

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

Method: ASTM D445

: 3 - 3.3 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F) Viscosity, kinematic

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

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Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

> The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semiconductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are

the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

: Strong oxidising agents. Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

products, and/or components.

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

individual component(s).

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

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exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute toxicity** 

**Components:** 

1-Hexadecene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

octadec-1-ene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

## **Components:**

## 1-Hexadecene:

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

#### octadec-1-ene:

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

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

## **Components:**

## 1-Hexadecene:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

octadec-1-ene:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

## Components:

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1-Hexadecene:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

octadec-1-ene:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Components:** 

1-Hexadecene:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

octadec-1-ene:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

**Components:** 

1-Hexadecene:

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

octadec-1-ene:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
1-Hexadecene	No carcinogenicity classification.
octadec-1-ene	No carcinogenicity classification.

## Reproductive toxicity

Components:

1-Hexadecene:

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

fertility.

octadec-1-ene:

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

fertility.

## STOT - single exposure

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#### **Components:**

#### 1-Hexadecene:

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

#### octadec-1-ene:

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

## STOT - repeated exposure

#### Components:

#### 1-Hexadecene:

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

#### octadec-1-ene:

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

## **Aspiration toxicity**

## **Components:**

#### 1-Hexadecene:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

#### octadec-1-ene:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## **Further information**

#### Components:

#### 1-Hexadecene:

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

## octadec-1-ene:

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

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

individual component(s).

## **Ecotoxicity**

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Components:

1-Hexadecene :

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

toxicity)

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

toxicity)

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

plants (Acute toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

(Acute toxicity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic : Remarks: Data not available

toxicity)

Toxicity to : Remarks: Data not available

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

octadec-1-ene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

toxicity)

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

toxicity)

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

plants (Acute toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

(Acute toxicity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic : Remarks: Data not available

toxicity)

Toxicity to : Remarks: Data not available

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

Components: 1-Hexadecene :

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

octadec-1-ene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 8.1 - 9

octanol/water
Components:
1-Hexadecene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

octadec-1-ene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Components: 1-Hexadecene :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., Adsorbs to soil and has low

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mobility

octadec-1-ene:

Remarks: Floats on water., Adsorbs to soil and has low Mobility

mobility

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. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to

drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be

established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

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.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

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.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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## **International Regulations**

#### **ADR**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### **IMDG-Code**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

## Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Olefins, (C13+, all isomers)

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.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## **Local Regulations**

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.

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

## Other international regulations

## **NEODENE 1618 Alpha Olefin**

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

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

#### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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

# **NEODENE 1618 Alpha Olefin**

Version 2.4 Revision Date 01.11.2023 Print Date 08.11.2023

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 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).

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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