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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : NEODOL 91-8 Product code : V2462, V2666 CAS-No. : 68439-46-3

Alcohols C9-11, ethoxylated Synonyms

EC-No. : 931-514-1

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the : Use in detergent manufacture.

Substance/Mixture

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : SHELL MARKETS (MIDDLE EAST) LIMITED

> **CHEMICALS** PO Box 307 . Jebel Ali, Dubai **United Arab Emirates** +971 4 405 4400

Telephone Telefax +971 4 329 3311

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

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.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

: Category 4 Acute toxicity (Oral) Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5 Serious eye damage Category 1

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Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

: Category 2

2.2 Label elements

GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin. H318 Causes serious eye damage. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

protection/ face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/

doctor if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth.

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

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Hazardous components

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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	<=100

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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.

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

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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

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

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

treatment.

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

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Corrosive to eyes.

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

eye, and may result in permanent loss of vision.

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	Swallowing of corrosive chemicals may cause immediate pain and burning in the mouth, throat, and stomach followed by vomiting and diarrhea. Burns and tearing of the esophagus and stomach are possible.	
Defatting dermatitis signs and syburning sensation and/or a dried/		
4.3 Indication of any immediate medica	al attention and special treatment neede	e d
Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREM Call a doctor or poison control center for Treat symptomatically.		
SECTION 5: Firefighting measures		
5.1 Extinguishing media		
Suitable extinguishing media	 Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or for powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth n fires only. 	
Unsuitable extinguishing	: None	

media 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).

Specific extinguishing

methods

Further information

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 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

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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 unwind and keep out of low areas

Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

SECTION 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

tnis materiai.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

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7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

Do not empty into drains.

Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance

under Handling section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where the

ambient temperatures are below the recommended product handling temperatures. Heating coil skin temperatures should not exceed 100 °C. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100 m3 or higher). Insulation (lagging) will minimize heat loss in areas of low ambient temperature. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where ambient conditions can result in handling temperatures below the freezing point/pour point of the

product.

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

Unsuitable material: AluminumCopper.Copper alloys.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated : No DNEL value has been established.

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.isp

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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure auidelines/limits.

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

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

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

Personal protective equipment

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

Eve protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

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Hand protection

Remarks

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

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.

Respiratory protection

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

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Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

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

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Slightly viscous liquid.

Colour : Data not available

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Data not available

pour point : 15 °CMethod: ASTM D97

Melting point/range ca. 15 °C
Initial boiling point and : > 232 °C

boiling range

Flash point : 159 °C

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : < 0,1 hPa (37 °C)

Relative vapour density : 18,0

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: 1,008 (25 °C) Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

: 996 kg/m3 (40 °C) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

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

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

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

Viscosity

: 98 mPa.s (20 °C) Viscosity, dynamic

Method: ASTM D445

50 mPa.s (28 °C) Method: ASTM D445

: 39,0 mm2/s (37 °C) Viscosity, kinematic

Method: ASTM D445

27 mm2/s (40 °C) Method: ASTM D445

: Not applicable Explosive properties Oxidizing properties : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : 0,03 mN/m, 24 °C

Conductivity : Electrical 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 : 510 g/mol

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure., May oxidise in the presence of air.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition

products

: None expected under normal use conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

: 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

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : $> 300 - \le 2000 \text{ mg/kg}$

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental

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

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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).

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Harmful

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

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Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: Harmful

LC/EC/IC50 >10 - <=100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

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

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

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

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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Data not available

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

no data available

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

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

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IATA** : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good Not regulated as a dangerous good ΙΔΤΔ

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IATA** : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good IATA Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

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IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type

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

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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

SECTION 16: Other information

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.

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> ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial **Hvaienists**

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and

Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No

Observed Effect Level

OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

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	RID = Regulations Relating to International Dangerous Goods by Rail SKIN_DES = Skin Designation STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control TWA = Time-Weighted Average vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioac	Act
Further information		
Training advice	 Provide adequate information, instructi operators. 	on and training for
Other information	: A vertical bar () in the left margin indic from the previous version.	ates an amendment
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	 The quoted data are from, but not limit sources of information (e.g. toxicologic Health Services, material suppliers' da IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation 	al data from Shell ta, CONCAWE, EU

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.