Neodol LM9

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Neodol LM9

Product code : Z6006, V2669

CAS-No. : 68439-50-9

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 138588 Singapore

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

Contact for Safety Data

Emergency telephone

Sheet

: + (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.

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 label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

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H302 Harmful if swallowed.

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

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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/ 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

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated	68439-50-9	Acute Tox.4; H302 Acute Tox.5; H313 Eye Dam.1; H318 Aquatic Acute2; H401	<= 100

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	Aquatic Chronic3; H412	

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. 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. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to

prevent aspiration.

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.

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.

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.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

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.

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Notes to physician

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

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

: None

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

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.

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Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or

rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

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

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

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

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

Do not empty into drains.

Avoidance of contact : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

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

under Handling section.

Storage

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Conditions for safe storage	:	Refer to section 15 for any addition covering the packaging and storage	
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., Unsuitable material: Aluminum, Co	
Container Advice	:	Containers, even those that have be explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, similar operations on or near contains	grind, weld or perform
Specific use(s)	:	Not applicable	
		Ensure that all local regulations reg storage facilities are followed.	yarding 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

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http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

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

Engineering measures

: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/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

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.

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> If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard,

and provide employee skin care programmes.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

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.

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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 : solid

Colour : white Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : 7

Melting / freezing point : 24.4 °C / 75.9 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : $> 250 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / > 482 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$

Flash point : 202 °C / 396 °F

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : < 5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : 0.982 (50 °C / 122 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 0.982 g/cm3 (50 °C / 122 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : completely soluble
Partition coefficient: n- : Data not available

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 23.36 mPa.s (50 °C / 122 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

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

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 23.8 mm2/s (50 °C / 122 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

Hazardous decomposition

products

: None expected under normal use conditions.

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

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individual component(s).

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

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

Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

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Product:

:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental

toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

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

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity) Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

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

Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

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

Toxic

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

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

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

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

Practically non toxic:

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

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Data not available

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

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

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

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

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

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:

AIIC : Listed DSL : Listed IECSC : Listed ENCS : Listed

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KECI	: Listed	
NZIoC	: Listed	
PICCS	: Listed	
TSCA	: Listed	
TCSI	: Listed	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

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

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage

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

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Version 4.3 Revision Date 2023.11.21 Print Date 2023.11.28 **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 : The guoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more compile the Safety Data sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU Sheet

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.

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

HK / EN