NEODENE 12 Alpha Olefin

Version 5.5 Revision Date 2022.05.26 Print Date 2022.09.03

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : NEODENE 12 Alpha Olefin

Product code : V1142, V1501, V1519

CAS-No. : 112-41-4

Other means of identification : Dodec-1-ene

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 13

Telephone : +65 6384 8737 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

Emergency telephone

number + (65) 6542 9595 (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 Royal Dutch Shell plc.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 4
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 3

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H227 Combustible liquid. 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:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

Response:

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to

extinguish.

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:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

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. Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

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Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
dodec-1-ene	dodec-1-ene	112-41-4	Flam. Liq.4; H227	<= 100
			Asp. Tox.1; H304	
			Skin Irrit.3; H316	

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.

First aid measures for different exposure routes

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 redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Flush eve with copious quantities of water.

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

rinsina.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed Call emergency number for your location / facility.

> If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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	The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. 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 appropriate personal protective eq incident, injury and surroundings. 	
Notes to physician	 Call a doctor or poison control cen Potential for chemical pneumonitis Treat symptomatically. Narcotic at high vapour concentrat 	

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

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Version 5.5 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Revision Date 2022.05.26 : Observe all relevant local and Notify authorities if any exposu environment occurs or is likely Local authorities should be advicannot be contained. : Avoid contact with skin, eyes a Isolate hazard area and deny eunprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equip	and clothing.
Environmental precautions	Shut off leaks, if possible without possible sources of ignition in the appropriate containment to avoid contamination. Prevent from specific ditches or rivers by using sand barriers. Attempt to disperse the a safe location for example by precautionary measures again electrical continuity by bonding equipment. Monitor area with combustible	the surrounding area. Use oid environmental preading or entering drains, l, earth, or other appropriate ne vapour or to direct its flow to using fog sprays. Take st static discharge. Ensure g and grounding (earthing) all
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	safe disposal. Allow residues to appropriate absorbent material contaminated soil and dispose For large liquid spills (> 1 drum	container for product recovery or o evaporate or soak up with an I and dispose of safely. Remove of safely. n), transfer by mechanical to a salvage tank for recovery or ay residues with water. Retain residues to evaporate or soak ent material and dispose of soil and dispose of safely horoughly.
Additional advice	: For guidance on selection of posee Section 8 of this Safety Da For guidance on disposal of sp this Safety Data Sheet.	

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or dir

: 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.

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Version 5.5 Revision Date 2022.05.26 Print Date 2022.09.03 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 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 Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation 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

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strict procedures and precautions.

specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.

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	corrosives and from other flamma harmful or toxic to man or to the Electrostatic charges will be generally to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the risk is the reduce the risk.	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	
Packaging material	 Suitable material: For containers steel, stainless steel., For contain zinc silicate paint. Unsuitable material: Avoid prolor butyl or nitrile rubbers. 	ner paints, use epoxy paint,	
Container Advice	 Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or penear containers. 	rform similar operations on or	
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable		
	See additional references that pr for liquids that are determined to American Petroleum Institute 200 Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lig National Fire Protection Agency on Static Electricity). IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic	be static accumulators: 03 (Protection Against htning and Stray Currents) or 77 (Recommended Practices	

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/

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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

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

General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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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: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or 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 short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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

protective 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.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

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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
pH : Not applicable
Melting / freezing point : -36 °C / -33 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 210 - 213 °C / 410 - 415 °F

Flash point : 83 °C / 181 °F

Method: ASTM D7236 (closed cup)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : 21 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

69 Pa (38 °C / 100 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available Relative density : 0.76 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 758 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 0.113 mg/l (25 °C / 77 °F)

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: estimated value(s) 6.1

Auto-ignition temperature : 242 °C / 468 °F

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Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 1.02 mPa.s (38 °C / 100 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, dynamic 1.38 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 1.8 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

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 semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, 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 : 168 g/mol

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.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

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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 data obtained from similar

substances.

Exposure routes : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Symptoms of Overexposure : 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, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include

coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for

several hours after exposure.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Acute toxicity

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5,000 mg/kg

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

420

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met. Low toxicity:

LD50 >5000 mg/kg

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Low toxicity if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

 $LD50 > 2000 - <=5000 \, mg/kg$

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

dodec-1-ene: Species: Rabbit

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

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

dodec-1-ene: Species: Rabbit

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

Species: Guinea pig

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

Not a sensitiser.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

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

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

: Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Non mutagenic

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

Assessment

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

categories 1A/1B.

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

: Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Does not impair fertility.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat, female Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Not a developmental toxicant.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

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Components:

dodec-1-ene:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

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

Further information

Components:

dodec-1-ene:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Components: dodec-1-ene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.0034 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.0028 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 0.00093

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: NOEC (Secondary Effluent): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 336 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

Components: dodec-1-ene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 72.4 - 74.5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water <u>Components:</u> dodec-1-ene : : log Pow: estimated value(s) 6.1

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Components: dodec-1-ene:

Mobility : Remarks: If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will

not be mobile., Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Components: dodec-1-ene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Additional ecological

information

: Data not available

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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

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

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Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 3

Product name : 1-dodecene

Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II

of Marpol and the IBC Code

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

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

Occupational Safety and Health Act

Rules on hazard communication of dangerous and harmful materials.

Rules on public hazardous products and flammable pressurized gases installation and safety management.

Rules on road transport safety.

Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act

Rules on organic solvent poison prevention.

Rules on pressurized gas labour safety.

Standards of Permissible Exposure Limits in Workplace

Standard on harm prevention of specific chemical substance.

Standards for the Storage, Cleanup, Handling and Disposal of Industrial Waste

Other international regulations

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Full text of H-Statements

H227 Combustible liquid.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids 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 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.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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Organization that prepared

the SDS

: SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S),

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN,

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

Address : The Metropolis Tower 1,

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01,

Singapore 138588 +65 6384 8737

Person who prepared the

SDS (Title) Signature : Varian Han (Product Steward)

ylor

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

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