

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## NEODOL 91-5

Version 2.6

Revision Date 24.01.2024

Print Date 31.01.2024

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND OF THE SUPPLIER

Product name : NEODOL 91-5  
Product code : V2460  
Synonyms : Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated  
CAS-No. : 68439-46-3

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)  
A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN  
TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)  
9 North Buona Vista Drive , #07-01  
The Metropolis Tower 1  
Singapore 138588  
Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269

Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data  
Sheet :

Emergency telephone  
number : + (65) 6542 9595 (ALERT-SGS)

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

Recommended use : Use as a surfactant in various applications

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those  
listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the  
supplier.

Other information : NEODOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark  
Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates  
of Royal Dutch Shell plc.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification

Serious eye damage : Category 1

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



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Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.  
HEALTH HAZARDS:  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:  
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements :  
**Prevention:**  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
**Response:**  
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 or doctor/ physician.  
**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 AND INFORMATION OF THE INGREDIENTS OF THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL

Substance / Mixture : Substance

### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	Eye Dam.1; H318	100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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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.  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.
Notes to physician	: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically.

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### 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).
- Hazchem Code : NONE/TIADA

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.  
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- : Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.  
Be ready for fire or possible exposure.
- 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

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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

Conditions for safe storage : 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

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	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: Aluminum, Copper., 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.
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable  Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods  
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods  
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

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

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

<b>Engineering measures</b>	: 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
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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. 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

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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 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.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Slightly viscous liquid.
- Colour : Data not available



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Odour	: mild
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Data not available
pour point	: 4 °C / 39 °F
Melting point/freezing point	3 - 6 °C / 37 - 43 °F
Boiling point/boiling range	: > 204 °C / 399 °F
Flash point	: 150 °C / 302 °F Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: Data not available
Lower explosion limit	: Data not available
Vapour pressure	: < 0.1 hPa (37 °C / 99 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 13.0
Relative density	: 0.9718 (25 °C / 77 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Density	: 964 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: 10 g/l Moderate, may form gel.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: Data not available
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 18 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
Surface tension	: Data not available

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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.
Particle size	: Data not available  Data not available
Molecular weight	: 380 g/mol

### 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.  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 individual component(s).
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, swelling, and/or blisters. Corrosive to eyes.

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

Information on likely routes of exposure : 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 Rat: > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg  
Remarks: May be 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 : > 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, Based on available data, the

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classification criteria are not met.

### 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 toxicant.

### 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.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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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

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated :**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic  
LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

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

Toxicity to microorganisms (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) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

### Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated :**

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

### 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.

### Mobility in soil

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated :**

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,  
Dissolves in water.

### Other adverse effects

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no data available

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### 13 DISPOSAL INFORMATION

#### 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.
- 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.

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### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

Hazchem Code : NONE/TIADA

#### 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 : Data not available  
Ship type : Data not available  
Product name : Data not available

#### 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

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needs to comply with in connection with transport.

**Additional Information** : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemicals) Regulations 2013. Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000.

OSHA 1994 and relevant regulations.

Factories and Machinery Act 1967 and relevant regulations.

Petroleum (Safety Measures) Act 1984.

Environmental Quality Act 1974 and regulation.

Road Transport (Construction & Use) Dangerous Goods Vehicles Rules 2015.

Motor Vehicles (Construction, Equipment and Use) (Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Fuel System in Motor Vehicles) Rules 1982 – P.U. (A) 392/82 under Road Transport Act, 1987.

#### **Other international regulations**

##### **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
NZIoC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

#### **Full text of other abbreviations**

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage

#### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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

### Further information

- Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
- Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
- Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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



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