

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR  
1910.1200

## NEODOL 135-1

Version  
4.0

Revision Date:  
02/06/2025

SDS Number:  
800010051378

Print Date: 02/13/2025  
Date of last issue: 08/09/2024

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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : NEODOL 135-1

Product code : V2751

CAS-No. : 68002-97-1

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**  
PO Box 576  
HOUSTON TX 77001  
USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

#### Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

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

Recommended use :  
Use in detergent and intermediate manufacture

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.

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

#### GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms

:



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:**  
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

:

**Prevention:**

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**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/ doctor.  
P391 Collect spillage.

**Storage:**

No precautionary phrases.

**Disposal:**

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture

:

Substance

### Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated	Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated	68002-97-1	<= 100
Ethylene Oxide	ethylene oxide (Vapour and gas)	75-21-8	<= 6 PPM

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### SECTION 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. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
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.
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. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. 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.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING 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 : Do not use water in a jet.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.  
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.
- Further information : 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).

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### SECTION 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

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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.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : 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.  
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Avoidance of contact : Copper.  
Copper alloys.  
Strong oxidising agents.  
Aluminum

Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling discharge or handling.

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

Further information on storage stability : 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.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	TWA	1 ppm 1.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
Ethylene Oxide		TWA	1 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylene Oxide		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
Ethylene Oxide		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC

### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	N-(2-hydroxyethyl)valine (HEV) hemoglobin adducts		Not critical	5000 pmol HEV/g globin	ACGIH BEI
		S-(2-hydroxyethyl)mercapturic acid (HEMA)	Urine	End of shift	5 µg HEMA/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

### Monitoring Methods

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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>

**Engineering measures** : 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:  
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.  
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.

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

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

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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)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

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

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.  
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Protective measures

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

Thermal hazards

: Not applicable

Hygiene measures

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



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toilet.  
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

### Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.  
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.  
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : colourless

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Data not available

pour point : ca. 10 °C / 50 °F

Initial boiling point and boiling range : Data not available

Flash point : 138 °C / 280 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / Upper per flammability limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : ca. 0.1 hPa (37.8 °C / 100.0 °F)

Relative vapour density : ca. 9

Relative density : 0.86

Density : ca. 0.870 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (40 °C / 104 °F)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : ca. 0.05 g/l negligible

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Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
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	:	ca. 16 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40 °C / 104 °F)
Explosive properties	:	no data available
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Molecular weight	:	240 - 260 g/mol
Particle size	:	Data not available

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### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure. May oxidise in the presence of air.
Chemical stability	:	The product is chemically stable. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Copper. Copper alloys. Strong oxidising agents. Aluminum
Hazardous decomposition products	:	None expected under normal use conditions.

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### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.  
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

### Acute toxicity

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 2000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male): > 50 - <= 300 mg/kg  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Toxic if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male): > 500 - <= 2500 ppm  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: gas  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Toxic if inhaled.  
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

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

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

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

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage., Liquid solutions of ethylene oxide cause serious chemical burns of the skin and eye lesions. The severity of injury will vary depending on the concentration and duration of skin contact., Rapid release of gases which are liquids under

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pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

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

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Literature data

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Literature data  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : May cause genetic defects.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

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

### Ethylene Oxide:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Literature data

Remarks: May cause cancer.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : May cause cancer.

### IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

### OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

### NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

## Reproductive toxicity

### Components:

#### Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Does not impair fertility.  
Not a developmental toxicant.

### Ethylene Oxide:

Effects on fertility :

Species: Rat  
Sex: male and female  
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Literature data

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

May impair fertility based on animal studies.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat, male and female  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414  
Remarks: May damage fertility or the unborn child., Causes slight foetotoxicity.  
Species: Rabbit, female  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Method: Literature data

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

### STOT - single exposure

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

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

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

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

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

Remarks: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Target Organs: Nervous system

Remarks: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

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

### Further information

#### Components:

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### Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:

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

### Ethylene Oxide:

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

## SECTION 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

#### Components:

#### Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Not applicable

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Not applicable

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

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.

#### Ethylene Oxide:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 84 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203  
Remarks: Harmful  
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 137 - 300 mg/l

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aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)		Exposure time: 48 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 240 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 713 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

### Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 79 - 87 % Exposure time: 28 Days Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable meeting the 10 day window criterion.
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##### **Ethylene Oxide:**

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 93 - 98 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Rapidly hydrolyses in water and soil.
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### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

##### **Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:**

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Not applicable
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##### **Ethylene Oxide:**



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Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.

### Mobility in soil

#### Components:

#### Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated:

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

#### Ethylene Oxide:

Mobility : Remarks: When released to air, transfers to soil or water by wet and dry deposition.

### Other adverse effects

#### Components:

#### Ethylene Oxide:

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.

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## SECTION 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.

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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### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

##### 49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number	: UN 3082
Proper shipping name	: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s. (Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)
Class	: 9
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 9
ERG Code	: 171
Marine pollutant	: yes (Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)

#### International Regulations

##### IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	: UN 3082
Proper shipping name	: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s. (Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)
Class	: 9
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 9

##### IMDG-Code

UN number	: UN 3082
Proper shipping name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)
Class	: 9
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 9
Marine pollutant	: yes

#### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	: Y
Ship type	: 2
Product name	: Alcohols (C11-C15) poly(1-7) 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.
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### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

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Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	10	*

\*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : Serious eye damage or eye irritation

**SARA 313** : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

### US State Regulations

#### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylene Oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### Other regulations:

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

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

ENCS : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TCSI : Listed

AIIC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

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### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 3, 1, 0

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)  
OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens  
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average  
OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)  
OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit  
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials  
BEL = Biological exposure limits  
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council  
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling  
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup  
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List  
EC = European Commission  
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty  
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

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INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the  
determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of  
Pollution From Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-  
served Effect Level  
OE\_HPVS = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical  
Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of  
Chemicals  
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-  
gerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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 date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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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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