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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : NEODOL 91

Product code : V2729, V2746, V2766 Registration number EU : 01-2119485382-34-0000

CAS-No. : 85711-26-8

Other means of identification : Alcohols, C9-11, Alcohols, C9-11 branched and linear

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

Use of the Sub- : Use in detergent manufacture.

stance/Mixture Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

## 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316/ +31 (0)20 713 9230

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

(In non-emergency situations, the number of the Poison Information Centre is 08-33 12 31)

Other information : NEODOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Man-

agement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of

Royal Dutch Shell plc.

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dry-

ness or cracking.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP

criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and

soap.

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

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

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#### 2.3 Other hazards

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
	EC-No.	
Alcohols, C9-11-branched	85711-26-8	100
and linear	288-284-4	

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, 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 treat-

ment.

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If swallowed 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.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal con-

ditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, cough-

ing, and/or difficulty breathing.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! **Treatment** 

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical pow-

der, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires

only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.

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#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

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. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

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.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

ers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

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#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical

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

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

naterial.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

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

Do not empty into drains.

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use com-

pressed air for filling discharge or handling.

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

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age 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.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

#### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Control parameters

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

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

## Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name		Environmental Compartment	Value
Alcohols, C9-11			
Remarks:		e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or	•
		rentional methods of deriving PNECs are not a	
	not possib	ble to identify a single representative PNEC for	such substances.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure quidelines/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:

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#### 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

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

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

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. 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.

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Skin and body protection : Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

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 Stand-

ard, and provide employee skin care programmes. Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions 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 appa-

ratus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

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)] meeting EN14387.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid at 20 °C.

Colour : colourless

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pour point : -12 °C

Method: ASTM D97

Melting point/freezing point -12 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 213 - 245 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit

: Data not available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit Data not available

Flash point : 108 °C

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

Data not available

pH : Data not available

Viscosity

ture

Viscosity, dynamic : 14 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

50 mPa.s (Not applicable ) Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 9 mm2/s (40 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

16 mm2/s (20 °C) Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3,8 - 4,7

Vapour pressure : < 5 Pa (25 °C)

Relative density : 0,83 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 831 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 5,7

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

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9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

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

a static accumulator.

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 160 g/mol

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure.

May oxidise in the presence of air.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

Stable under normal conditions.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None expected under normal use conditions.

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## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

## Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### **Components:**

### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Components:

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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## Carcinogenicity

### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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

### Reproductive toxicity

## **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair

fertility.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

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

#### STOT - repeated exposure

## **Components:**

### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

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

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

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

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#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

#### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

**Product:** 

Assessment The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

> ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

**Further information** 

**Product:** 

Remarks Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Components:

Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Remarks Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

### **Components:**

Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

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

Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxic

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 10.000 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.01 - <=0.1 mg/l

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## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to metabolism

and excretion.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### Components:

### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., Adsorbs to soil and has low mobili-

ty

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

## **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

## **Product:**

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### **Components:**

#### Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear:

Additional ecological infor- : None known.

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mation

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product Recover or recycle if possible.

> It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods 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 na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

Disposal, transport, storage and handling should be in accordance with SE regulation Avfallsförordning (2011:927).

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.

Packing: Emptying: Place the package upside down, and tilt slightly, circa 10 degrees, to enable drainage in such a way that the lowest part of the package is at the exit orifice. On some packing an extra hole must be made. Drainage should be carried out at room temperature (at least 15 °C). Wait until the package is drip dry. Do not close package after draining. Please note the risks connected with emptying package and containers with flammable liquids. Emptied package should be ventilated in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may be an explosion risk. Do not puncture, cut or weld in non-

cleaned package, containers or drums.

Local legislation Remarks

Suggestion for emptied package:

15 01 02: Plastic packaging 15 01 04 metallic packaging.

Packages containing any remaining product and which have not been emptied until drip dry, must be handled as dangerous waste and must be well sealed before disposal.

Suggestion for waste code:

15 01 10: Packaging containing residues of or contaminated

by dangerous substances

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

: Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

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

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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

Pollution category : X
Ship type : 2

Product name : NEODOL 91 (contains Undecyl alcohol)

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

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

entry.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Product is not subject to Authorisa-

(Annex XIV) tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High : This product does not contain sub-Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : stances of very high concern (Regu-

lation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH),

Article 57).

Volatile organic compounds : Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 99,96 %

#### 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

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

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#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

from the previous version.

This product is classified as R66 / EUH066 (Repeated expo-

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sure may cause skin dryness or cracking). The risk relates to the potential for repeated or prolonged dermal contact. The risk arising from contact is solely related to the physicochemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

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).

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance

Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings

- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents

Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents

- Professional

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Uses in Coatings

- Consumer

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**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents

- Consumer

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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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000521	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 1 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented	d.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands. No other specific measures identified.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Alcohol.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 29,300		29,300
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 9,80E+04		9,80E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300

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Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch sions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	1
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
•	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste  During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
	enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects. are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a sitespecific chemical safety assessment is required.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000523	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of		
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented	d.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands. No other specific measures identified.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Alcohol.		
Readily biodegradable.	eadily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 163		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 543		543
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300

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Environmental factors not influenced by rick management		
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	10	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1 0 0 =	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,05	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	0,007	
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	<u> </u>	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit dischasions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0	
wastewater treatment required.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following		
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations. This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.		
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE   EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Where other Risk Manageme	are based on qualitative risk characterisation. ent Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.

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#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

Exposure Scenario - Worker		
30000000525		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2	
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	-	
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to differently).,	100% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
Assumes a good basic stand	lard of occupational hygiene is implement	ed.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands. No other specific measures identified.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCE	•	
Alcohol.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/year):	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 41		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 137		
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300

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Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,75E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	2,0E-05
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch sions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	e local and/or region
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or region
regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.		

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000526		
000000000000000000000000000000000000000		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4	
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	Control of Worker Exposure	
<b>Product Characteristics</b>			
Physical form of product	Liquid	Liquid	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to	100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	`	
Frequency and Duration o			
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure		
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of occupational hygiene is implemen	ted.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands. No other specific measures identified.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCI	3.		
Alcohol.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	d in region:		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 5,20E-03		5,20E-03	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 0,017		0,017	
Frequency and Duration o			
Continuous release.			

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Fininging Davis (davis)	1 200	
Emission Days (days/year):	300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,03	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil	•	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2.000	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable		
regulations.	loodi dila, or rogional	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		
regulations.		

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
	enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects. are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a sitespecific chemical safety assessment is required.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000529	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13, PROC 15, PROC 19 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, brush, spreader by hand or similar methods, and film formation), and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product	Liquid		
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 1	00% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,		
Frequency and Duration of			
	8 hours (unless stated differently).		
	Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
General measures (eye	Use suitable eye protection.		
irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination		
	on hands.		
	No other specific measures identified.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB	Substance is complex UVCB.		
Alcohol.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,16	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 0,53		0,53	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			

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Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	1 000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1 100
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	0,01
RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional	
regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
	enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects. are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a sitespecific chemical safety assessment is required.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000531		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	riptor  Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4	
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics	•		
Physical form of product	Liquid		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up t differently).,	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently)	
Frequency and Duration o	f Use		
	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure		
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of occupational hygiene is impleme	nted.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands. No other specific measures identified.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCI	•		
Alcohol.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used		•	
Fraction of EU tonnage used	d in region:		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):			
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:			
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,24	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 1,1		1,1	
Frequency and Duration o	f Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		220	

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Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
	100
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	T .
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit dischasions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	99
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	•
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	99
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	99
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	1
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	iocai and/or regiona

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects.	
Pick Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000533	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including pouring/unloading from drums or containers; and exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping automated and by hand).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RIS	K MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 1 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented	d.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, als on hands. No other specific measures identified.	so via contamination
Section 2.2	Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB		
Alcohol.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,13
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 0,36		0,36
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 365		365

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Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch sions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	99
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	e local and/or regiona
regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regiona
TO CHILD TO CO.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects.		
Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.		

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a sitespecific chemical safety assessment is required.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Consumer**

30000001058	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC1, PC4, PC8 (excipient only), PC9a, PC9b, PC9c, PC15, PC18, PC23, PC24, PC31, PC34 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including product transfer and preparation, application by brush, spray by hand or similar methods) and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
General measures applicable to all Product Categories.	No risk management measures required if the substance in the mixture is below the classification threshold.
General measures (eye irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.

Section 2.2	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>	
Substance is complex UVCB.		
Alcohol.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)		0,16
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		0,53
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from pr	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		0,01
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by marine water.	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99
treatment (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	

#### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

## Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects.	

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

## Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

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## **Exposure Scenario - Consumer**

30000001059	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC3, PC4, PC8 (excipient only), PC9a, PC24, PC35, Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d
Scope of process	Covers general exposures to consumers arising from the use of household products sold as washing and cleaning products, aerosols, coatings, de-icers, lubricants and air care products.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
General measures applicable to all Product Categories.	No risk management measures required if the substance in the mixture is below the classification threshold.
General measures (eye irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.

Section 2.2	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>	
Substance is complex UVCB.		
Alcohol.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		0,069
Maximum daily site tonnage (	0 77	0,19
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 365		365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Release fraction to wastewat RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	1
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	99
treatment (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	

#### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

## Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for eye irritant effects.	
Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

## **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used EUSES model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

## Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.