According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# **NEODOL 25-7 B1**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 03/07/2025

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### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : NEODOL 25-7 B1

Product code : V2763

Synonyms : Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated

CAS-No. : 68131-39-5

### 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 as a surfactant in various applications

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

Other information : NEODOL is a registered trademark of SHELL.

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Serious eye damage : Category 1

Short-term (acute) aquatic Category 1

hazard

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Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

#### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed. H318 Causes serious eve of

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:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doc-

tor if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth.

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

to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Substance

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### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
C12-15 Alcohol Eth-	Alcohols, C12-	68131-39-5	<= 100
oxylate	15, ethoxylated		
Ethylene Oxide	ethylene oxide	75-21-8	< 0.0006
	(Vapour and		
	gas)		

### **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. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If needed, transport

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

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

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

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.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Corrosive to eyes.

Contact can cause severe eye damage including chemical burns, pain, clouding of the eye surface, inflammation of the

eye, and may result in permanent loss of vision.

Swallowing of corrosive chemicals may cause immediate pain and burning in the mouth, throat, and stomach followed by

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vomiting and diarrhea.

Burns and tearing of the esophagus and stomach are possi-

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.

### **SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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

None

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

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.

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).

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protec- : tive equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see

Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

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Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

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

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

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

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 stor-

age facilities are followed.

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

Do not empty into drains.

Avoidance of contact : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

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

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under Handling section.

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

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where the ambient temperatures are below the recommended product

handling temperatures. Heating coil skin temperatures should

not exceed 100 °C.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a

suitable vapour treatment system.

Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100

m3 or higher).

Insulation (lagging) will minimize heat loss in areas of low

ambient temperature.

Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where ambient conditions can result in handling temperatures below the

freezing point/pour point of the product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: Stainless steel., 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 stor-

age facilities are followed.

# **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	N-(2- hydroxyeth- yl)valine (HEV) he- moglobin adducts		Not criti- cal	5000 pmol HEV/g glo- bin	ACGIH BEI
		S-(2- hydroxyeth- yl)mercaptu	Urine	End of shift	5 μg HEMA/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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ric acid	
(HEMA)	

### **Monitoring Methods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Engineering measures**

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

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

### **General Information**

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

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### 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 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 : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

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

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

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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 measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

toilet

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical

assistance.

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 mainte-

nance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or

subsequent recycle.

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# **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 envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Hazy to semi-solid liquid.

Colour : Data not available

Odour : mild

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Odour Threshold Data not available

рΗ 6.8

Melting point/freezing point : 12 °C / 54 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 260 °C / 500 °F

186.1 °C / 367.0 °F Flash point

Evaporation rate Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / Up- : Data not available

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: Data not available

Vapour pressure < 0.1 hPa (37.8 °C / 100.0 °F)

Relative vapour density : 17.0

0.965 (122.0 °C / 251.6 °F) Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

Density 970 kg/m3 (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 100 g/l Complete, may form gel.

Solubility in other solvents Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3

Auto-ignition temperature Data not available

Decomposition temperature Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic

50 mPa.s (33 °C / 91 °F)

Viscosity, kinematic 36 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

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Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

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

a static accumulator.

Molecular weight : Data not available

Particle size : Data not available

Data not available

#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure.

May oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

Hazardous decomposition

products

None expected under normal use conditions.

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

### Information on likely routes of exposure

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

#### **Acute toxicity**

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### **Components:**

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

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

Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

**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:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Components:

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

Ethylene Oxide: Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

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### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### **Components:**

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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:**

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classi-

fication 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- As-

sessment

: May cause genetic defects.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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 - Assess-

ment

: May cause cancer.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or

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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:**

# C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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 develop-

ment

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met., Causes slight foetotoxicity.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### STOT - single exposure

### Components:

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

**Ethylene Oxide:** 

Exposure routes: Inhalation

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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:**

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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:**

# C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Not an aspiration hazard.

### **Ethylene Oxide:**

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

### **Further information**

#### **Components:**

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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 : Information given is based on product testing.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

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### **Ecotoxicity**

### Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

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 toxici-

ty)

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 : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 137 - 300 mg/l

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 tox-

icity)

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 tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

Remarks: Data not available

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ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 713 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

(Acute toxicity)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/I

# Persistence and degradability

### Components:

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 63 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

GLP: yes

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

**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.

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

#### **Components:**

### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to metabo-

lism and excretion.

Data estimated using read-across from similar substances

**Ethylene Oxide:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate signif-

icantly.

# Mobility in soil

# **Components:**

# C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

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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 consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

#### **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 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.

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.

### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **National Regulations**

# **49 CFR**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

# International Regulations

# IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.

(C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(C12-15 Alcohol 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 : Alcohol (C12-C16) poly (7-19) ethoxylates

### Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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

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

entry.

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

Code

For Canada, this product has been classified solely for domestic road and rail transport under TDG regulation exemption 1.45.1, if shipped by vessel or air please ensure that the DG classification is applied and compliant for the mode of

transport being used.

### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

#### **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

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

<sup>\*:</sup> 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.

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SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

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.

# 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:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 1, 0 tivity)

#### Full text of other abbreviations

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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**ACGIH BEI** 

: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

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 fur 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

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 Observed Effect Level

OE\_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

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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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