SAFETY DATA SHEET

NEODOL 135-3

Version 4.1 Revision Date 10/01/2024 Print Date 10/08/2024

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : NEODOL 135-3

Product code : V2502

CAS-No. : 68002-97-1

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell CAPSA

Av. Roque Saenz Peña 788

Buenos Aires, 1383

Argentina

Telephone : (+54 11) 4130-2168

Telefax : (+54 11) 4130-2180

Contact for Safety Data Sheet :

Emergency telephone number : En Argentina: (+11 15) 4970-7391 / 4970-7390 / 5062-6601 /

4973-7368; Desde el exterior: (+54 911) 4970-7391 / 4970-

7390 / 5062/6601

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use in detergent and intermediate manufacture

Restrictions on use

This product must not be used in applications other than those

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

er.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye irritation : Category 2B

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

: Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

: Category 2

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:
H320 Causes eye irritation.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

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

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ at-

tention.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

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

tions.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Alcohols, C10-16, ethox-ylated	68002-97-1	Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 90 - <= 100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

Version 4.1 Revision Date 10/01/2024 Print Date 10/08/2024 If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice. In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. In case of eye contact Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsina. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If swallowed In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice. Most important symptoms Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conand effects, both acute and ditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include delayed a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. 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. Treat symptomatically. Notes to physician IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING 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

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

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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. Stav upwind and keep out of low areas. Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Environmental precautions

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

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.

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment Additional advice

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

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For

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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.

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Avoidance of contact : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

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

pressed air for filling discharge or handling.

Storage

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

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : 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.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no components with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Engineering measures

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

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

General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or

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subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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

protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : colourless

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Data not available

pour point : $5 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 41 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

: Data not available

Flash point : $154 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / 309 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (liquids) : Remarks: no data available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : ca. 0,1 hPa (37,8 °C / 100,0 °F)

Relative vapour density : ca. 9

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Relative density : 0,91

Density : 0,908 g/cm3 (40 °C / 104 °F)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 0,05 g/l negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 35 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Viscosity, kinematic : 38 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Explosive properties : no data available

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity : A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence

of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

Molecular weight : 326 - 338 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure.

May oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : The product is chemically stable.

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

: None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

Hazardous decomposition

products

: None expected under normal use conditions.

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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).

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethylene Oxide	Carcinogenicity Category 1B

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Ethylene Oxide	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

Remarks: no data available ty)

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50: 0,108 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50: 0,0929 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: no data available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: no data available

Components:

Alcohols, C10-16, ethoxylated: M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

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Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 82 - 86 %

Exposure time: 28 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Considered readily biodegradable.

Readily biodegradable meeting the 10 day window criterion.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

metabolism and high biodegradability in the aquatic environ-

ment.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Data not available

Mobility in soil

no data available

Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

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

(Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Alcohols (C11-15) Poly(3) 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 : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mix-

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

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

ENCS : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TCSI : Listed

AIIC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Irrit. Eye irritation

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

Further information

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

erators.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet

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

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IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.