BC NEODOL 25-7

Version 2.0 Revision Date 28.02.2025 Print Date 07.03.2025

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : BC NEODOL 25-7

Product code : V2749

Synonyms : Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated

CAS-No. : 68131-39-5

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1

Singapore 138588 Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Emergency telephone

Sheet

: +800 2537 8747 (ALERT SGS- toll Free) or +65 6542 9595

number (ALERT SGS)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Use as a surfactant in various applications

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

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the

supplier.

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 trademark owned by Shell Trademark

Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates

of Royal Dutch Shell plc.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4 Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5

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Serious eye damage : Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic : Category 1

hazard

Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Category 2

hazard

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Dange

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed. 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 hands 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 or

doctor/ physician 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 or doctor/

physician.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Substance

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate	68131-39-5	Acute Tox.4; H302 Acute Tox.5; H313 Eye Dam.1; H318 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

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

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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

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

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

treatment.

If swallowed Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert, rinse mouth and

> drink 1/2 to 1 glass of water to help dilute the material. Do not give liquids to a drowsy, convulsing, or unconscious person. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Most important symptoms : Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

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and effects, both acute and delayed	and effects, both acute and sensation, redness, swelling, a		s may include a burning for blisters. nptoms may include a
		Not considered to be an inhalation conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation signs a temporary burning sensation of to coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.	s and symptoms may include the nose and throat,
		Skin irritation signs and symptoms sensation, redness, swelling, and/	
		Corrosive to eyes. Contact can cause severe eye dar burns, pain, clouding of the eye su eye, and may result in permanent	ırface, inflammation of the
		Swallowing of corrosive chemicals and burning in the mouth, throat, a vomiting and diarrhea.	
		Burns and tearing of the esophagupossible.	us and stomach are
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensu appropriate personal protective eq incident, injury and surroundings.	
Notes to physician	:	IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXCall a doctor or poison control centreat symptomatically.	
5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES			
Suitable extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam, water spra powder, carbon dioxide, sand or e fires only.	

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

contamination.

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

Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

Environmental precautions

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

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.

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 person Section 8 of this Safety Data Shuse the information in this data assessment of local circumstan appropriate controls for safe hat this material. Ensure that all local regulations storage facilities are followed.	neet. sheet as input to a risk ces to help determine ndling, storage and disposal of
Advice on safe handling	: Avoid contact with skin, eyes ar Do not empty into drains.	nd clothing.
Avoidance of contact	Copper.Copper alloys.Strong oxidising agents.Aluminum	
Product Transfer	: Keep containers closed when n under Handling section.	ot in use. Refer to guidance
Storage		
Conditions for safe storage	 Refer to section 15 for any addition covering the packaging and store 	
Other data	: Tanks should be fitted with heat ambient temperatures are below handling temperatures. Heating not exceed 100 °C. Bulk storage tanks should be di Vapours from tanks should not l Breathing losses during storage suitable vapour treatment syste Nitrogen blanket recommended m3 or higher). Insulation (lagging) will minimize ambient temperature. Tanks should be fitted with heat ambient conditions can result in the freezing point/pour point of the	v the recommended product coil skin temperatures should ked (bunded). be released to atmosphere. should be controlled by a m. for large tanks (capacity 100 to heat loss in areas of low ting coils in areas where handling temperatures below
Packaging material	: Suitable material: Stainless stee Unsuitable material: Aluminum,	
Container Advice	: Containers, even those that have explosive vapours. Do not cut, or similar operations on or near co	drill, grind, weld or perform
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable	
	Ensure that all local regulations	regarding handling and

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storage facilities are followed.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or

subsequent recycle.

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

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

Respiratory protection

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

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or 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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: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Eye protection

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

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

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard,

and provide employee skin care programmes.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

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

maintenance.

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

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

: Hazy to semi-solid liquid. Appearance

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Colour : Data not available

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : 6.8

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

Boiling point/boiling range : 260 °C / 500 °F Flash point : 186.1 °C / 367.0 °F

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : Data not available
Lower explosion limit : Data not available

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

Relative vapour density : 17.0

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

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 : Not applicable (20 °C / 68 °F)

Viscosity, dynamic 50 mPa.s (33 °C / 91 °F)

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

Method: ASTM D445

Particle characteristics

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Particle size : Data not available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure., May

oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Copper.

Copper alloys.

Strong oxidising agents.

Aluminum

Hazardous decomposition

products

: None expected under normal use conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

products, and/or components.

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

individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of

exposure

: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

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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.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the

classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental

toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

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 component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Very toxic.

toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Very toxic.

plants (Acute toxicity) LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l

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M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

aquatic hazard)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Toxicity to

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

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

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

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.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to

metabolism and excretion.

Data estimated using read-across from similar substances

Mobility in soil

Components:

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Dissolves in water., If the product enters soil, one or Mobility

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

> It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

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Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional.

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(C12-15 Alcohol 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.

(C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

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

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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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Local Regulations

Safety and Health (General Provision)	This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/ Regulations.
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Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum &	This product is not subject to the requirements
Flammable Materials) Regulations	in the Act/Regulations.

Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore	This product is not subject to the requirements
(Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosive	es) in the Act/Regulations.
Regulations	

Environmental Protection and Management Act	This product is not subject to the requirements
and Environmental Protection and	in the Act/Regulations.
Management (Hazardous Substances)	
Regulations	

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

Other international regulations

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

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

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

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

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

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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