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## **NEODOL 25-2.5**

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Date of first issue: 09.06.2011

# SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS PRODUCT OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER OR MANUFACTURER

Product name : NEODOL 25-2.5

Product code : V2590

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 : +52 (55) 3223 9057

Customer Service : +52 (55) 5089 5792, +52 (55) 5089 5790

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : SETIQ ANIQ 800 002 1400 (Rep. Mexicana), +52 (55) 5559

1588 (local e internacional)

Chemtrec International (24

hr)

: CHEMTREC +1 (703) 527-3887 (Internacional)

## Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use in detergent manufacture.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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

plier.

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

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

Royal Dutch Shell plc.

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

Eye irritation : Category 2B

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

: Category 1

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Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

: Category 2

**GHS** label elements

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.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ atten-

tion.

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	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
C12-15 Alcohol Eth-	Alcohols, C12-	68131-39-5	<= 100
oxylate	15, ethoxylated		

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#### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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

conditions.

If inhaled No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-

> ter and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special

treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

#### **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

only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

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fighting 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.

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, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

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

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

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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.

#### **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.

Precautions that must be taken to ensure safe han-

dling

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.

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Conditions for safe storage,

including any incompatibility

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

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

suitable vapour treatment system.

Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100

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

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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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	TWA	1 ppm 1.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
Ethylene Oxide		VLE-PPT	1 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
Ethylene Oxide		TWA	1 ppm	ACGIH

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	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 ric acid (HEMA)	Urine	End of shift	5 µg HEMA/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

## **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 Substanc-

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es 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.

## 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)].

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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

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

#### **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.

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

**Appearance** Clear or slightly turbid liquid.

Colour colourless

Odour mild

Odour Threshold Data not available

6.8 pΗ

0.5% mass aqueous solution.

pour point 6 °C / 43 °F

Melting point/freezing point 6 °C / 43 °F

Boiling point/boiling range 271.11 - 516.11 °C / 520.00 - 961.00 °F

157 °C / 315 °F Flash point

Method: IP 34

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 < 1 Pa (25 °C / 77 °F)

Relative vapour density Data not available

Data not available Relative density

903 kg/m3 (40 °C / 104 °F) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

0.188 - 13.18 mg/l Slightly soluble. (25 °C / 77 °F Water solubility

Method: Calculated value(s)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3

235 °C / 455 °F Auto-ignition temperature

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Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 50 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 16 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 21.8 - 28.8 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F

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

## **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.

## **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 representa-

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

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

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

## **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Species: Rabbit Exposure time: 24 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Expected to be irritating to eyes.

Species: Rabbit Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Expected to be irritating to eyes.

Species: Rabbit Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Expected to be irritating to eyes.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

## **Components:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

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### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

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

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

equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

human carcinogen by IARC.

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

equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

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

equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen

by NTP.

## Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant.

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

Does not impair fertility.

## 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:**

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#### 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.

#### **SECTION 12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL 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**

#### **Components:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Toxic to fish.

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.14 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

EC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)):

0.031 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

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

Remarks: Harmful to algae.

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1

10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.77 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211

Remarks: Harmful with long lasting effects:

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M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

1

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC50: > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 17 h

Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

## Persistence and degradability

## **Components:**

## C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 61 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

В

#### Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 237 Method: No information available. Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

#### C12-15 Alcohol Ethoxylate:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may

be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

#### Other adverse effects

no data available

#### **SECTION 13. INFORMATION ON PRODUCT DISPOSAL**

#### **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.

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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**

no data available

#### **International Regulations**

**IATA-DGR** 

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

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

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

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

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

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

## Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY (1-6) ETHOXYLATES

Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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## **NEODOL 25-2.5**

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2.4 05/16/2024 800001012117 Date of last issue: 02.05.2024

Date of first issue: 09.06.2011

#### **Additional Information**

: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and

the IBC Code

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

## 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

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

## **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 1, 1, 0

tivity)

## Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

NOM-010-STPS-2014 : Mexico. Norm NOM-010-STPS-2014 on Chemicals Polluting

the Work Environment - Identification, Assessment and Con-

trol - Appendix 1 Occupational Exposure Limits

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE- : Time weighted average limit value

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

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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 Ob-

served Effect Level
OE HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

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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).

Revision Date : 05/16/2024

The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.

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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