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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	NEODOL LM2
Product code	:	V2680, V2694
CAS-No.	:	68439-50-9

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Use in detergent manufacture.
Uses advised against	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**SHELL MARKETS (MIDDLE EAST) LIMITED** CHEMICALS PO Box 307 JEBEL ALI, DUBAI Unit.Arab Emir.
Telephone	:	
Telefax	:	
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	

1.4 Emergency telephone number

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.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic	:	Category 2

hazard

2.2 Label elements

GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms	:	
Signal word	:	Warning
Hazard statements	:	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	:	**Prevention:** P273 Avoid release to the environment. **Response:** P391 Collect spillage. **Storage:** No precautionary phrases. **Disposal:** P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-50-9	100

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
If inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	:	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	:	Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include 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. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. 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. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions :

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
Be ready for fire or possible exposure.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions	:	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 storage facilities are followed.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not empty into drains.
Product Transfer	:	Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
Other data	:	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 resinsPolyester.
Unsuitable material: AluminumCopper.Copper alloys.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures 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.
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.

Personal protective equipment

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

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

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. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. 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.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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)].

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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 environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	Clear colourless
Odour	:	Data not available
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available

pH	:	6 - 7,5
Melting point/freezing point	:	Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Data not available
Flash point	:	> 160 °C Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit	:	Data not available
Vapour pressure	:	Data not available
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	0,8955 - 0,9035 g/cm3 (25 °C) Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	:	practically insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Data not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	Electrical 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

10.1 Reactivity

Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure., May oxidise in the presence of air.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Copper.
Copper alloys.
Strong oxidising agents.
Aluminum

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : None expected under normal use conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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:

C12-14 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: Not expected to be a hazard.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:
Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:
Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:
Remarks: Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: Non mutagenic

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:

:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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 component(s).

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l Data estimated using read-across from similar substances
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l Data estimated using read-across from similar substances
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Very toxic. LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l Data estimated using read-across from similar substances
M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard)	:	10
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l Data estimated using read-across from similar substances
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.01 - <= 0.1 mg/l Data estimated using read-across from similar substances

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate :

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Remarks: Data not available

Components:

C12-14 Alcohol ethoxylate :

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur due to metabolism and excretion.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

C12-14 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.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods 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 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.

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	3082
IMDG	:	3082
IATA	:	3082

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)
IMDG	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Alcohol C12-C16 Poly (1-6) Ethoxylate)
IATA	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

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

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADR	:	9
IMDG	:	9
IATA	:	9

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	M6
Hazard Identification Number	:	90
Labels	:	9

IMDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IATA

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	:	Y
Ship type	:	2
Product name	:	ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY (1-6) ETHOXYLATES

Additional Information **:** This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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
KECI	:	Listed
NZIoC	:	Listed
PICCS	:	Listed
TSCA	:	Listed
ENCS	:	Listed
TCSI	:	Listed

SECTION 16: Other information

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
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous 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

Further information

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
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).

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.