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SECTION	1. IDENTIFICATION		
Produ	uct name	: Shell Gadus	s S3 V460D 2
Produ	uct code	: 001D8429	
Manu	ufacturer or supplier'	s details	
Manu	ufacturer/Supplier	: Shell Oil Pr PO Box 442 Houston TX USA	
	Request omer Service	: (+1) 877-27 :	6-7285
Eme	rgency telephone nu	mber	
Spill Healt	Information h Information	: 877-504-93 : 877-242-74	
	mmended use of the mmended use		trictions on use and industrial grease.
SECTION	2. HAZARDS IDENTI	FICATION	
GHS	classification in acc	ordance with 29 C	FR 1910.1200
	sensitisation	: Category 1	

Skin sensitisation	:	Category 1
Eye irritation	:	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: H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

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Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

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/ attention.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label: Contains zinc naphthenate.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature	:	A lubricating grease containing highly-refined mineral oils and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract according to JP346
		extract, according to IP346.

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Lithium complex thickener	dilithium tetra- borate	12007-60-2	1 - 2.9
Zinc naphthenate	Naphthenic acids, zinc salts	12001-85-3	1 - 2.49
Zinc dialkyldithio- phosphate	Phosphorodi- thioic acid, mixed O,O- bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts	68457-79-4	< 2.49
Alkyl thiadiazole	2,5- bis(octyldithio)- 1,3,4- thiadiazole	13539-13-4	< 0.09

Hazardous components

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SECTION	4. FIRST-AID MEASUR	ES		
lf inha	aled	:		cessary under normal conditions of use. sist, obtain medical advice.
In cas	se of skin contact	:	ter and follow by	ninated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa- / washing with soap if available. ation occurs, obtain medical attention.
			under the skin c casualty should for symptoms to	n pressure equipment, injection of product an occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait develop. attention even in the absence of apparent
In cas	se of eye contact	:	Remove contact rinsing.	sh eye(s) with plenty of water. t lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue nearest medical facility for additional treat-
lf swa	allowed	:		eatment is necessary unless large quantities nowever, get medical advice.
	important symptoms ffects, both acute and ed	:	sation, redness, Oil acne/folliculit of black pustules Ingestion may re Local necrosis is	ns and symptoms may include a burning sen- swelling, and/or blurred vision. tis signs and symptoms may include formation s and spots on the skin of exposed areas. esult in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. s evidenced by delayed onset of pain and a few hours following injection.
Prote	ction of first-aiders	:	appropriate pers	ering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the sonal protective equipment according to the and surroundings.
media	ation of any immediate cal attention and special nent needed	:	Treat symptoma	atically.
			vention and pos age and loss of Because entry v ousness of the u determine the en anaesthetics or can contribute to surgical decomp eign material sh	njection injuries require prompt surgical inter- sibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- function. vounds are small and do not reflect the seri- underlying damage, surgical exploration to xtent of involvement may be necessary. Local hot soaks should be avoided because they o swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt pression, debridement and evacuation of for- ould be performed under general anaesthet- ploration is essential.

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SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing meth- ods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances and the surrounding environment.
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 emer- gency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami- nation. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.
Additional advice	:	For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Adv	ce on safe handling	:	Avoid inhaling va When handling pi worn and proper	or repeated contact with skin. pour and/or mists. oduct in drums, safety footwear should be handling equipment should be used. of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate- revent fires.	
Avo	dance of contact	:	Strong oxidising agents.		
Further information on stor- age stability		:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers.		
			Store at ambient	temperature.	
Pac	kaging material	:	Suitable material: steel or high dens Unsuitable mater		
Con	tainer Advice	:		tainers should not be exposed to high tem- e of possible risk of distortion.	

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Inhal-	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		able particu-	-	
		late matter)		

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/

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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.
	General Information: Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or mainte- nance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle. 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 con- taminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.
	mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.
Personal protective equipment Respiratory protection :	

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US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re- sistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice fror gloves 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. Appli cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break- through 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 glove so for glove material. Glove thickness is no 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.Eye protection:Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas, combined with face shield. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash	rsion 2	Revision Date: 03/27/2020	SDS Number: Print Date: 07/03/2020 800001016098 Date of last issue: 02/05/2020
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. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re- sistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice fror 			and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point
 face shield. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection. Skin and body protection Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Protective measures Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. 			gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re- sistance 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. Appli- cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break- through 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 no 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
Protective measuresrisk of splashing, also wear an apron.Protective measures: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.	Eye p	protection	face shield. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide
mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.	Skin a	and body protection	
Thermal hazards : Not applicable	Prote	ctive measures	
	Therr	nal hazards	: Not applicable
	Cono		. Take appropriate managements to fulfill the requirements of role

General advice	: Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of rele- vant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being dis- charged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.
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Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Semi-solid at ambient temperature.
Colour	:	black
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
рН	:	Not applicable
Dropping point	:	>= 240 °C / >= 464 °F Method: IP 396
Melting / freezing point		Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	Data not available
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
		estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	0.9 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	900 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	log Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)

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Auto-i	gnition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °I	=	
Decor	mposition temperature	:	Data not availab	e	
Viscos Vis	sity scosity, dynamic	:	Data not availab	e	
Vis	scosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable		
Explo	Explosive properties		Not classified		
Oxidiz	zing properties	:	Data not availab	e	
Condu	uctivity	:	This material is r	not expected to be a static accumulator.	
SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY					
React	ivity	:		s not pose any further reactivity hazards in listed in the following sub-paragraph.	

Chemical stability	:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reac- tions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.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

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

	P	rod	uc	t:
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Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (rat): > 5,000 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.

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 Acute dermal toxicity
 : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Components:

Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skinpainting studies., Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

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.

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NTP			is product present at levels greater than or ntified as a known or anticipated carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

:

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Used grease may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such harmful impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used grease should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	: Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.
	Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
	Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-
	tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com- ponent(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of
	product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

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Ecoto	xicity		
<u>Produ</u>	<u>ict:</u>		
Toxici ty)	ty to fish (Acute toxici-	Practically	LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l non toxic: available data, the classification criteria are not me
	ty to daphnia and other ic invertebrates (Acute y)	Remarks: Practically	LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l non toxic: available data, the classification criteria are not me
Toxici icity)	ty to algae (Acute tox-	Practically	LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l non toxic: available data, the classification criteria are not me
Toxici icity)	ty to fish (Chronic tox-	: Remarks:	Data not available
	ty to daphnia and other ic invertebrates (Chron- city)	: Remarks:	Data not available
	ty to microorganisms e toxicity)	: Remarks:	Data not available
Persis	stence and degradabil	ty	
<u>Produ</u>	<u>ict:</u>		
Biode	gradability	Major con	Not readily biodegradable. stituents are inherently biodegradable, but contain tts that may persist in the environment.
Bioac	cumulative potential		
Produ Bioace	<u>ict:</u> cumulation	: Remarks: cumulate.	Contains components with the potential to bioac-
Mobil	ity in soil		
<u>Produ</u>	<u>ict:</u>		
Mobili			Semi-solid under most environmental conditions. soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be
		Romarks:	Floats on water.

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Othe	er adverse effects		
Proc	luct:		
Addi mati	tional ecological infor- on	ozone creation Product is a mix	ozone depletion potential, photochemical potential or global warming potential. kture of non-volatile components, which will not air in any significant quantities under normal se.
		Poorly soluble r Causes physica	nixture. al fouling of aquatic organisms.
			s not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organ- trations less than 1 mg/l.

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 ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
Contaminated packaging	:	Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local legislation Remarks	:	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	5000	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards	:	Respiratory or skin sensitisation Serious eye damage or eye irritation		
SARA 313	:	The following components are subject to reporting levels e tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:		rting levels es-
		Zinc dialkyldithiophos- phate	68457-79-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
		Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	>= 1 - < 5 %
		Zinc naphthenate	84418-50-8	>= 1 - < 5 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

maleic anhydride 108-31-6 0.0002 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic 64742-65-0

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Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68457-79-4
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3
Zinc naphthenate	84418-50-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Molybdenum disulfide	1317-33-5
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68457-79-4
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3
Zinc naphthenate	84418-50-8

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:

EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.
DSL	:	Notified with Restrictions.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH OSHA Z-1		USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim- its for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA		8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
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.
		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

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

		Print Date: 07/03/2020 Date of last issue: 02/05/2020
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Shell Gadus S3 V460D 2

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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).
Sheet		

Revision Date : 03/27/2020

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