According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Gadus S5 V110KP 1

Product code : 001F9116

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier	: Shell Oil Products US PO Box 4427 Houston TX 77210-4427 USA
SDS Request	: (+1) 877-276-7285
Customer Service	:

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information	:	877-504-9351
Health Information	:	877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Automotive and industrial grease.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR
1910.1200)

Serious eye damage	: Category 1
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Reproductive toxicity	:	Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	 PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: H318 Causes serious eye damage. H361f Suspected of damaging fertility. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

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Precautionary statements	 Prevention: P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
	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. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
	Storage:
	No precautionary phrases.
	Disposal:
	No precautionary phrases.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label: Contains Lithium Borated Complex.

Contains alkaryl amine.

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

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature

: Mixture of Polyalphaolefins and additives.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Lithium complex thickener	dilithium tetra- borate	12007-60-2	3-5
Amine phosphate	Amines, C12- 14-alkyl, C6- 10-alkyl phos- phates	68603-55-4	0.1 - 0.9
Zinc naphthenate	Naphthenic acids, zinc salts	12001-85-3	0.1 - 0.9
Calcium complex thickener	diboron calci- um tetraoxide	13701-64-9	0.1 - 0.9
Triazole derivative	1-(N,N-bis(2- ethylhex- yl)aminomethyl)-1,2,4-triazole	91273-04-0	0.01 - 0.09
Alkaryl amine	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-,	68411-46-1	0.1 - 0.9

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reaction prod- ucts with 2,4,4- trimethylpen- tene	
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SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES 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. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds. Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. In case of eye contact Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If swallowed In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-Most important symptoms : sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. and effects, both acute and delayed Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. 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. Indication of any immediate Treat symptomatically. medical attention and special treatment needed High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seri-

ousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local

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anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

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 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

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Technical measures		:	Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. 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.		
Advice on safe handling		:	Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.		
	Avoidance of contact		:	Strong oxidising a	gents.
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 t	emperature.
Packaging material		:	Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.		
Container Advice		:		ainers 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 (Form of	Control parame- ters / Permissible	Basis
		· · · · · ·		
		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.

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

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

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

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

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

Engineering measures	 The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.
	Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
	 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 maintenance. 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 contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
	mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.
Personal protective equipment	nt

Respiratory protection	:	No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precau-
		tions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

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				tions to a level wh select respiratory cific conditions of Check with respira Where air-filtering priate combination Select a filter suita	trols do not maintain airborne concentra- ich is adequate to protect worker health, protection equipment suitable for the spe- use and meeting relevant legislation. atory protective equipment suppliers. respirators are suitable, select an appro- n of mask and filter. able for the combination of organic gases particles [Type A/Type P boiling point
	Hand p	rotection			
	Rem	narks	:	gloves approved t US: F739) made f suitable chemical gloves Suitability usage, e.g. freque sistance of glove glove suppliers. C Personal hygiene Gloves must only gloves, hands sho cation of a non-pe For continuous co through time of m 480 minutes when short-term/splash recognize that sui may not be availa time maybe accept and replacement a good predictor of dependent on the Glove thickness s	act with the product may occur the use of o relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, rom the following materials may provide protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber and durability of a glove is dependent on ency and duration of contact, chemical re- material, dexterity. Always seek advice from contaminated gloves should be replaced. is a key element of effective hand care. be worn on clean hands. After using build be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- erfumed moisturizer is recommended. ontact we recommend gloves with break- ore than 240 minutes with preference for > e suitable gloves can be identified. For protection we recommend the same but table gloves offering this level of protection ble and in this case a lower breakthrough otable so long as appropriate maintenance regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not of glove resistance to a chemical as it is exact composition of the glove material. hould be typically greater than 0.35 mm glove make and model.
	Eye pro	otection	:	face shield. Wear full face shield If a local risk asse	use against liquids and gas, combined with eld if splashes are likely to occur. essment deems it so then chemical splash be required and safety glasses may provide tection.
	Skin an	nd body protection	:	work clothes.	not ordinarily required beyond standard to wear chemical resistant gloves.
	Protect	ive measures	:		ve equipment (PPE) should meet recom- standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
	Therma	al hazards	:	Not applicable	

Environmental exposure controls

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Gener	ral advice	vant environme of the environme necessary, pre charged to was municipal or in discharge to su Local guideline	ate measures to fulfill the requirements of rele- ental protection legislation. Avoid contamination nent by following advice given in Section 6. If event undissolved material from being dis- ste water. Waste water should be treated in a dustrial waste water treatment plant before urface water. es on emission limits for volatile substances ved for the discharge of exhaust air containing
SECTION	9. PHYSICAL AND (CHEMICAL PROPERT	TIES

Appearance	:	paste
Colour	:	brown
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
рН	:	Not applicable
Drop point	:	>= 200 °C / >= 392 °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 Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	Not classified as flammable but will burn.
Lower explosion limit and upper Upper explosion limit / up- per flammability limit		xplosion limit / 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)
		< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
		estimated value(s)

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	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	5)
	Relative	e density	:	1,000 (15.0 °C / §	59.0 °F)
	Density		:	1,000 kg/m3 (15. Method: Unspeci	
	Solubili Wat	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible	
	Solubility in other solvents		:	Data not available	e
	Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature		:	log Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
			:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	-
			:	Data not availabl	e
	Viscosi Visc	ty osity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
	Visc	osity, kinematic	:	Not applicable	
	Explosi	ve properties	:	Classification Co	de: Not classified
	Oxidizir	ng properties	:	Data not available	e
	Conduc	ctivity	:	This material is n	ot expected to be a static accumulator.
	Particle	size	:	Data not availabl	e

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those 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

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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).			
Skin a	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					
Produ	<u>ct:</u>					
Acute	oral toxicity	:	LD50 (rat): > 5,00 Remarks: Low tox Based on availabl	• •		
Acute	inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Based of are not met.	on available data, the classification criteria		
Acute	dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5 Remarks: Low tox Based on availabl			

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.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Components:

Triazole derivative:

Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

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Carcinogenicity

Product:

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.
IARC	
A 1 1/	

Asphalt	Occupational exposures to hard bitumens and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are 'possibly carcinogenic to hu- mans' (IARC Group 2B).
	Occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their fume condensates during road paving are 'possibly carcinogenic to humans' (IARC Group 2B).

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

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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:

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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).
Ecotoxicity		
Product: Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- ty)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae (Acute tox- icity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- icity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron- ic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Components:		
Triazole derivative:		
M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- icity)	:	1

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	M-Fact toxicity	or (Chronic aquatic)	:	1	
	Persis	tence and degradabi	lity		
	<u>Produ</u> Biodeg	<u>ct:</u> radability	:		dily biodegradable. s are inherently biodegradable, but contains
					may persist in the environment.
	Bioaccumulative potential				
	Produ				
	Bioacc	umulation	:	Remarks: Contair cumulate.	ns components with the potential to bioac-
	Mobili	ty in soil			
	Produ	<u>ct:</u>			
	Mobility	ý	:		olid under most environmental conditions. will adsorb to soil particles and will not be
				Remarks: Floats	on water.
	Other	adverse effects			
	Produ	<u>ct:</u>			
	Additio mation	nal ecological infor-	:	ozone creation po Product is a mixtu	one depletion potential, photochemical otential or global warming potential. ure of non-volatile components, which will not in any significant quantities under normal
				Poorly soluble mize Causes physical f	xture. fouling of aquatic organisms.

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 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 ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.

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		Waste arising fr posed of in acco to a recognised collector or cont Do not dispose	used product is dangerous waste. om a spillage or tank cleaning should be dis- ordance with prevailing regulations, preferably collector or contractor. The competence of the tractor should be established beforehand. of tank water bottoms by allowing them to ound. This will result in soil and groundwater
		Pollution from S	International Convention for the Prevention of hips (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech- controlling pollutions from ships.
C	ontaminated packaging	to a recognized the collector or Disposal should	rdance with prevailing regulations, preferably collector or contractor. The competence of contractor should be established beforehand. be in accordance with applicable regional, cal laws and regulations.
	ocal legislation emarks		be in accordance with applicable regional, cal 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

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

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	: Serious eye damage or eye irritation Reproductive toxicity	
SARA 313	: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.	

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Asphalt, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

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

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:

TSCA	:	All components listed.
DSL	:	All components listed.

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH OSHA Z-1 ACGIH / TWA OSHA Z-1 / TWA Abbreviations and Acronyms	 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim- its for Air Contaminants 8-hour, time-weighted average 8-hour time weighted average 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). 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 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 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List EC = European Commission EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty ECETOC = 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 Agency for Research on Cancer

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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		IL50 = Inhibito IMDG = Interna INV = Chinese IP346 = Institu determination KECI = Korea LC50 = Lethal LD50 = Lethal LL/EL/IL = Leth LL50 = Lethal MARPOL = Int Pollution From NOEC/NOEL = served Effect I OE_HPV = Oc PBT = Persiste PICCS = Philip Substances PNEC = Predia REACH = Reg Chemicals RID = Regulat gerous Goods SKIN_DES = S STEL = Short TRA = Targete TSCA = US To TWA = Time-V	ational Maritime Dangerous Goods Chemicals Inventory ute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables Existing Chemicals Inventory Concentration fifty Dose fifty per cent. hal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading Loading fifty ernational Convention for the Prevention of Ships = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob- level coupational Exposure - High Production Volume ent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic opine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical cted No Effect Concentration istration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

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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