According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Shell Gadus S2 V100 2

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SECTION 1	. IDENTIFICATION		
Produc	ot name	: Shell Gadus S	2 V100 2
Produc	ot code	: 001D8463	
Manuf	acturer or supplier's	details	
Manufacturer/Supplier		: Shell Oil Proc PO Box 4427 Houston TX 7 USA	
	equest ner Service	: (+1) 877-276- ⁻ :	7285
	ency telephone num		
	formation Information	: 877-242-7400 : 877-504-9351	
Recon	nmended use of the c	hemical and restri	ctions on use

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)

Reproductive toxicity	: 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: H361f Suspected of damaging fertility. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
Precautionary statements	 Prevention: P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read
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		and understood	1.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. **Response:** P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. **Storage:** P405 Store locked up. **Disposal:** P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

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 grease may contain harmful impurities.

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

posal plant.

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	:	A lubricating grease containing highly-refined mineral oils and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346. Classification based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regula- tion (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Zinc naphthenate	Naphthenic acids, zinc salts	12001-85-3	0.1 - 0.9
Alkaryl amine	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction prod- ucts with 2,4,4- trimethylpen- tene	68411-46-1	0.1 - 0.9
Alkyl thiadiazole	2,5- bis(octyldithio)- 1,3,4- thiadiazole	13539-13-4	0.01 - 0.09
Triazole derivative	1-(N,N-bis(2- ethylhex-	91273-04-0	0.01 - 0.09

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yl)aminomethyl	
)-1,2,4-triazole	

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASUR	SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES					
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.				
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.				
Most important symptoms 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 medical attention and special treatment needed	:	Treat symptomatically.				
		High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical inter- vention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- age 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 anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of for- eign material should be performed under general anaesthet- ics, and wide exploration is essential.				

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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	Suitable extinguishing media		:		y or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- may be used for small fires only.
	Unsuitable extinguishing media		:	Do not use water	in a jet.
	Specific hazards during fire- fighting		:	A complex mixture gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide occurs.	istion products may include: e of airborne solid and liquid particulates and may be evolved if incomplete combustion ic and inorganic compounds.
	Specific extinguishing meth- ods		:	5 5	measures that are appropriate to local cir- he surrounding environment.
	Special protective equipment : for firefighters		:	gloves are to be w large contact with Breathing Apparat a confined space.	equipment including chemical resistant yorn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if spilled product is expected. Self-Contained tus must be worn when approaching a fire in Select fire fighter's clothing approved to s (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	:	Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
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	:	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 as- sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropri- ate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

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			When handling pi worn and proper	oour and/or mists. oduct in drums, safety footwear should be nandling equipment should be used. of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate- event fires.
Avoidance of contact		:	Strong oxidising a	agents.
Further information on stor- age stability		:	place.	ghtly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated led and closable containers.
			Store at ambient	temperature.
Pack	Packaging material		Suitable material: steel or high dens Unsuitable materi	
Container 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 (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

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

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Engineering measures :		vary depending controls based of Appropriate mea Adequate ventila Where material	ection and types of controls necessary will upon potential exposure conditions. Select on a risk assessment of local circumstances. asures include: ation to control airborne concentrations. is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is for airborne concentrations to be generated.
		controls. Educate and trai measures releva product. Ensure appropri equipment used equipment, local Drain down syst nance. Retain drain dow subsequent recy Always observe washing hands a drinking, and/or protective equipt	es for safe handling and maintenance of in workers in the hazards and control ant to normal activities associated with this ate selection, testing and maintenance of to control exposure, e.g. personal protective exhaust ventilation. em prior to equipment break-in or mainte- vns in sealed storage pending disposal or vcle. good personal hygiene measures, such as after handling the material and before eating, smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and ment to remove contaminants. Discard con- ng and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
		•	uct's semi-solid consistency, generation of is unlikely to occur.
Pers	onal protective equipm	ent	
	iratory protection	: No respiratory p conditions of use In accordance w tions should be t If engineering co tions to a level w select respirator cific conditions o Check with resp Where air-filterin priate combination Select a filter su	rotection is ordinarily required under normal e. with good industrial hygiene practices, precau- taken to avoid breathing of material. The protection of maintain airborne concentra- which is adequate to protect worker health, y protection equipment suitable for the spe- of use and meeting relevant legislation. With a protective equipment suppliers. The protective equipment suppliers. The protective equipment suppliers. The protect and the pro- tion of mask and filter. The protective equipment of organic gases a particles [Type A/Type P boiling point]
	protection emarks		tact with the product may occur the use of to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374,

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				suitable chemical gloves Suitability a usage, e.g. freque sistance of glove r glove suppliers. C Personal hygiene Gloves must only gloves, hands sho cation of a non-pe For continuous co through time of mo 480 minutes wher short-term/splash recognize that suit may not be availal time maybe accep and replacement r a good predictor o dependent on the Glove thickness sl	rom the following materials may provide protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber and durability of a glove is dependent on ncy and duration of contact, chemical re- naterial, dexterity. Always seek advice from ontaminated gloves should be replaced. is a key element of effective hand care. be worn on clean hands. After using uld be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- rfumed moisturizer is recommended. ntact 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 on and in this case a lower breakthrough table so long as appropriate maintenance regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not f 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.
E	Eye pro	otection	:		led such that it could be splashed into eyes, r is recommended.
\$	Skin an	d body protection	:	work clothes.	not ordinarily required beyond standard to wear chemical resistant gloves.
F	Protecti	ive measures	:		e equipment (PPE) should meet recom- standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
-	Therma	Il hazards	:	Not applicable	
I	Enviroi	nmental exposure co	ntro	ls	
(Genera	l advice	:	Take appropriate	measures to fulfill the requirements of rele-

 Take appropriate measures to fulling the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. 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 room temperature.
Colour	:	light brown

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	Odour		:	Slight hydrocarbo	on
	Odour ⁻	Threshold	:	Data not available	e
	рН		:	Not applicable	
	Droppir	ng point	:	180 °C / 356 °F Method: IP 396	
	Melting	/ freezing point		Not applicable	
	Initial b range	oiling point and boiling	:	Data not available	e
	Flash p	oint	:	Not applicable	
	Evapor	ation rate	:	Data not available	9
	Flamm Flan	ability nmability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable	
	Flan	nmability (liquids)	:	Not classified as	flammable but will burn.
	Upp	explosion limit and upp er explosion limit / up- flammability limit		xplosion limit / flam Typical 10 %(V)	imability limit
		er explosion limit / er flammability limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)	
	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C /	68 °F)
				estimated value(s	3)
	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	3)
	Relative	e density	:	0.900 (15 °C / 59	°F)
	Density	1	:	900 kg/m3 (15.0 Method: Unspeci	
	Solubili Wat	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible	
	Solu	ubility in other solvents	:	Data not available	e
	Partitio octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	log Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
	Auto-ig	nition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	
	Decom	position temperature	:	Data not availabl	e

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Visco Vi	osity iscosity, dynamic	:	Data not availat	ble
Vi	iscosity, kinematic	:	11 mm2/s (100	°C / 212 °F)
			Method: ASTM	D445
			100 mm2/s (40.	0 °C / 104.0 °F)
			Method: ASTM	D445
Explo	osive properties	:	Classification C	ode: Not classified
Oxidi	zing properties	:	Data not availab	ble
Surfa	ace tension	:	Data not availab	ble
Cond	luctivity	:	This material is	not expected to be a static accumulator.
Partic	cle size	:	Data not availab	le

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

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

Product:

Acute oral toxicity

: LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity

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		Based on avail	able data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acu	te inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: Base are not met.	ed on available data, the classification criteria
Acu	te dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): Remarks: Low Based on avail	

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: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo

: 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

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

Product:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

1

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).

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Ecoto	oxicity			
Produ	ıct:			
	ty to fish (Acute toxici-	:	Practically non	L/IL50 > 100 mg/l toxic: able data, the classification criteria are not m
	ty to daphnia and other ic invertebrates (Acute y)	:	Practically non	L/IL50 > 100 mg/l toxic: able data, the classification criteria are not m
Toxici icity)	ty to algae (Acute tox-	:	Practically non	L/IL50 > 100 mg/l toxic: able data, the classification criteria are not m
Toxici icity)	ty to fish (Chronic tox-	:	Remarks: Base are not met.	ed on available data, the classification criteria
	ty to daphnia and other ic invertebrates (Chron- city)	:	Remarks: Base are not met.	ed on available data, the classification criteria
	ty to microorganisms e toxicity)	:	Remarks: Base are not met.	ed on available data, the classification criteria
Persis	stence and degradabili	ity		
<u>Produ</u> Biode	<u>ıct:</u> gradability	:	Major constitue	readily biodegradable. ents are inherently biodegradable, but contain at may persist in the environment.
Bioac	cumulative potential			
<u>Produ</u> Bioace	<u>ıct:</u> cumulation	:	Remarks: Con cumulate.	ains components with the potential to bioac-
Mobil	ity in soil			
<u>Produ</u> Mobili		:		i-solid under most environmental conditions. it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be
			Remarks: Floa	ts on water.
Other	adverse effects			
Produ	ict:			

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Additic matior	onal ecological infor-	ozone creation p Product is a mixt be released to ai conditions of use Poorly soluble m Causes physical	
			ations 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 methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
	MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
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)

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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.

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	:	Reproductive toxicity		
SARA 313	:	The following components are subject to reporting levels tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:		orting levels es-
		Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
		zinc neodecanoate	27253-29-8	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

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

Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
zinc neodecanoate	27253-29-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7

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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.

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.		

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 0, 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 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 DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List EC = European Commission EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo- gy Of Chemicals

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		EINECS = The Chemical Subs EL50 = Effectiv ENCS = Japan Inventory EWC = Europe GHS = Globally Labelling of Ch IARC = Internat IC50 = Inhibitor IL50 = Inhibitor IL50 = Inhibitor INV = Chinese IP346 = Institu determination of KECI = Korea B LC50 = Lethal I LL/EL/IL = Leth LL50 = Lethal I MARPOL = Inter Pollution From NOEC/NOEL = served Effect L OE_HPV = Occ PBT = Persiste PICCS = Philip Substances PNEC = Predic REACH = Regi Chemicals RID = Regulatid gerous Goods I SKIN_DES = S STEL = Short to TRA = Targete TSCA = US To TWA = Time-W	e Loading fifty ese Existing and New Chemical Substances an Waste Code / Harmonised System of Classification and emicals tional Agency for Research on Cancer ional Air Transport Association ry Concentration fifty y Level fifty ational Maritime Dangerous Goods Chemicals Inventory te 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- evel cupational Exposure - High Production Volume nt, Bioaccumulative and Toxic pine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical ted No Effect Concentration stration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. There has been an increase in the Health Hazard classification of this product in section 2. Ensure that the related sections (particularly sections 4, 8 & 11) are carefully studied.

Revision Date

: 03/21/2023

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

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Shell Gadus S2 V100 2

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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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