According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Morlina S2 B 220

Product code : 001D7811

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Machine oil.

Restrictions on use :

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

plier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : No signal word

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:

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Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

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.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2024 criteria.

Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product does not meet the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : 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).

Components

Chemical name	Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
N-phenyl-1-	N-1-	90-30-2	0.1 - 0.24
naphthylamine	naphthylaniline		
(4-	(4-	3115-49-9	0 - 0.09
nonylphenoxy)acetic	nonylphe-		
acid	noxy)acetic acid		

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.

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If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. In case of eye contact

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

delaved

Protection of first-aiders

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 diarrhea.

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings. Treat symptomatically. Notes to physician

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

Do not use water in a jet.

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

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

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

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- : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Environmental precautions Use appropriate containment to prevent uncontrolled release.

Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by

using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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Methods and materials for Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth containment and cleaning up

or other containment material.

Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.

Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other

suitable material and dispose of properly.

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 assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Advice on safe handling

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 mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact

Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used

during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Store at ambient temperature.

Packaging material Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild

steel or high density polyethylene.

Unsuitable material: PVC.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/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
		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/

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

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equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or mainte-

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.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. 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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

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. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves 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. 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

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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.

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

protective eyewear 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.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : 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 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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : amber

Odour : Data not available

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Pour point : -15 °C

Method: ISO 3016

Melting / freezing point Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling : > 280 °C

range estimated value(s)

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Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

Typical 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Typical 1 %(V)

Flash point : 280 °C

Method: ISO 2592

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 18.3 mm2/s (100 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

220 mm2/s (40.0 °C) Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

cient: n- : log Pow: > 6

octanol/water

(based on information on similar products)

Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa (20 °C)

estimated value(s)

Relative density : 0.891 (15 °C)

Density : 891 kg/m3 (15.0 °C)

Method: ISO 12185

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

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9.2 Other information

Classification Code: Not classified **Explosives**

Oxidizing properties Data not available

Evaporation rate Data not available

Conductivity This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

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

Possibility of hazardous reac- : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid

tions

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 com-

ponent(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:

LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kgAcute oral toxicity

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 : 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.

Components:

N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine:

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

Remarks : Classified Skin Sensitiser Category 1B.

(4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid:

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

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.

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

Remarks : Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-

carcinogenic in animal skin-painting 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.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

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 oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumu-

lated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the

environment on disposal.

ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact

avoided as far as possible.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

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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 representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I

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 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Components:

N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

(4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid:

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M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains

components that may persist in the environment.

Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or

any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-

cumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal

conditions of use.

Poorly soluble mixture.

Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organ-

isms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

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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.

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 tech-

nical 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

National Regulations

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

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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

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

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

	Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
			(lbs)	(lbs)
	Ethylenediamine (SVHC)	107-15-3	5000	

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

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 : No SARA Hazards

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

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

Ethylenediamine (SVHC) 107-15-3 0.0001 %

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US State Regulations

Massachusetts Right To Know

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light 64742-47-8

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.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : All components listed.

CA. 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 : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA Z-1 : 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

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; KECI -Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population;

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LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ -Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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