# Shell Gadus S3 V220C 2

Version 7.0 Revision Date 30.10.2024 Print Date 31.10.2024

#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Gadus S3 V220C 2

Product code : 001D8425

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Shell Vietnam Limited

Go Dau Industrial Zone, Phuoc Thai Commune

Dong Nai Province 810000

Vietnam

Telephone : (+84) 2838240300 Telefax : (+84) 2838220261

Emergency telephone : +84 18001140 (WORKING HOURS ONLY)

number +800-2537-8747 (24h)

**Contact for Safety Data** 

Sheet

If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Automotive and industrial grease.

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

supplier.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## **GHS Classification**

Eye irritation : Category 2
Short-term (acute) aquatic : Category 2

hazard

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

: Category 3

**GHS label elements** 

Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

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H319 Causes serious eye irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

naturi Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ 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.

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.

#### 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. Not classified as flammable but will burn.

#### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

3.2 Mixtures

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% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).

## Components

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| Chemical name               | CAS-No.    | Classification   | Concentration (% w/w) |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------|
| Lithium complex thickener   | 12007-60-2 | Acute Tox.4; H302<br>Eye Dam.1; H318<br>Repr.2; H361d  | 1 - 2.9               |
| Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate | 68457-79-4 | Skin Irrit.2; H315<br>Eye Dam.1; H318<br>Aquatic Chronic2; H411  | 1 - 1.9               |
| Imidazole amine derivatives | 68442-97-7 | Skin Corr.1C; H314<br>Eye Dam.1; H318<br>Skin Sens.1; H317<br>Aquatic Acute1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic1; H410 | 0.25 - 0.9            |
| Alkaryl amine               | 68411-46-1 | Repr.2; H361f  | 0.1 - 0.9             |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

| General advice | : | Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal |
|----------------|---|---|
|                |   |   |

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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 Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

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.

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. Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

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coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and

tissue damage a few hours following injection.

: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the Protection of first-aiders

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Notes to physician

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

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 seriousness 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 foreign material should be performed under general

anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: 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

methods

: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local

circumstances 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

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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).

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Environmental precautions : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

: Use appropriate containment to prevent uncontrolled release. 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.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : 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 agents.

Storage

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

place.

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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Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

| Components        | CAS-No.      | Value type<br>(Form of<br>exposure)         | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis    |
|-------------------|--------------|---|--|----------|
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA (Mist)                                  | 5 mg/m3  | VN OEL   |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | STEL (Mist)                                 | 10 mg/m3                                       | VN OEL   |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA (Mist)                                  | 5 mg/m3  | OSHA Z-1 |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA<br>(Inhalable<br>particulate<br>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

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

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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.

Due to the product's semi-solid consistency, generation of mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.

#### Personal protective equipment

## **Protective measures**

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

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

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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 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 : Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

# **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill 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.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Semi-solid at ambient temperature.

Colour : red

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Dropping point : 240 °C / 464 °F

Method: IP 396

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Melting / freezing point Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

: Data not available

Flash point : Not applicable Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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

Upper explosion limit : Typical 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : Typical 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

estimated value(s)

Relative vapour density : > 1estimated value(s)

Relative density :  $1.000 (15 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 59 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$ 

Density : 1,000 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)

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C / 608 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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

#### 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

reactions

: 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.

#### 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).

Exposure routes : 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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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.

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#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

# **Product:**

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Components:

# Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate:

Remarks: 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.

Remarks: Experimental data has shown that the concentration of potentially sensitising components present in this product does not induce skin sensitisation.

#### 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).

| Material                   | GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification |
|----------------------------|--|
| Highly refined mineral oil | No carcinogenicity classification.     |

# Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

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

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# 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.

#### 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 (Acute

Oxidity to list (Acute .

toxicity) Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks:  $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$ 

Toxic

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)
Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

Components:

Imidazole amine derivatives:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

aquatic hazard)

: 10

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are

inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may

persist in the environment.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to

bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar

products)

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Semi-solid 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

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological

information

: 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

organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

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#### 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. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste. 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.

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

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.

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### **International Regulations**

**ADR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IATA-DGR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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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.

**Additional Information** : Not dangerous goods - full transport

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Vietnamese regulations on transport:

Decree 42/2020/ND-CP: Decree on the list of dangerous goods, transportation of dangerous goods by road motor vehicles and transportation of dangerous goods on inland waterways Vietnamese Law of Chemicals:

Decree 113/2017/NĐ-CP to guide how to implement Law of Chemical;

Law of Technical Standardize; Decree 43/2017/NĐ-CP about labelling.

Article 29, Law on Chemical and Annex 9, Clause 7 of Circular 32/2017/TT-BCT dated 28 December 2017 of the Ministry of Industry.

Decree 111/2021/NĐ-CP: Amendments to some articles of Government's decree 43/2017/NĐ-CP dated April 14, 2017on goods labels.

#### Other international regulations

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

**TSCA** : All components listed.

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

## **Full text of H-Statements**

| H302  | Harmful if swallowed.  |
|-------|--|
| H314  | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.                         |
| H315  | Causes skin irritation.  |
| H317  | May cause an allergic skin reaction.                             |
| H318  | Causes serious eye damage.                                       |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child.                          |
| H361f | Suspected of damaging fertility. (Causing atrophy of the testes) |
| H400  | Very toxic to aquatic life.                                      |
| H410  | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.            |
| H411  | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.                 |
|       |  |

Full text of other abbreviations

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Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage
Repr. Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr. Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit. Skin irritation
Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

#### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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 Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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 Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

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

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