Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025

28.03.2025

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Product code : 001J3739

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd

(Formerly: The Shell Company of Australia)

(ABN 46 004 610 459) 720 Bourke Street

Docklands Victoria 3008 Australia

Telephone : +61 (0)3 8823 4444 Telefax : +61 (0)3 8823 4800

Emergency telephone : 1800 651 818 (Australia).

number ; POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 13 11 26 (Australia).

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.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye irritation : Category 2

Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Category 3

hazard

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Warning

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

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.

Additional Information:

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Contains Lithium complex thickener

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.

SECTION 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-

2 / 17 800010050243 AU

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 **Revision Date** Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

extract, according to IP346.

Classification based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).

Components

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

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 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

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

treatment.

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

| Version 8.0 | | sion Date 03.2025 | Print Date 29.03.2025 |
|---|------|--|---|
| If swallowed | : | | reatment is necessary unless large quantities , however, get medical advice. |
| Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed | ÷ | of black pustul Ingestion may Not considered conditions of un Possible respiratemporary by coughing, and No specific has Skin irritation as sensation, red Eye irritation as sensation, red Local necrosis | litis signs and symptoms may include formation es and spots on the skin of exposed areas. result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. It to be an inhalation hazard under normal se. ratory irritation signs and symptoms may include urning sensation of the nose and throat, for difficulty breathing. The rate of the symptoms may include a burning and symptoms may include a burning these, or swelling. It is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and a few hours following injection. |
| Protection of first-aiders | : | appropriate pe | tering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the rsonal protective equipment according to the and surroundings. |
| Notes to physician | : | | REATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! r poison control center for guidance. natically. |
| | | intervention ar damage and lo Because entry seriousness of determine the anaesthetics of can contribute surgical decon- foreign materia | injection injuries require prompt surgical and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue ass of function. wounds are small and do not reflect the the underlying damage, surgical exploration to extent of involvement may be necessary. Local r hot soaks should be avoided because they to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt appression, debridement and evacuation of all should be performed under general and wide exploration is essential. |
| SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MI | EASU | RES | |
| Suitable extinguishing media | a : | | pray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon or earth may be used for small fires only. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : | Do not use wa | ter in a jet. |
| Specific hazards during firefighting | : | A complex mix gases (smoke) | mbustion products may include: ture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and ide may be evolved if incomplete combustion |

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

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 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).

Hazchem Code : NONE

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 **Revision Date** Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

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.

Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis |
|-------------------|--------------|---|--|---|
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA (Mist) | 5 mg/m3 | AU OEL |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA (Mist) | 5 mg/m3 | Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminant s. |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA (Mist) | 5 mg/m3 | OSHA Z-1 |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA (Inhalable particulate 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/

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

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.

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.

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 **Revision Date** Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

> 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 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

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025

28.03.2025

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 ambient temperature.

Colour : black

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold : Data not available
pH : Not applicable

Drop point : >= 240 $^{\circ}$ C / >= 464 $^{\circ}$ F

Method: IP 396

Melting / freezing point Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling : Data not available

range

Flash point : Method: ASTM D92 (COC)

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)

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- : log Pow: > 6

9 / 17 800010050243 AU

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

octanol/water (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

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 : 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.

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).

Exposure routes : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure

although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

10 / 17 800010050243 AU

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

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.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

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.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the

classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

11 / 17 800010050243 AU

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

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.

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.

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025

28.03.2025

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 representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

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

Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

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

Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aguatic

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)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: 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.

13 / 17 800010050243 AU

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

Partition coefficient: noctanol/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.

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. 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.

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

| Version 8.0 | Revision Date 28.03.2025 | Print Date 29.03.2025 |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Contaminated packaging | to a recognized of the collector or c Disposal should | dance with prevailing regulations, preferably collector or contractor. The competence of ontractor should be established beforehand. be in accordance with applicable regional, al laws and regulations. |
| Local legislation Remarks | • | be in accordance with applicable regional, al laws and regulations. |

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

ADG

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

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

Therapeutic Goods (Poisons : No poison schedule number allocated

Standard) Instrument

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

Product classified as per Work Health Safety Regulations – Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 2012 and SDS prepared as per national model code of practice for preparation of safety data sheet for Hazardous chemicals 2020 based on Globally Harmonized Classification version 7.

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

National Model Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2011). Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG code). Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Other international regulations

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

: All components listed. AIIC : Listed introduction

SECTION 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 | | |

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic 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

Shell Gadus S3 V460DM 2

Version 8.0 Revision Date Print Date 29.03.2025 28.03.2025

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

Date of preparation or review : 28.03.2025

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (I) 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).

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 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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