# Shell Gadus S1 OG 200

Version 2.0 Revision Date 16.03.2018 Print Date 17.03.2018

#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Gadus S1 OG 200

Product code : 001D8477

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : PT Shell Indonesia

22-26 Jl. Letjen TB Simatupang Kav.

Talavera Office Park 22nd-27th Floor Jakarta Selatan 12430

Indonesia

Telephone : (+62) 2175924700 Telefax : (+62) 2175924679

Emergency telephone : 08041801010 Operation time : Monday – Friday 09.00 –

number 17

Email Contact for Safety : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

Data Sheet please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Automotive and industrial grease.

# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### **GHS Classification**

Chronic aquatic toxicity Category 3

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

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:** 

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

**Prevention:** 

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

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	<b>Disposal:</b> P501 Dispose of contents/ contai disposal plant.	ner to an approved waste

Sensitising components : Contains amine phosphate. May produce an allergic reaction.

### 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

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.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration [%]
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	Skin Irrit.2; H315 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	1 - 2.4
Amine phosphate	91745-46-9	Flam. Liq.4; H227 Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Sens.1; H317 Eye Dam.1; H318 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	0.1 - 0.9

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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

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

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Version 2.0 Revision Date 16.03.2018 Print Date 17.03.2018 wounds. 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 : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation and effects, both acute and of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. delayed Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. Protection of first-aiders When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. Notes to physician 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

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local

circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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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).

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

: Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. 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 Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 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.

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Packaging material	<ul> <li>Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.</li> <li>Unsuitable material: PVC.</li> </ul>	
Container Advice	<ul> <li>Polyethylene containers should not temperatures because of possible</li> </ul>	

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control	Basis
		(Form of	parameters /	
		exposure)	Permissible	
			concentration	
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	NAB (Mist)	5 mg/m3	ID OEL
	Further information: Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.			
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	PSD (Mist)	10 mg/m3	ID OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		(Inhalable		
		fraction)		
Asphalt	8052-42-4	NAB	0.5 mg/m3	ID OEL
		(Fumes)	_	
	Further informa	ation: Adopted in	Year 1996, Upper re	espiratory tract
	irritation, Eye irritation, Not classified as carcinogenic to humans.  Not enough data to classify these materials as carcinogenic to humans or animals, Chemical substance identity issued by other			
	sources, and categorized as suspected of being a human			
	carcinogen.			
Asphalt	8052-42-4	TWA (Fume,	0.5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		inhalable		
		fraction)		

## 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

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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.

### 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 [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection

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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 : 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.

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 Chapter 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 : black

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon

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Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

: Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

: Data not available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : Typical 10 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : Typical 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure :  $< 0.5 \text{ Pa} (20 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 68 \,^{\circ}\text{F})$ 

estimated value(s)

Relative vapour density : > 1estimated value(s)
Relative density : 0.900 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Density : 900 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

: Pow: > 6(based on information on similar products)

Auto-ignition temperature :  $> 320 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 608 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable
Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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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).

Information on likely routes of

exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

### **Components:**

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### Amine phosphate:

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.

#### **Components:**

### Amine phosphate:

Remarks: Experimental data has shown that the concentration of potentially sensitising components present in this product does not induce skin sensitisation. May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Product:**

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

### 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.

### STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

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

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### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

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

### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Not an aspiration hazard.

#### **Further information**

### **Product:**

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).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test

extract).

### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity) Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity) Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Harmful

Toxicity to fish (Chronic : Remarks: Data not available

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toxicity)

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

**Components:** 

Zinc naphthenate:

M-Factor : 1

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

: 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.

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

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	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 allow ground water, or be disposed of interest Waste, spills or used product is da	to the environment.
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevail to a recognized collector or contract the collector or contractor should be Disposal should be in accordance national, and local laws and regula	ctor. The competence of the established beforehand. with applicable regional,
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance national, and local laws and regula	

#### 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

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Minister of Industry Regulation No. 23/M-IND/PER/4/2013 concerning the Revision of Minister of Industry Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/9/2009 concerning Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 74 year 2001, concerning the management of hazardous and toxic materials, the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

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Minister of Manpower Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 187 Year 1999 concerning managing of hazardous chemicals.

Republic of Indonesia Minister of Industry Regulation, Number 87/M-IND/PER-9/2009, concerning global harmonization system and labels on chemicals.

### Other international regulations

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

EINECS/ELINCS/EC : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed.

# **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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

Combustible liquid.
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic sk

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
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
Aquatic Chronic
Eye Dam.
Flam. Liq.
Skin Irrit.
Skin Sens.

Acute aquatic toxicity
Chronic aquatic toxicity
Serious eye damage
Flammable liquids
Skin irritation
Skin sensitisation

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; 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 -

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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; 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

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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