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SECTIO	N 1. IDENTIFICATION			
Proc	luct name	:	Shell Gadus S2 V	/220 1
Proc	luct code	:	001D8450	
Mar	ufacturer or supplier's	deta	ails	
Man	ufacturer/Supplier	:	Shell Canada Pr 400 - 4th Avenue Calgary AB T2P Canada	S.W
Tele Tele	phone fax	:	(+1) 8006611600 (+1) 4033848345	
Eme ber	ergency telephone num-	:	(US)	hr): 1 (703) 527-3887 or 1 (800) 424-9300): (+1) 613-996-6666; Toll Free: 1-888-CAN-)
Rec	ommended use of the o	chen	nical and restriction	ons on use

Recommended use : Automotive and industrial grease.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

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

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: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
Precautionary statements	 Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage:
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No precautionary phrases. **Disposal:** No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used 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 name	: Shell Gadus S2 V220 1
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.	Concentration (% w/w)
Alkyl thiadiazole	13539-13-4	< 0.09
Bismuth Naphthenate	85736-59-0	0.1 - 0.9
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	0.1 - 0.9
Naphthenic acid	1338-24-5	0.1 - 0.9

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

	No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. f symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
te	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa- er and follow by washing with soap if available. f persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
u c fc C	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 or symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent vounds.
R ri	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue insing. f persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
	n general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

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	mportant symptoms fects, both acute and d	of black pustu Ingestion may Local necrosis	ulitis signs and symptoms may include formation les and spots on the skin of exposed areas. result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. s is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and e a few hours following injection.
Protec	tion of first-aiders	appropriate pe	stering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the ersonal protective equipment according to the and surroundings.
Notes	to physician	: Treat symptor	natically.
		vention and pe age and loss of Because entry ousness of the determine the anaesthetics of can contribute surgical decor eign material	injection injuries require prompt surgical inter- ossibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- of function. / wounds are small and do not reflect the seri- e underlying damage, surgical exploration to extent of involvement may be necessary. Local or hot soaks should be avoided because they to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt mpression, debridement and evacuation of for- should be performed under general anaesthet- exploration is essential.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dio ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.	
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.	
Specific extinguishing meth- ods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances 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).	

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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	tive eq	al precautions, protec- uipment and emer- procedures	:	Avoid contact with	h skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions		:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami- nation. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.		
	Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up		:		eading or entering into drains, ditches or riv- I, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
	Additio	nal advice	:	see Chapter 8 of	selection of personal protective equipment this Safety Data Sheet. disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of 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 mate- rials 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.
Container Advice	:	Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high tem- peratures because of possible risk of distortion.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhal- able fraction)	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 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.

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		nance. Retain drain dow subsequent recy Always observe washing hands drinking, and/or protective equip taminated clothi Practice good h	good personal hygiene measures, such as after handling the material and before eating, smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and ment to remove contaminants. Discard con- ng and footwear that cannot be cleaned. ousekeeping. uct's semi-solid consistency, generation of
		mists and dusts	is unlikely to occur.
	onal protective equip	: No respiratory p conditions of us In accordance w tions should be If engineering co tions to a level w select respirator cific conditions of Check with resp Where air-filterin priate combinations of Select a filter su	vith good industrial hygiene practices, precau- taken to avoid breathing of material. ontrols do not maintain airborne concentra- which is adequate to protect worker health, ry protection equipment suitable for the spe- of use and meeting relevant legislation. biratory protective equipment suppliers. ng respirators are suitable, select an appro- tion of mask and filter. bitable for the combination of organic gases d particles [Type A/Type P boiling point
	l protection marks	gloves approved US: F739) made suitable chemic gloves Suitabilit usage, e.g. freq sistance of glov glove suppliers. Personal hygier Gloves must on gloves, hands s cation of a non- For continuous through time of 480 minutes wh short-term/splas recognize that s may not be avail time maybe acc	htact with the product may occur the use of d to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, e from the following materials may provide al protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber y and durability of a glove is dependent on uency and duration of contact, chemical re- e material, dexterity. Always seek advice from Contaminated gloves should be replaced. he is a key element of effective hand care. ly be worn on clean hands. After using hould be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- perfumed moisturizer is recommended. contact we recommend gloves with break- more than 240 minutes with preference for > ere suitable gloves can be identified. For sh protection we recommend the same but suitable gloves offering this level of protection ilable and in this case a lower breakthrough eptable so long as appropriate maintenance at regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not

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		dependent on Glove thickne	tor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is the exact composition of the glove material. ss should be typically greater than 0.35 mm the glove make and model.
Eye p	protection		andled such that it could be splashed into eyes, wear is recommended.
Skin a	and body protection	work clothes.	n is not ordinarily required beyond standard standard standard standard standard standard standard standard sta
Therr	nal hazards	: Not applicable	3
Prote	ctive measures	•	ective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- nal standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of rele vant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being dis- charged 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.	advice given in Section 6. If d material from being dis- water should be treated in a ater treatment plant before mits for volatile substances
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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Semi-solid at ambient temperature.
Colour	:	brown
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
рН	:	Not applicable
Dropping point	:	180 °C / 356 °F Method: IP 396
Melting / freezing point		Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	Data not available

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I	Flash p	oint	:	Not applicable	
l	Evapora	ation rate	:	Data not availabl	e
l	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not availabl	e
	Upper e	explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)	
I	Lower e	explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)	
	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / estimated value(
I	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	s)
l	Relative	e density	:	1.000 (15 °C / 59	°F)
I	Density		:	1,000 kg/m3 (15.	0 °C / 59.0 °F)Method: Unspecified
:	Solubilit Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible	
	Solut	bility in other solvents	:	Data not availabl	e
	Partitior octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	log Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
	Auto-igi	nition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	=
I	Decom	position temperature	:	Data not availabl	e
,	Viscosit Visco	ty osity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
	Visco	osity, kinematic	:	Not applicable	
l	Explosi	ve properties	:	Not classified	
	Oxidizir	ng properties	:	Data not availabl	e
(Conduc	ctivity	:	This material is n	ot 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 reac-	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
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tions				
Cond	itions to avoid	: Extremes of ter	nperature and direct sunlight.	
Incon	npatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.		
Haza produ	rdous decomposition	: No decomposit	ion if stored and applied as directed.	

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise,
		the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

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

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Components:

Naphthenic acid:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skinpainting studies.

Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
Reproductive toxicity	
Product: Effects on fertility	
	Remarks: 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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment :	Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa- tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com- ponent(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
Ecotoxicity	
Product: Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- : ty)	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : toxicity)	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic : plants (Acute toxicity)	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic:
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				Based on availab	le data, the classification criteria are not met.		
	Toxicity icity)	/ to fish (Chronic tox-	:	Remarks: Data no	ot available		
		/ to crustacean ic toxicity)	:	: Remarks: Data not available			
	Toxicity	/ to microorganisms toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available			
	Persist	tence and degradabil	ity				
	<u>Produc</u> Biodeg	:t: radability	:	Remarks: Not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.			
	Bioaco	umulative potential					
	Produc	<u>st:</u>					
	Bioacc	umulation	:	Remarks: Contair cumulate.	ns components with the potential to bioac-		
	Partitio octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	log Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based	on information on similar products)		
	Mobilit	y in soil					
	Produc	<u>>t:</u>					
	Mobility	/	:		olid under most environmental conditions. will adsorb to soil particles and will not be		
				Remarks: Floats	on water.		
	Other a	adverse effects					
	Produc	<u>st:</u>					
		nal ecological infor-	:	ozone creation po Product is a mixtu	cone depletion potential, photochemical otential or global warming potential. ure of non-volatile components, which will not in any significant quantities under normal		
				Poorly soluble mi Causes physical f	xture. fouling of aquatic organisms.		
					not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organ- ttions less than 1 mg/l.		

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	 Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal 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.
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

TDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

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 Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

EINECS	: All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	: All components listed.
DSL	: All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

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; 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; 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

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