According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 Shell Gadus S3 V220C 2

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SECTION	1. IDENTIFICATION		
Produ	uct name	: Shell Gadus S	53 V220C 2
Produ	uct code	: 001D8425	
Manu	afacturer or supplier'	s details	
Manu	facturer/Supplier	: Shell Oil Pro PO Box 4427 Houston TX USA	
	Request omer Service	: (+1) 877-276- :	-7285
Spill I		: 877-504-935	
Healt	h Information	: 877-242-7400)
	mmended use of the mmended use		ictions on use nd industrial grease.
SECTION	2. HAZARDS IDENT	FICATION	
GHS	classification in acc	ordance with 29 CFI	R 1910.1200
Chroi	nic aquatic toxicity	: Category 3	
GHS	label elements		
Haza	rd pictograms	: No Hazard Syr	nbol required
Signa	al word	: No signal wor	d
Haza	rd statements	HEALTH HAZ Not classified ENVIRONME	as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
Preca	autionary statements	Prevention: P273 Avoid re	elease to the environment.
		Response:	
		No precautio	nary phrases.

Storage: No precautionary phrases.

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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.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 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) DMSOextract, according to IP346.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Alkyl thiadiazole	2,5-bis(tert- nonyldithio)- 1,3,4- thiadiazole	89347-09-1	< 3
Trimethyldihydro- quinoline, homopol- ymer	1,2-Dihydro- 2,2,4- trimethylquino- line, oligomers	26780-96-1	< 3
Zinc dialkyldithio- phosphate	Phosphorodi- thioic acid, mixed O,O- bis(iso-Bu and pentyl) esters, zinc salts	68457-79-4	< 2.4
Zinc naphthenate	Naphthenic acids, zinc salts	12001-85-3	< 2.4

SECTION 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 wa- ter 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

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				for symptoms to d	e sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait levelop. tention even in the absence of apparent
li	In case of eye contact		:	Remove contact le rinsing.	pious quantities of water. enses, if present and easy to do. Continue on occurs, obtain medical attention.
li	f swallo	owed	:		tment is necessary unless large quantities wever, get medical advice.
а	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		:	of black pustules a Ingestion may res Local necrosis is e	s signs and symptoms may include formation and spots on the skin of exposed areas. ult in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. evidenced by delayed onset of pain and ew hours following injection.
F	Protecti	on of first-aiders	:		ng first aid, ensure that you are wearing the nal protective equipment according to the d surroundings.
n	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed		:	Treat symptomation	cally.
				vention and possil age and loss of fu Because entry wo ousness of the un determine the exte anaesthetics or ho can contribute to s surgical decompre- eign material shou	ection injuries require prompt surgical inter- bly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- nction. unds are small and do not reflect the seri- derlying damage, surgical exploration to ent of involvement may be necessary. Local of soaks should be avoided because they swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt ession, debridement and evacuation of for- uld be performed under general anaesthet- oration is essential.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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				Unidentified orga	nic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing meth- ods		:		measures that are appropriate to local cir- he surrounding environment.	
Special protective equipment for firefighters		:	gloves are to be v large contact with Breathing Appara a confined space.	equipment including chemical resistant vorn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if spilled product is expected. Self-Contained tus must be worn when approaching a fire in Select fire fighter's clothing approved to Is (e.g. Europe: EN469).	

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- tive equipment and emer- gency procedures	:	Avoid contact with 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	:	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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures :		Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as- sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropr ate 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.	
Further information on stor- age stability	:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.	

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		Us	Use properly labeled and closable containers.		
		Sto	re at ambient	temperature.	
Packaging material		ste	Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use m 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.		

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
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Inhal-	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		able 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 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.

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		 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 t product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal prote equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or main nance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal subsequent recycle. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such washing hands after handling the material and before e drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard taminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned Practice good housekeeping. Due to the product's semi-solid consistency, generation mists and dusts is unlikely to occur. 	
Pers	onal protective equipn	nent	
	iratory protection	: No respiratory conditions of u In accordance tions should be If engineering tions to a level select respirate cific conditions Check with res Where air-filter priate combina Select a filter s	protection is ordinarily required under normal se. with good industrial hygiene practices, precau- e taken to avoid breathing of material. controls do not maintain airborne concentra- which is adequate to protect worker health, ory protection equipment suitable for the spe- s of use and meeting relevant legislation. spiratory protective equipment suppliers. ring respirators are suitable, select an appro- ation of mask and filter. suitable for the combination of organic gases Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].
	l protection emarks	gloves approve US: F739) mad suitable chemi gloves Suitabil usage, e.g. fre sistance of glo glove suppliers Personal hygie	ontact with the product may occur the use of ed to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, de from the following materials may provide cal protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber lity and durability of a glove is dependent on quency and duration of contact, chemical re- ve material, dexterity. Always seek advice from s. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. ene is a key element of effective hand care. nly be worn on clean hands. After using

gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli-

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		For c throu 480 r short recog may time and r a goo depe Glove	ontinuous c gh time of n ninutes whe -term/splash gnize that su not be availa maybe acce eplacement od predictor ndent on the e thickness	erfumed moisturizer is recommended. ontact we recommend gloves with break- nore than 240 minutes with preference for > ere suitable gloves can be identified. For a protection we recommend the same, but uitable gloves offering this level of protection able and in this case a lower breakthrough eptable so long as appropriate maintenance regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not of glove resistance to a chemical as it is e exact composition of the glove material. should be typically greater than 0.35 mm e glove make and model.
Eye p	protection			dled such that it could be splashed into eyes, ar is recommended.
Skin	and body protection	work	clothes.	s not ordinarily required beyond standard e to wear chemical resistant gloves.
Prote	ective measures			ive equipment (PPE) should meet recom- standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Therr	mal hazards	: Not a	applicable	
Envi	ronmental exposure o	ontrols		
Gene	eral advice	vant of the nece charg muni disch Loca	environmen e environme ssary, preve ged to waste cipal or indu arge to surf I guidelines be observe	e measures to fulfill the requirements of rele- tal protection legislation. Avoid contamination nt by following advice given in Chapter 6. If ent undissolved material from being dis- e water. Waste water should be treated in a ustrial waste water treatment plant before ace water. on emission limits for volatile substances d for the discharge of exhaust air containing
ECTION	9. PHYSICAL AND C	HEMICAL P	ROPERTIE	S
Appe	arance	: Sem	ii-solid at an	nbient temperature.
Colou	ur	: red		
Odou	ır	: Sligł	nt hydrocarb	oon
Oday	ur Throchold	. Data	not availab	

- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable

Drop point	:	240 °C / 464 °F Method: IP 396

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	Initial bo range	oiling point and boiling	:	Data not availabl	e
	Flash p	oint	:	Not applicable	
	Evapora	ation rate	:	Data not availabl	e
	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not availabl	e
		explosion limit / upper bility limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)	
		explosion limit / Lower bility limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)	
	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C /	68 °F)
				estimated value(s	5)
	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	5)
	Relative	e density	:	1.000 (15 °C / 59	°F)
	Density		:	1,000 kg/m3 (15. Method: Unspeci	
	Solubili Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible	
	Solu	bility in other solvents	:	Data not availabl	e
	Partition octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	log Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
	Auto-ig	nition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	-
	Decom	position temperature	:	Data not availabl	e
	Viscosit Visc	ty osity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
	Visc	osity, kinematic	:	Not applicable	
	Explosi	ve properties	:	Not classified	
	Oxidizir	ng properties	:	Data not availabl	e
	Conduc	tivity	:	This material is n	ot expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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	Reactiv	vity	:		s not pose any further reactivity hazards in listed in the following sub-paragraph.
	Chemic	cal stability	:	Stable.	
Possibility of hazardous reac- tions		:	Reacts with stror	g oxidising agents.	
	Conditi	ons to avoid	:	Extremes of temp	perature and direct sunlight.
	Incomp	atible materials	:	Strong oxidising	agents.
	Hazard product	ous decomposition ts	:	No decompositio	n if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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).	Basis for assessment	
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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	Rem	0 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg arks: Low toxicity: ed on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity		narks: Based on available data, the classification criteria not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	Rem	0 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg narks: Low toxicity: ed 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.

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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.

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).

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

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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.

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 10-100 mg/l Harmful
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l Harmful
Toxicity to algae (Acute tox- icity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l Harmful

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Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 04/27/2018 4.0 04/26/2018 800001006664 Date of last issue: 03/30/2017 Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-Remarks: Data not available : icity) Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: Data not available (Acute toxicity) **Components:** Zinc naphthenate: M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1 icity) Persistence and degradability Product: Remarks: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability : 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. 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 Product: Additional ecological infor-Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical : ozone creation potential or global warming potential. mation 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.

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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 meth- ods 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

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

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 Chapter 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

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards	:	No SARA Hazards		
SARA 313	:	The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:		orting levels es-
		Zinc dialkyldithiophos- phate	68457-79-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
		Zinc-2-ethyl hexanoate	136-53-8	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
		Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68457-79-4
Zinc-2-ethyl hexanoate	136-53-8
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68457-79-4

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:		
EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.

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Date of last issue: 03/30/2017 DSL : All components listed. **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION Further information** NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac-0, 1, 0 tivity) Full text of other abbreviations ACGIH USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) OSHA Z-1 USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / TWA : OSHA Z-1 / TWA 8-hour time weighted average : : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-Abbreviations and Acronyms ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites. ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial **Hvaienists** ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials BEL = Biological exposure limits BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling COC = Cleveland Open-Cup DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normuna DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List EC = European Commission EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicologv Of Chemicals ECHA = European Chemicals Agency EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial **Chemical Substances** EL50 = Effective Loading fifty ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventorv EWC = European Waste Code GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer IATA = International Air Transport Association IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

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		INV = Chinese IP346 = Institu determination of KECI = Korea B LC50 = Lethal LD50 = Lethal LL/EL/IL = Leth LL50 = Lethal L MARPOL = Inte Pollution From NOEC/NOEL = served Effect L OE_HPV = Occ PBT = Persiste PICCS = Philip Substances PNEC = Predic REACH = Regi Chemicals RID = Regulatin gerous Goods I SKIN_DES = S STEL = Short t TRA = Targete TSCA = US To TWA = Time-W	Ational Maritime Dangerous Goods Chemicals Inventory te of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables Existing Chemicals Inventory Concentration fifty Dose fifty per cent. hal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading Loading fifty ernational Convention for the Prevention of Ships No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob- evel cupational Exposure - High Production Volume nt, Bioaccumulative and Toxic pine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical eted No Effect Concentration stration Evaluation And Authorisation Of ons Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change. A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to : compile the Safety Data Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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