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ECTION	1. IDENTIFICATION				
Produ	uct name	:	Shell Gadus S3 V	/220C 2	
Produ	uct code	:	001D8425		
Manufacturer or supplier's det			Is		
Manu	facturer/Supplier		Shell Canada Pr 400 - 4th Avenue Calgary AB T2P Canada	S.W	
Telep Telefa			(+1) 8006611600 (+1) 4033848345		
Emer ber	gency telephone num-		UTEC (226-8832)): (+1) 613-996-6666; Toll Free: 1-888-CAN-) hr): 1 (703) 527-3887 or 1 (800) 424-9300	
Reco	ommended use of the c	hemi	ical and restriction	ons on use	
_			A		

Recommended use : Automotive and industrial grease.

SECTION 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.
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Storage:

No precautionary phrases. **Disposal:** P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. Used grease may contain harmful impurities.

High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Not classified as flammable but will burn.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance name	: Shell Gadus S3 V220C 2
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)
Zinc dialkyl dithiophosphate	68649-42-3	1 - 2.4
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	0.24 - 2.4

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 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 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	: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities
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		are swallow	ved, however, get medical advice.	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		 Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. 		
Protection of first-aiders		appropriate	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 symp	tomatically.	
		vention and age and los Because er ousness of determine t anaesthetic can contribu surgical der eign materi	ure injection injuries require prompt surgical inter- d possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- as of function. htry wounds are small and do not reflect the seri- the underlying damage, surgical exploration to he extent of involvement may be necessary. Local as or hot soaks should be avoided because they ute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt compression, debridement and evacuation of for- al should be performed under general anaesthet- de exploration 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. 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).

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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 containation. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches 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 dispose reclamation in accordance with local regulations.	al or
Additional advice	For guidance on selection of personal protective equipme see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 7 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 as- sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropri- 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.
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	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhal- able frac- tion))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhal- able fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

Components with workplace control parameters

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

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		product. Ensure appropri equipment used equipment, local Drain down syst nance. Retain drain dow subsequent recy Always observe washing hands a drinking, and/or protective equip taminated clothin	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 mainte-	
			uct's semi-solid consistency, generation of is unlikely to occur.	
Pers	onal protective equipn	nent		
Resp	iratory protection	conditions of use In accordance w tions should be to If engineering co tions to a level w select respirator cific conditions of Check with resp Where air-filterin priate combination Select a filter su	rotection is ordinarily required under normal e. with good industrial hygiene practices, precau- taken to avoid breathing of material. ontrols do not maintain airborne concentra- which is adequate to protect worker health, y protection equipment suitable for the spe- of use and meeting relevant legislation. iratory protective equipment suppliers. ng respirators are suitable, select an appro- on of mask and filter. itable for the combination of organic gases ype A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].	
	I protection emarks	gloves approved US: F739) made suitable chemica gloves Suitability usage, e.g. frequ sistance of glove glove suppliers. Personal hygien Gloves must onl gloves, hands sh cation of a non-p For continuous of through time of n 480 minutes who	atact with the product may occur the use of 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. e is a key element of effective hand care. y be worn on clean hands. After using nould 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 h protection we recommend the same, but	

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		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 no 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 p	protection	: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into e protective eyewear is recommended.	
Skin a	and body protection	 Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standa work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves. 	
Thern	nal hazards	: Not applicable	
Prote	ctive measures	: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.	

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.
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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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	Initial boiling point and boiling	:	Data not available	
	Drop point	:	240 °C / 464 °F Method: IP 396	
	рН	:	Not applicable	
	Odour Threshold	:	Data not available	
	Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon	
	Colour	:	red	
	Appearance	:	Semi-solid at ambient temperature.	

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ra	nge		
Fla	ash point	: Method: ASTM D92 Not applicable	
E١	vaporation rate	: Data not available	
Fla	ammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available	
Up	oper explosion limit	: Typical 10 %(V)	
Lc	ower explosion limit	: Typical 1 %(V)	
Va	apour pressure	: < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)	
Re	elative vapour density	: > 1 estimated value(s)	
Re	elative density	: 0.900 (15 °C / 59 °F)	
De	ensity	: 900 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)Method: Unspecified	
So	blubility(ies) Water solubility	: negligible	
	Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available	
	artition coefficient: n- tanol/water	: Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)	
Au	uto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Vi	scosity Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
	Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable	
E>	plosive properties	: Not classified	
O	kidizing properties	: Data not available	
Co	onductivity	: This material is not expected to be a static accumula	tor.
De	ecomposition temperature	: Data not available	

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reac-	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.	
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tions				
Cond	litions to avoid	: Extremes of ter	mperature and direct sunlight.	
Incompatible materials		: Strong oxidisin	: Strong oxidising agents.	
Hazardous decomposition : products			Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.	

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: Expected to be of low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

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Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

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).

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility. Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not considered 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.

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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: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- icity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) Toxicity to microorganisms		Remarks: Data not available Remarks: Data not available
(Acute toxicity)		
<u>Components:</u> Zinc naphthenate: M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- icity)	:	1
Persistence and degradabilit	у	
<u>Product:</u> Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegrada- ble, but contains components that may persist in the environ- ment.
Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-
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		cumulate.			
	ion coefficient: n- ol/water	: Pow: > 6 Remarks: (ba	: Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)		
Mobi	lity in soil				
<u>Prod</u> Mobil			 Remarks: Semi-solid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. 		
		Remarks: Flo	ats on water.		
Othe	r adverse effects				
Prod	<u>uct:</u>				
	Additional ecological infor- mation	expected to b Not expected	nixture of non-volatile components, which are not e released to air in any significant quantities. to have ozone depletion potential, photochemi- ation potential or global warming potential.		
		Poorly soluble May cause ph	e mixture. hysical fouling of aquatic organisms.		
			not expected to cause any chronic effects to isms 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
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.

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SECTI	ON 14. TRANSPORT INFC	RMATION	
Nation	al Regulations		
	DG ot regulated as a dangerous	good	
Interna	ational Regulation		
	TA-DGR ot regulated as a dangerous	s good	
	IDG-Code ot regulated as a dangerous	good	
Transp	port in bulk according to A	Annex II of MARPOL	73/78 and the IBC Code
SI Pr	ollution category nip type roduct name pecial precautions	 Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable 	
Specia	al precautions for user		
R	emarks	for special preca	ions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, autions which a user needs to be aware of or with in connection with transport.

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Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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.

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

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; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DIN -

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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

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. Revision Date : 2016-04-28

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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