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## **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

- Product name : Shell Tellus S2 VX 46
- Product code : 001F8433

## Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	Shell Canada Products 400 - 4th Avenue S.W Calgary AB T2P 0J4 Canada	
Telephone Telefax		(+1) 8006611600 (+1) 4033848345	
Emergency telephone num- ber	:	CHEMTREC (24 hr): 1 (703) 527-3887 or 1 (800) 424-9300 (US) CANUTEC (24 hr): (+1) 613-996-6666; Toll Free: 1-888-CAN- UTEC (226-8832)	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use			

Recommended use	:	Hydraulic oil
	•	Tryuraulic Oli

# **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## **GHS Classification**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

# GHS label elements

	No precautionary phrases. <b>Response:</b> No precautionary phrases.
Precautionary statements	: Prevention:
Hazard statements	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	,
Signal word	: No signal word
Hazard pictograms	: No Hazard Symbol required

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#### Storage:

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 oil 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 Tellus S2 VX 46
Chemical nature	<ul> <li>Highly refined mineral oils and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains &lt;3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346.</li> </ul>
	* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742- 53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69- 9.

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	0 - 90

## **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under norm conditions.	al
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 w 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 w for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent	è
wounds. In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.	
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		lf persistent i	rritation occurs, obtain medical attention.		
lf swal	If swallowed		treatment is necessary unless large quantities d, however, get medical advice.		
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		of black pust Ingestion ma Local necros	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 p	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 sympto	matically.		
		vention an d age and loss Because entr ousness of th determine the anaesthetics can contribut surgical deco eign material	e injection injuries require prompt surgical inter- possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- of function. ry wounds are small and do not reflect the seri- ne underlying damage, surgical exploration to e extent of involvement may be necessary. Local or hot soaks should be avoided because they e to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt ompression, debridement and evacuation of for- should be performed under general anaesthet- e 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
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a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (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.
		Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.
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**

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.
Product Transfer	:	This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.
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	<b>rage</b> er data	place.	tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated beled and closable containers.			
		Store at ambier	nt temperature.			
Packaging material		<ul> <li>Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.</li> </ul>				
Con	tainer Advice		ontainers should not be exposed to high tem- use 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 ((inhal- able frac- tion))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

## **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

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		controls based of Appropriate mea	upon potential exposure conditions. Select on a risk assessment of local circumstances. asures include: ation to control airborne concentrations.
			is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is I for airborne concentrations to be generated.
		controls. Educate and tra measures releva product. Ensure appropri equipment used equipment, loca Drain down syst nance. Retain drain dow subsequent recy Always observe washing hands a drinking, and/or protective equip	res for safe handling and maintenance of in workers in the hazards and control ant to normal activities associated with this ate selection, testing and maintenance of to control exposure, e.g. personal protective I exhaust ventilation. The prior to equipment break-in or mainte- which is sealed storage pending disposal or ycle. 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.
	nal protective equipn atory protection	: No respiratory p conditions of use 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 combinati Select a filter su	rotection is ordinarily required under normal e. vith good industrial hygiene practices, precau- taken to avoid breathing of material. ontrols do not maintain airborne concentra- vhich 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)].
	protection narks	gloves approved US: F739) made suitable chemica gloves Suitability	ntact 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- 800010026147

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		glove suppl Personal hy Gloves mus gloves, han cation of a For continu through tim 480 minute short-term/s recognize th may not be time maybe and replace a good prec dependent Glove thick	glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from iers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. /giene is a key element of effective hand care. st only be worn on clean hands. After using ds should be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. ous contact we recommend gloves with break- e of more than 240 minutes with preference for > s where suitable gloves can be identified. For splash protection we recommend the same, but nat suitable gloves offering this level of protection available and in this case a lower breakthrough e acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance ement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not dictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is on the exact composition of the glove material. ness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm on the glove make and model.
Eye p	protection		s handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, eyewear is recommended.
Skin	and body protection	work clothe	tion is not ordinarily required beyond standard s. ractice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
Therr	mal hazards	: Not applica	ble
Prote	ective measures		otective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- tional 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 Chapter 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.
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# **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	:	liqu

Colour

uid : clear

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	Odour		:	Slight hydrocarbo	on
	Odour <sup>-</sup>	Threshold	:	Data not available	e
	рН		:	Not applicable	
	pour po	vint	:	-36 °C / -33 °F Method: ISO 301	6
	Initial be range	oiling point and boiling	:	> 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s	
	Flash p	oint	:	220 °C / 428 °F	
				Method: ISO 259	2
	Evapor	ation rate	:	Data not availabl	e
	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not availabl	e
	Upper e	explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)	
	Lower e	explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)	
	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / estimated value(s	
	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	5)
	Relative	e density	:	0.856 (15 °C / 59	°F)
	Density	,	:	856 kg/m3 (15.0	°C / 59.0 °F)Method: ISO 12185
	Solubili Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible	
	Solul	bility in other solvents	:	Data not available	e
	Partition octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
	Auto-ig	nition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	-
	Viscosi Visco	ty osity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
	Visco	osity, kinematic	:	46 mm2/s (40.0 ° Method: ASTM D	

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			7.9 mm2/s (100 Method: ASTM [	D445
			2630 mm2/s (-20 Method: ASTM [	,
Explo	sive properties	:	Not classified	
Oxidiz	zing properties	:	Data not availab	le
Cond	uctivity	:	This material is r	not expected to be a static accumulator.
Deco	mposition temperature	:	Data not availab	le

# SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazard addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.	ds in
Chemical stability	: Stable.	
Possibility of hazardous reac- tions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.	
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.	
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.	
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to during normal storage.	o form

## 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

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		normal conditio	ons of use.
Acute dermal toxicity		: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg	

## 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.

Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

#### 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.

#### 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.

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## **STOT - repeated exposure**

## Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

## Aspiration toxicity

## Product:

Not considered an aspiration hazard.

#### **Further information**

## Product:

Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal.

ALL used oil 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 sp for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the co and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is re tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individ ponent(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal an product required to prepare aqueous test extract).	omponents epresenta- dual com-
Ecotoxicity		
Product: Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- ty)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	
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	oxicity to fish (Chronic tox- ity)	: Remarks: Data not available	Remarks: Data not available		
	oxicity to crustacean	Remarks: Data not available			
Ť	Chronic toxicity) oxicity to microorganisms Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available	Remarks: Data not available		
Ρ	ersistence and degradabil	ity			
	<u>roduct:</u> iodegradability	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.			
В	ioaccumulative potential				
<u>P</u>	roduct:				
В	ioaccumulation	Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac- cumulate.			
	artition coefficient: n- ctanol/water	: Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)			
Μ	lobility in soil				
<u>P</u>	roduct:				
Μ	lobility	: Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.			
		Remarks: Floats on water.			
0	ther adverse effects				
Р	roduct:				
A	dditional ecological infor- ation	: Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are n expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.			
		Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.			
		Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.			

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# SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Disposal methods</b> Waste from residues	: 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.
	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na- tional requirements and must be complied with.
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.

# **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## **National Regulations**

#### TDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

# International Regulation

## 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

Pollution category Ship type Product name Special precautions	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
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.
Additional Information	: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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## 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.		
	· 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 -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.

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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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