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SECTION	1. IDENTIFICATION				
Produ	uct name	: Shell G	Shell Gadus S3 V460XD 1		
Produ	uct code	: 001D8	001D8434		
Manufacturer or supplier's details					
Manu	facturer/Supplier	400 - 4	<b>Canada Pr</b> Ith Avenue y AB T2P a	S.W	
Telep Telefa			)06611600 )33848345		
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	mmended use of the c	hemical an	d restricti	ons on use	
-					

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	<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: H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements	<ul> <li>Prevention:</li> <li>P273 Avoid release to the environment.</li> <li>Response:</li> <li>No precautionary phrases.</li> </ul>
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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 V460XD 1	
Chemical nature	<ul> <li>A lubricating grease containing highly-refined mineral oils a additives.</li> <li>The highly refined mineral oil contains &lt;3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346.</li> </ul>	nd

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68457-79-4	1 - 2.4
Trimethyldihydroquinoline, homopolymer	26780-96-1	1 - 2.4
Zinc naphthenate	12001-85-3	0.25 - 0.9
Mercaptothiadiazole derivative	72676-55-2	0.1 - 0.5

## **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	<ul> <li>Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa- ter and follow by washing with soap if available.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>
	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.

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If swallowed			In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.			
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		of black pustu Ingestion may Local necrosis	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
Protec	ction of first-aiders	appropriate pe	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 symptor	natically.			
		vention and p age and loss of Because entry ousness of the determine the anaesthetics of can contribute surgical decor eign material	e injection injuries require prompt surgical inter- ossibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam- of function. y 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 e 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 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 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

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-
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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 ((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

## **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	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	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
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		measures releva product. Ensure appropria equipment used equipment, local Drain down syste nance. Retain drain dow subsequent recy Always observe washing hands a drinking, and/or protective equipr taminated clothin Practice good ho	controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or mainte-	
			<pre>ict's semi-solid consistency, generation of is unlikely to occur.</pre>	
Perso	onal protective equip	nent		
Resp	iratory protection	conditions of use In accordance w tions should be t If engineering co tions to a level w select respiratory cific conditions o Check with respi Where air-filterin priate combinatio Select a filter su	rotection is ordinarily required under normal e. ith good industrial hygiene practices, precau- aken 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- if use and meeting relevant legislation. iratory protective equipment suppliers. Ig 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 marks	gloves approved US: F739) made suitable chemica gloves Suitability usage, e.g. frequ sistance of glove glove suppliers. Personal hygien Gloves must only gloves, hands sh cation of a non-p For continuous of	tact with the product may occur the use of to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, from the following materials may provide al protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber and durability of a glove is dependent on uency and duration of contact, chemical re- ematerial, 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 hould be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- perfumed moisturizer is recommended. contact we recommend gloves with break- more than 240 minutes with preference for >	

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		short-term/sp recognize tha may not be a time maybe a and replacen a good predic dependent of Glove thickne	where suitable gloves can be identified. For blash protection we recommend the same, but at suitable gloves offering this level of protection vailable and in this case a lower breakthrough acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance nent regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not ctor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is in the exact composition of the glove material. ess should be typically greater than 0.35 mm in the glove make and model.
Еуе р	protection		handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, ewear is recommended.
Skin	and body protection	work clothes.	on is not ordinarily required beyond standard ctice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
Therr	mal hazards	: Not applicabl	e
Prote	ective measures		tective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- onal 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	: Semi-solid at ambient temperature.
Colour	: black
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
рН	: Not applicable
Drop point	: 250 °C / 482 °F Method: IP 396

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	Initial bo range	oiling point and boiling	:	Data not availabl	e
I	Flash p	oint	:	Not applicable	
I	Evapora	ation rate	:	Data not availabl	e
I	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not availabl	e
I	Upper e	explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)	
I	Lower e	explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)	
Ň	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / estimated value(s	
I	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	6)
I	Relative	e density	:	0.900 (15 °C / 59	°F)
I	Density		:	900 kg/m3 (15.0	°C / 59.0 °F)Method: Unspecified
:	Solubili Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible	
	Solut	oility in other solvents	:	Data not availabl	e
	Partitior octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
	Auto-igi	nition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	:
,	Viscosil Visco	ty osity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
	Visco	osity, kinematic	:	Not applicable	
I	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.
I	Decom	position temperature	:	Data not availabl	e

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

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C	Chemical stability	: Stable.		
	Possibility of hazardous re ions	eac- : Reacts with st	rong oxidising agents.	
C	Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of te	emperature and direct sunlight.	
Ir	ncompatible materials	: Strong oxidisi	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.

### Components:

Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate:

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

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### **Components:**

#### **Mercaptothiadiazole derivative:** Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

:

#### 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.

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#### **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		
<u>Product:</u> 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	:	Remarks: Data not available
(Chronic toxicity) Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
<u>Components:</u> Zinc naphthenate: M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- icity)	:	1

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Persi	stence and degrada	ility
Prod	uct:	
Biode	gradability	<ul> <li>Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegrad ble, but contains components that may persist in the environment.</li> </ul>
Bioad	cumulative potentia	
Prod	uct:	
Bioac	cumulation	: Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac cumulate.
	ion coefficient: n- ol/water	: Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)
Mobi	lity in soil	
Produ	uct:	
Mobil	ity	: 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.
Othe	r adverse effects	
Prod	uct:	
Additi matio	onal ecological infor- n	<ul> <li>Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photocher cal ozone creation potential or global warming potential.</li> </ul>
		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.

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.

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		Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses		
•		hould not be allowed to contaminate soil or be disposed of into the environment. 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 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

Pollution category	: Not applicable
Ship type	: Not applicable
Product name	: Not applicable
Special precautions	: Not applicable

## 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.		
	•		
DSL	: All components listed.		
-	F		

## 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

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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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