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SECTION 1	I. IDENTIFICATION						
Produc	ct name	:	: Quaker State Ult Dur 0W-20 Full Syn GF-5				
Produc	ct code	:	: 001G1650				
Manufacturer or supplier's		deta	iils				
Manuf	acturer/Supplier	:	Shell Canada Pro 400 - 4th Avenue Calgary AB T2P Canada	S.W			
Teleph Telefa		:	(+1) 8006611600 (+1) 4033848345				
Emerg ber	ency telephone num-	:	(US)	hr): 1 (703) 527-3887 or 1 (800) 424-9300 ): (+1) 613-996-6666; Toll Free: 1-888-CAN-			

# Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	: Engine oil.
-----------------	---------------

# **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## **GHS Classification**

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

# **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms	: No Hazard Symbol required
Signal word	: No signal word
Hazard statements	<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>
Precautionary statements	: <b>Prevention:</b> No precautionary phrases. <b>Response:</b> No precautionary phrases. <b>Storage:</b>
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No precautionary phrases. **Disposal:** No precautionary phrases.

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

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

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

#### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

9.

Substance name	: Quaker State Ult Dur 0W-20 Full Syn GF-5
Chemical nature	<ul> <li>Synthetic base oil and additives. Highly refined mineral oil. The highly refined mineral oil contains &lt;3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346. The highly refined mineral oil is only present as additive dilu- ent.</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-

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Polyolefin polyamine succinimide polyol **	Not Assigned	1 - 3
Alkaryl amine	36878-20-3	1 - 3
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	0 - 90
** polymer exempt.		

#### **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>
In case of eye contact	<ul> <li>Flush eye with copious quantities of water.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>

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lf swa	llowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.			
	important symptoms ffects, both acute and ed	<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.</li> </ul>			
Prote	ction of first-aiders	: 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 symptom	atically.		

# 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).

# SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

4	4		cannot be contained.
			rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages
	Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami- nation. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or
	Personal precautions, protec- tive equipment and emer- gency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up		<ul> <li>Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immedia Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, e or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand o suitable material and dispose of properly.</li> </ul>	
Additi	onal advice	see Chapter 8 o	selection of personal protective equipment f this Safety Data Sheet. disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of Sheet.

# SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

:	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.
:	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.
:	Strong oxidising agents.
:	This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.
:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers.
	Store at ambient temperature.
:	Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.
:	Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high tem- peratures because of possible risk of distortion.
	: : :

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## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (inhal- able fraction)	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 : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. General Information: Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this

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		equipment used equipment, loca Drain down syst nance. Retain drain dow subsequent recy Always observe washing hands drinking, and/or protective equip	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.
	onal protective equip		
Resp	iratory protection	conditions of us In accordance w tions should be If engineering co tions to a level w select respirator cific conditions of Check with resp Where air-filterin priate combinati 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, ry 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)].
	l protection emarks	gloves approved US: F739) made suitable chemica gloves Suitabilit usage, e.g. freq sistance of glove glove suppliers. Personal hygien Gloves must on gloves, hands si cation of a non- For continuous of through time of 480 minutes wh short-term/splas recognize that s may not be avai time maybe acc and replacemen	htact with the product may occur the use of d to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, e from the following materials may provide al protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber y and durability of a glove is dependent on uency and duration of contact, chemical re- e material, dexterity. Always seek advice from Contaminated gloves should be replaced. he is a key element of effective hand care. ly be worn on clean hands. After using hould be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- perfumed moisturizer is recommended. contact we recommend gloves with break- more than 240 minutes with preference for > ere suitable gloves can be identified. For sh protection we recommend the same, but uitable gloves offering this level of protection lable and in this case a lower breakthrough eptable so long as appropriate maintenance it regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not r of glove resistance to a chemical as it is

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		Glove thicknes	the exact composition of the glove material. ss should be typically greater than 0.35 mm the glove make and model.	
Eye protection		: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.		
Skin and body protection		work clothes.	<ul> <li>Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.</li> <li>It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.</li> </ul>	
Therr	nal hazards	: Not applicable		
Prote			ective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- nal standards. Check with PPE suppliers.	

## Environmental exposure controls

	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	: liquid
Colour	: amber
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
рН	: Not applicable
pour point	: -52 °C / -62 °F Method: ASTM D97
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
Flash point	: 239 °C / 462 °F
	Method: ASTM D92 (COC)

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	Evapora	ation rate	:	Data not availabl	e	
	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available		
	Upper e	explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)		
	Lower e	explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)		
	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / estimated value(		
	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(	s)	
	Relative	e density	:	0.834 (15 °C / 59	)°F)	
	Density		: 834 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59		°C / 59.0 °F)Method: ASTM D4052	
	Solubili Wate	ty(ies) er solubility	:	negligible		
	Solul	bility in other solvents	:	Data not availabl	e	
	Partition octanol	n coefficient: n- /water	:	Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)	
	Auto-igi	nition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	=	
	Viscosit Visco	ty osity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e	
	Visco	osity, kinematic	:	8.33 mm2/s (100 Method: ASTM D		
				44.61 mm2/s (40 Method: ASTM D		
	Explosi	ve properties	:	Not classified		
	Oxidizir	ng properties	:	Data not availabl	e	
	Conduc	ctivity	:	This material is n	not expected to be a static accumulator.	
Decomposition temperature : Data not available		e				

# SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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(	Chemio	cal stability	:	Stable.		
	Possibility of hazardous reac- tions		:	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.		
(	Conditions to avoid		:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.		
I	Incompatible materials		:	Strong oxidising agents.		
	Hazard produc	ous decomposition ts	:	Hazardous deco during normal st	mposition products are not expected to form prage.	

# SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	or 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:

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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.

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## **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 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: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

# SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa	ersion .7	Revision Date: 2018-02-13	SDS Number: 800010027885	Print Date: 2018-10-03 Date of last issue: 15.11.2017 Date of first issue: 09.08.2016		
Product:       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         ty)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         L/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         Toxicity to crustacean (Acute interview)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         L/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-incit)       Remarks: Data not available         Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)       Remarks: Data not available         Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Data not available         Product:       Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable.         Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable.       Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable.         Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable.       Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable.         Bioaccumulative potential       Remarks: Contains components that may persist in the environment.         Bioaccumulation       Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-cumulate.         Partition coefficient: n-       Pow: > 6         octanol/water       Pow: > 6         Remarks: (based on information on similar produ	Basis for assessment		for this produ Information g and the ecot Unless indica tive of the pr ponent(s).(Ll	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		
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-       :         ty)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         LL/EL/L50 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to crustacean (Acute       :         toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         LL/EL/L50 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to algae/aquatic       :         plants (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         LL/EL/L50 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-       :         roxicity to rustacean       :         (Chronic toxicity)       :         Toxicity to rustacean       :         (Acute toxicity)       :         Toxicity to rustacean       :         (Acute toxicity)       :         Toxicity to rustacean       :         (Acute toxicity)       :         Persistence and degradability         Product:       :         Biodegradability       :         Bioaccumulative potential         Product:       :         Bioaccumulation       :         Partition coefficient: n-       :         partition coefficient: n-       :         Pow: > 6       :         catanol/water       : </td <td>Ecoto</td> <td>oxicity</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Ecoto	oxicity				
ty)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/LS0 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to crustacean (Acute       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/LS0 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/LS0 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- icity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/LS0 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- icity)       Remarks: Data not available (Chronic toxicity)         Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)       Remarks: Data not available (Acute toxicity)         Persistence and degradability       Remarks: Data not available (Acute toxicity)         Product: Biodegradability       Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Maj	Prod	uct:				
toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         LL/EL/L50 > 100 mg/l       Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         Diversion       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:       LL/EL/L50 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-icity)       Remarks: Data not available       LL/EL/L50 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)       Remarks: Data not available       Remarks: Data not available         Yorkity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)       Remarks: Data not available       Remarks: Data not available         Yorkity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Data not available       Remarks: Data not available         Persistence and degradability       Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Major constituents components that may persist in the environment.         Bioaccumulative potential       Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.         Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water       Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       Kemarks: (based on information on similar products)		ity to fish (Acute toxici-				
plants (Acute toxicity)       Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:         LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l         Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-       :         roxicity to fish (Chronic tox-       :         Remarks: Data not available         (Chronic toxicity)         Toxicity to crustacean       :         Remarks: Data not available         (Chronic toxicity)         Toxicity to microorganisms       :         Remarks: Data not available         (Acute toxicity)         Persistence and degradability         Product:         Biodegradability         Product:         Bioaccumulative potential         Product:         Bioaccumulative potential         Product:         Bioaccumulation         :       Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-cumulate.         Partition coefficient: n-       :         octanol/water       :         Mobility in soil						
icity)       Toxicity to crustacean       : Remarks: Data not available         (Chronic toxicity)       Toxicity to microorganisms       : Remarks: Data not available         (Acute toxicity)       Persistence and degradability         Product:       Biodegradability         Biodegradability       : Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. ble, but contains components that may persist in the environment.         Bioaccumulative potential       Product:         Bioaccumulation       : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.         Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water       : Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       : Mobility in soil						
(Chronic toxicity)       Toxicity to microorganisms       : Remarks: Data not available         (Acute toxicity)       Persistence and degradability         Persistence and degradability       Product:         Biodegradability       : Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable. ble, but contains components that may persist in the environment.         Bioaccumulative potential       Product:         Bioaccumulation       : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac- cumulate.         Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water       : Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       : State of the sole of the		ity to fish (Chronic tox-	: Remarks: Da	Remarks: Data not available		
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)       Persistence and degradability         Persistence and degradability       Product:         Biodegradability       : Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.         Bioaccumulative potential       Product:         Bioaccumulation       : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.         Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water       : Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       : Pow: > 6			: Remarks: Da	ata not available		
Product:       Biodegradability       : Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.         Bioaccumulative potential       Product:         Bioaccumulation       : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.         Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water       : Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       : Pow: > 6	Ťoxic	ity to microorganisms	: Remarks: Da	Remarks: Data not available		
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	Persi	stence and degradabil	ity			
Product:       Bioaccumulation       : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.         Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water       : Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       : Mobility in soil			Major constit ble, but cont	tuents are expected to be inherently biodegrada-		
Bioaccumulation       : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.         Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water       : Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil       : Mobility in soil	Bioad	ccumulative potential				
Cumulate.         Partition coefficient: n-       : Pow: > 6         octanol/water       Remarks: (based on information on similar products)         Mobility in soil	Prod	uct:				
octanol/waterRemarks: (based on information on similar products)Mobility in soil	Bioac	cumulation		ontains components with the potential to bioac-		
				ased on information on similar products)		
Product:	Mobi	lity in soil				
	Prod	uct:				

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Mobility		: 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.			
Other	adverse effects				
<u>Produ</u>	<u>ict:</u>				
Additional ecological infor- mation		<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, photochen cal ozone creation potential or global warming potential.</li> </ul>			
		Poorly soluble m May cause phys	ixture. ical fouling of aquatic organisms.		

# SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods		
Waste from residues	ecover or recycle if possible. is the responsibility of the waste generato xicity and physical properties of the mate etermine the proper waste classification a ds in compliance with applicable regulatio o not dispose into the environment, in dra burses	rial generated to nd disposal meth- ns.
	aste product should not be allowed to con ound water, or be disposed of into the en aste, spills or used product is dangerous	vironment.
Contaminated packaging	ispose in accordance with prevailing regu a recognized collector or contractor. The e collector or contractor should be establi isposal should be in accordance with app ational, and local laws and regulations.	e competence of shed beforehand.
Local legislation Remarks	isposal should be in accordance with app ational, and local laws and regulations.	icable regional,

# **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# **National Regulations**

**TDG** Not regulated as a dangerous good

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#### **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.

# **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/ELINCS/EC	:	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 -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 Chemi-

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cals 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.

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).

Revision Date : 2018-02-13

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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