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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

Material Name : Shell Gadus S5 U150X 1.5

Product Code : 001D8516

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product Use : Automotive and industrial grease.

Uses Advised Against : This product must not be used in applications other than those

recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of

the supplier.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell UK Oil Products Limited

Shell Centre London SE1 7NA United Kingdom

Telephone : (+44) 08708500939

Email Contact for : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please

Safety Data Sheet email lubricantSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

: +44-(0) 151-350-4595

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

1999/45/EC	
Hazard Characteristics	R-phrase(s)
Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.;	

2.2 Label Elements

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Labeling according to Directive 1999/45/EC

EC Symbols : No Hazard Symbol required

EC Classification : Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.

EC Risk Phrases : Not classified. EC Safety Phrases : Not classified.

2.3 Other Hazards

Health Hazards : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Used

grease may contain harmful impurities.

Safety Hazards : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Environmental Hazards : Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

Material Name : Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

Mixture Description : A lubricating grease consisting of fluoropolymers. A lubricating

grease consisting of highly-refined mineral oil and additives.

Additional Information : The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-

extract, according to IP346.

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

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SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

General Information : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

Inhalation : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin Contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water

and follow by washing with soap if available. 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. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent

wounds.

Eye Contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Self-protection of the first

aider

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to doctor/physician: Treat symptomatically.

High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue

damage and loss of function.

Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

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SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

5.1 Extinguishing Media Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon

Do not use water in a jet.

dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

5.3 Advice 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

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

6.1 Personal Precautions. **Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures**

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.1.2 For emergency responders: Avoid contact with skin and

6.2 Environmental **Precautions**

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material

Safety Data Sheet.

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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.

7.1 Precautions for 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 materials in order to prevent fires. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly

labelled and closeable containers.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store at ambient temperature.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental

agency office.

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene. PVC.

Unsuitable Materials

7.3 Specific end use(s) Additional Information

Not applicable

Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material		Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation	
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Oil mist, mineral	ACGIH	TWA(Inhala	5 mg/m3	
		ble fraction.)		

Additional Information : Due to the product's semi-solid consistency, generation of

mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

No biological limit allocated.

PNEC related information : Data not available

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

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8.2 Exposure Controls General Information

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.

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 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 maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Occupational Exposure Controls

Personal Protective Equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand Protection

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves,

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hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a

non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with

breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognise that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.

Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue **Body protection**

work clothes.

Respiratory Protection No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal

> conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point

>65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN14387.

Thermal Hazards : Not applicable.

Environmental Exposure Controls

Environmental exposure control measures

: Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release

measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

White. Semi-solid at ambient temperature. Appearance

Odour Slight hydrocarbon. Odour threshold Data not available Not applicable. Data not available Initial Boiling Point and

Boiling Range

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Dropping point : > $270 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 518 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Flash point : > 150 °C / 302 °F (COC)
Upper / lower Flammability : Typical 1 - 10 %(V)

or Explosion limits

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C / 608 °F

Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))

Relative Density : Typical 1.9 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Density : Typical 1,900 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Water solubility : Negligible.

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

n-octanol/water partition

coefficient (log Pow)

Dynamic viscosity : Data not available

Kinematic viscosity : Not applicable.

Vapour density (air=1) : > 1 (estimated value(s))

Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available
Decomposition : Data not available

Temperature

Flammability : Data not available Oxidizing Properties : Data not available

Explosive Properties : Not classified

9.2 Other Information

Electrical conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

Other Information : not a VOC Volatile organic compound : 0 %

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

: > 6 (based on information on similar products)

10.2 Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions.

10.3 Possibility of

Hazardous Reactions Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible : Strong oxidising agents.

Materials

10.6 Hazardous : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

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Decomposition Products during normal storage.

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxicological effects

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).

Likely Routes of

Exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion. Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat

Acute Oral Toxicity Acute Dermal Toxicity Acute Inhalation Toxicity

Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rabbit Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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/irritation

Respiratory Irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Aspiration Hazard

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

For respiratory and skin sensitisation: Not expected to be a

sensitiser.

Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity

Not considered a mutagenic hazard. Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Expected to be slightly irritating.

Material	:	Carcinogenicity Classification
Highly refined mineral oil (IP346 <3%)	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Highly refined mineral oil (IP346 <3%)	:	IARC 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Highly refined mineral oil	:	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification

Reproductive and **Developmental Toxicity** : Not expected to be a hazard.

Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in Carcinogenicity

categories 1A/1B.,

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Mutagenicity : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive Toxicity

(fertility)

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ

toxicity - repeated

exposure

Additional Information

Not expected to be a hazard.

Not expected to be a hazard.

: 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. High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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 representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

12.1 Toxicity
Acute Toxicity

: Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >

100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test

extract.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Expected to be not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative

Potential

: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in Soil : Semi-solid under most environmental conditions. If it enters

soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Sinks

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in water.

12.5 Result of PBT and vPvB assesment This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Other Adverse

Effects

Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not 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.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Material Disposal : 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 methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in

drains or in water courses.

Container Disposal : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to

a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 12 01 12 spent waxes and fats. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the

end user

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (ADR/RID): ADR

This product is not classified as dangerous for this mode of transport. Therefore 14.1 UN Number, 14.2 UN Proper Shipping name, 14.3 Transport hazard class(es), 14.4 Packing group, 14.5 Environmental hazards, 14.6 Special precautions for user do not apply.

RID

This product is not classified as dangerous for this mode of transport. Therefore 14.1 UN Number, 14.2 UN Proper Shipping name, 14.3 Transport hazard class(es), 14.4 Packing group, 14.5 Environmental hazards, 14.6 Special precautions for user do not apply.

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Inland waterways transport (ADN):

This product is not classified as dangerous for this mode of transport. Therefore 14.1 UN Number, 14.2 UN Proper Shipping name, 14.3 Transport hazard class(es), 14.4 Packing group, 14.5 Environmental hazards, 14.6 Special precautions for user do not apply.

Sea transport (IMDG Code):

This product is not classified as dangerous for this mode of transport. Therefore 14.1 UN Number, 14.2 UN Proper Shipping name, 14.3 Transport hazard class(es), 14.4 Packing group, 14.5 Environmental hazards, 14.6 Special precautions for user do not apply.

Air transport (IATA):

This product is not classified as dangerous for this mode of transport. Therefore 14.1 UN Number, 14.2 UN Proper Shipping name, 14.3 Transport hazard class(es), 14.4 Packing group, 14.5 Environmental hazards, 14.6 Special precautions for user do not apply.

14.7 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 Precaution : Not applicable.

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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

Other regulatory Information

Authorisations and/or

restrictions on use

Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACh.

Recommended Restrictions on Use (Advice Against) : This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of

the supplier.

Chemical Inventory Status

EINECS : All components

listed or polymer

exempt.

TSCA : All components

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listed.

Other Information : Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Consumers Protection Act 1987.

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.

Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961.

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply)

Regulations 2009.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002

(as amended).

Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants)

Regulations 1997.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences

Regulations 1995 (as amended).

Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002.

Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as

amended).

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as

amended).

Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as

amended). Energy Act 2011.

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations

2010 (as amended).

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated

regulations.

The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting

Substances) Regulations 2011.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

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No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this

substance/mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Not classified.

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Additional Information: No Exposure Scenario annex is attached to this safety data

sheet as it is a non-classified mixture containing no hazardous

substances.

Other Information

Abbreviations and Acronyms

: Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity Asp. Tox. = Aspiration hazard

Aquatic Acute = Acute hazards to the aquatic environment

Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment -

Long-term Hazard

Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquids Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin Sens. = Skin sensitizer

STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology

Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

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EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No

Observed Effect Level

OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

SDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

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SDS Effective Date : 12.12.2012

SDS Revisions : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

SDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC as amended by Regulation (EU)

453/2010

Disclaimer : This information is based on our current knowledge and is

intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property

of the product.

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