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

Product name	:	Shell Gadus S2 U460L 2

Product code : 001D8483

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier	: Shell India Markets Private Limite (U23201TN2004PTC053147) 2nd Floor, Campus 4A RMZ Millenia Park 143 Dr. MGR Road, Perungudi CHENNAI 600096 India	d
Telephone	: (+91) 04443450000	
Telefax	: (+91) 04443451516	
Emergency telephone	: +91 22 6516 1058	
Recommended use of the cl	nemical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	: Automotive and industrial grease.	

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature :	A lubricating grease containing highly-refined mineral oils and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346.
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Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [%]
Zinc bis(dipentyldithiocarb amate)	15337-18-5	Xi-N; R43- R50/53	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	0.25 - 0.5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Chronic aquatic toxicity	: Category 3
Label elements Hazard pictograms Signal word	No Hazard Symbol requiredNo signal word
Hazard statements	 PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under CLP criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	 Prevention: P273 Avoid release to the environment. Response:
Sensitising components	: Contains zinc dithiocarbamate.

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Sensitising components	:	Contains zinc dithiocarbamate.
		May produce an allergic reaction.

Other hazards

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.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice	: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
If inhaled	: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	 Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
	When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent

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		wounds.	
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eye with copious quantities of wait for the second sec	
If swallowed	:	In general no treatment is necessary u are swallowed, however, get medical a	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptom of black pustules and spots on the skir Ingestion may result in nausea, vomitin	n of exposed areas.
		Local necrosis is evidenced by delaye tissue damage a few hours following in	
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure the appropriate personal protective equipre incident, injury and surroundings.	
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.	
		High pressure injection injuries require intervention an d possibly steroid thera damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and of seriousness of the underlying damage determine the extent of involvement m anaesthetics or hot soaks should be a can contribute to swelling, vasospasm surgical decompression, debridement foreign material should be performed of anaesthetics, and wide exploration is of	do not reflect the s, surgical exploration to ay be necessary. Local voided because they and ischaemia. Prompt and evacuation of under general

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	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 methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Proper protective equipment inclu gloves are to be worn; chemical r large contact with spilled product Breathing Apparatus must be wor a confined space. Select fire fight relevant Standards (e.g. Europe:	resistant suit is indicated if is expected. Self-Contained rn when approaching a fire in ter's clothing approved to

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Environmental precautions		 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. 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.

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 materials 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.

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Packaging material		 Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC. 	
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should no temperatures because of possible		

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.
		(Mist)	10 mg/m3	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.

Components with workplace control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

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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 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 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.
	Due to the product's semi-solid consistency, generation of

mists and dusts is unlikely to occur.

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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
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	appropriate combination of mask Select a filter suitable for the com and vapours [Type A/Type P boil	bination of organic gases
Hand protection Remarks	: Where hand contact with the proc gloves approved to relevant stand US: F739) made from the followin suitable chemical protection. PVC gloves Suitability and durability of usage, e.g. frequency and duratic resistance of glove material, dexte from glove suppliers. Contaminate replaced. Personal hygiene is a k care. Gloves must only be worn of gloves, hands should be washed Application of a non-perfumed mo	dards (e.g. Europe: EN374 bg materials may provide c, neoprene or nitrile rubbe a glove is dependent on on of contact, chemical erity. Always seek advice ed gloves should be ey element of effective hal on clean hands. After using and dried thoroughly.
	For continuous contact we recom breakthrough time of more than 2 for > 480 minutes where suitable short-term/splash protection we re recognize that suitable gloves offer may not be available and in this of time maybe acceptable so long as and replacement regimes are foller a good predictor of glove resistant dependent on the exact composite Glove thickness should be typical depending on the glove make and	40 minutes with preference gloves can be identified. F ecommend the same, but ering this level of protectio case a lower breakthrough appropriate maintenance owed. Glove thickness is r ce to a chemical as it is ion of the glove material. ly greater than 0.35 mm
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it protective eyewear is recommend	
Skin and body protection	: Skin protection is not ordinarily re work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemic	
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable	

General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Semi-solid at ambient temperature.
Colour	: light brown
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
рН	: Not applicable
Drop point	: 300 °C / 572 °FMethod: IP 396
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Data not available
Flash point	: >= 250 °C / 482 °F Method: ASTM D92
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit	: Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	: > 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0.900 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 900 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: negligible
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Pow: > 6(based on information on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 460 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: IP 71

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	35 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: IP 71	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be	e a static accumulator.
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	: Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: 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 form during normal storage.

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	of :	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.
Acute toxicity		
Product:		
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Components:

Zinc bis(dipentyldithiocarbamate): Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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).

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Highly refined mineral oil	No carcinogenicity classification.

Other Carcinogenicity Classification:

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

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Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Used grease may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such harmful impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used grease should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

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

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

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).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract.)
Ecotoxicity		
Product:		
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/I
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/I
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to crustacean	:	Remarks: Data not available

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(Chronic toxicity) Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available	
Persistence and degradability		
Product:		
Biodegradability	: Remarks: Expected to be not readi constituents are expected to be inh contains components that may per	nerently biodegradable, but
Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains components w bioaccumulate.	th the potential to
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on infor	nation on similar products)
Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility	 Remarks: Semi-solid under most e it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil pa mobile. Remarks: Floats on water. 	
Other adverse effects		
no data available <u>Product:</u>		
Additional ecological information	 Product is a mixture of non-volatile expected to be released to air in an Not expected to have ozone deplet photochemical ozone creation pote potential. Poorly soluble mixture., May cause organisms. Mineral oil is not expected to cause aquatic organisms at concentration 	ny significant quantities., tion potential, ential or global warming e physical fouling of aquatic e any chronic effects to

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	 Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably

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	to a recognized collector or contrac the collector or contractor should be Disposal should be in accordance v national, and local laws and regulat	e established beforehand. vith applicable regional,
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance v national, and local laws and regulat	

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulation

ADR

Spe

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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	:	Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
ecial 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989 (amended version issued 2000). The Factories Act, 1948, The Second Schedule: Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment, as amended through 1987. India Central motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules 1993.

Other international regulations

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

EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-Phrases

R43 R50/53	May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.				
Full text of H-Statements					
H317 H400 H410	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.				
Full text of other abbreviations					
Aquatic Acute Aquatic Chronic Skin Sens.	Acute aquatic toxicity Chronic aquatic toxicity Skin sensitisation				
SDS Regulation	: Regulation 1907/2006/EC				
Further information					
Other information	: A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.				

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.