

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with  
Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

## Shell Omala S2 GX 150

Version 2.0

Revision Date.  
23.09.2025

Print Date. 13.10.2025

### SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Omala S2 GX 150

Product code : 001F1174

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : TDX Limited  
NZBN 9429036551132  
533 Halswell Junction Road  
Christchurch 8042  
New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 848 267 (This telephone number is available 24 hours  
per day, 7 days per w)

Telefax :

Emergency telephone number : NZ Poisons Centre 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Gear lubricant.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those  
listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the  
supplier.

### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Hazard classification

Hazardous Substances Classification : 9.1C

#### GHS Classification

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Aquatic Chronic3

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

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Precautionary statements :

### HEALTH HAZARDS:

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

### Response:

No precautionary phrases.

### 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 oil may contain harmful impurities. Not classified as flammable but will burn.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 90
Alkenyl amine	Not Assigned	Acute Tox.4; H302 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Corr.1B; H314 STOT SE3; H335	0.025 - 0.09

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		STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	
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For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- 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.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue  
rinsing.  
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- 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 : 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.
- Protection 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 symptomatically.

### SECTION 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.
- 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

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relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Personal precautions,<br>protective equipment and<br>emergency procedures | : | Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  |
| Environmental precautions   | : | Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.  |
| Methods and materials for<br>containment and cleaning up                  | : | Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.<br>Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material.<br>Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.<br>Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly. |
| Additional advice   | : | For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.<br>For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 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.<br>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.<br>Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.<br>When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.<br>Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. |
| Avoidance of contact    | : | Strong oxidising agents.  |
| Product Transfer        | : | Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.  |

#### Storage

- |                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Other data         | : | Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.<br>Use properly labeled and closable containers.<br><br>Store at ambient temperature. |
| Packaging material | : | Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.<br>Unsuitable material: PVC.                         |
| Container Advice   | : | Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.  |

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### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	WES-TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NZ OEL
	Further information: Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.			
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	WES-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NZ OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 Sécurité, (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.

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### 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.

### 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 appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection  
Remarks : 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, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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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 recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe 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. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on 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 : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.  
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
- Thermal hazards : Not applicable

### Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 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.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Liquid at room temperature.
- Colour : brown
- Odour : Slight hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable
- Pour point : -24 °C / -11 °F  
Method: ISO 3016
- Melting / freezing point : Data not available
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
- Flash point : 240 °C / 464 °F

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Method: ISO 2592

Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	: Not classified as flammable but will burn.
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	: > 1 estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0.897 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 897 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ISO 12185
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: negligible
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 150 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ISO 3104
	15 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ISO 3104
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	: Data not available
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classified



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Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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

### 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.

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 : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 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: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Low toxicity

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Low toxicity

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

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### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Slightly irritating to skin., 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: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Slightly irritating to the eye.

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Not a skin sensitiser.

### **Chronic toxicity**

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

#### **Product:**

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

### **Carcinogenicity**

#### **Product:**

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

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting 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.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

#### **Product:**

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility.

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### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

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

### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

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

### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

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

### 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: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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## 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).

### Ecotoxicity

**Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :  
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l  
Harmful

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) :  
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l  
Harmful

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) :  
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l  
Harmful

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

### Components:

#### **Alkenyl amine :**

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard) : 10

M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard) : 10

### **Persistence and degradability**

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are 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 : log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

### **Mobility in soil**

#### Product:

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**

No data available

#### Product:

Additional ecological information : Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential., Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal conditions of use.  
Poorly soluble mixture., Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.  
Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic

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organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

### SECTION 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.  
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.  
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.  
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.  
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.  
Disposal methods, including disposal of packaging, should be in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act.

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 the New Zealand Hazardous Substances Disposal Regulations 2001. Treat the substance using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance.

### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

Land Transport Rule:  
Dangerous Goods 2012 -

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### NZS 5433

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### International Regulations

#### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Limits 2002 (WES). New Zealand Standard 5433:2012  
Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.  
Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices November 2023.

### Other international regulations

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

TSCA : All components listed.  
NZIoC : All components listed.

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## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Full text of H-Statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; 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 Harmonised 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 Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; 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; MERCOSUR - The Agreement for the Facilitation of the Transport of Dangerous Goods; 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 - Organisation 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; 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

### Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

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### Other information

For detailed advice on Personal Protective equipment, refer to the following Australian Standards :- HB 9 (Handbook 9) Manual of industrial personal protection. AS/NZS 1337 Eye protectors for industrial applications. AS/NZS 1715 Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory protective devices.

### 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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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