Version 1.9

Revision Date 06.05.2022

Print Date 07.05.2022

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

Product name	:	Shell Gadus S2 V220AC 2

Product code : 001D8456

Manufacturer or supplier's details			
Manufacturer/Supplier	 LLC "Shell Neft" Russian Federation, 125196, Moscow, 9 Lesnaya street, floor 3 		
Telephone Telefax	: (+7) 4952586900 : (+7) 4952586920		
Emergency telephone number	: +44 (0)1235 239670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)		
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use			

Recommended use	:	Automotive and industrial grease.
	•	ratemetre and madefild grease.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Label elements

Safety data sheet available on request.

	No Hazard Symbol required : No 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: Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.
Precautionary statements	 Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage:

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022	Print Date 07.05.2022
	No precautionary phrases. Disposal: No precautionary phrases.	
Sensitising components	: Contains alkyl thiadiazole. 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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture	:	Mixture
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. Classification based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).
	:	* 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- 9, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8, 64741-88-4,

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	0 - 90
Alkyl thiadiazole	13539-13-4	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	0 - 0,099

64741-89-5.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

Other information

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Shell Gadus S2 V220AC 2

Version 1.9

Revision Date 06.05.2022 Print Date 07.05.2022

Refer to Chapter 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

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.
	When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
In case of eye contact	 Flush eye with copious quantities of water. 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.
	Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection.
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.
	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.

Version 1.9

Revision Date 06.05.2022 Print Date 07.05.2022

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties		
Flash point	:	/ Not applicable
Ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Upper explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
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.
Further information	:	Flammable solid.
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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
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.
Methods and materials for	: Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022	Print Date 07.05.2022
containment and cleaning up	rivers by using sand, earth, or o	ther appropriate barriers.
Additional advice	 For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. 	
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE		
General Precautions	: Use local exhaust ventilation if t vapours, mists or aerosols. Use the information in this data assessment of local circumstand appropriate controls for safe har this material.	sheet as input to a risk ces to help determine
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 an place. Use properly labeled and closat	
	Store at ambient temperature.	
Packaging material	: Suitable material: For containers steel or high density polyethyler Unsuitable material: PVC.	
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should temperatures because of possib	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Data Source
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Version 1.9

Revision Date 06.05.2022

Biological occupational exposure limits

Biological Limit Values (BLV) have not been established for this material.

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 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

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022	Print Date 07.05.2022
Protective measures		
	ent (PPE) should meet recommended n	ational standards. Check with
Respiratory protection	 No respiratory protection is ordinations of use. In accordance with good industriation precautions should be taken to an If engineering controls do not mate concentrations to a level which is health, select respiratory protective specific conditions of use and met Check with respiratory protective Where air-filtering respirators are appropriate combination of mask Select a filter suitable for the com and vapours and particles [Type (149°F)]. 	al hygiene practices, void breathing of material. intain airborne a dequate to protect worker on equipment suitable for the eeting relevant legislation. equipment suppliers. e suitable, select an and filter. bbination of organic gases
Hand protection Remarks	: Where hand contact with the pro- gloves approved to relevant stand US: F739) made from the followin suitable chemical protection. PVC gloves Suitability and durability o usage, e.g. frequency and duration resistance of glove material, dext from glove suppliers. Contaminat 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, ng materials may provide C, neoprene or nitrile rubber f a glove is dependent on on of contact, chemical terity. Always seek advice ted gloves should be key element of effective hand on clean hands. After using and dried thoroughly.
	For continuous contact we recombreakthrough time of more than 2 for > 480 minutes where suitable short-term/splash protection we recognize that suitable gloves off may not be available and in this of time maybe acceptable so long a and replacement regimes are foll a good predictor of glove resistar dependent on the exact composi Glove thickness should be typica depending on the glove make an	240 minutes with preference gloves can be identified. For recommend the same but fering this level of protection case a lower breakthrough as appropriate maintenance lowed. Glove thickness is not noce to a chemical as it is tion of the glove material. Illy 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	

Version 1.9 Revision Date 06.05.2022 Print Date 07.05.2022

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.
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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Semi-solid at ambient temperature.
Colour	: red
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
рН	: Not applicable
Drop point	: 175 °C / 347 °F Method: IP 396
Melting / freezing point	Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Data not available
Flash point	: Not applicable
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	: > 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 1,000 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 1.000 kg/m3 (15,0 °C / 59,0 °F) Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022	Print Date 07.05.2022
Water solubility Solubility in other solvents	: negligible : Data not available	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6 (based on information on simila	r products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable	
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classifi	ed
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to	be a static accumulator.

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.

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.
Αсι	ute toxicity		
	Product:		

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022	Print Date 07.05.2022
Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 rat: > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the clas	ssification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: Based on available dat are not met.	ta, the classification criteria
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 Rabbit: > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the clas	ssification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

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.

Version 1.9

Revision Date 06.05.2022

Print Date 07.05.2022

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

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:

Not 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)
	extract).

Ecotoxicity

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05	5.2022 Print Date 07.05.2022
Product:		
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 Practically non toxic: Based on available o	
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 Practically non toxic: Based on available o	
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 Practically non toxic: Based on available o	
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on are not met.	available data, the classification criteria
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on are not met.	available data, the classification criteria
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on are not met.	available data, the classification criteria
Persistence and degradability		
Product:		
Biodegradability		y biodegradable., Major constituents are lable, but contains components that may nment.
Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains of bioaccumulate.	components with the potential to
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6Remark products)	s: (based on information on similar
Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility		d under most environmental conditions., If dsorb to soil particles and will not be water.
Other adverse effects		
no data available <u>Product:</u>		
Additional ecological information		e depletion potential, photochemical ntial or global warming potential., Product

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022 Print Date 07.05.202
	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 organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.
3. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIO	NS
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. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. 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.
	MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR Not regulated as a dangerous good ADN

Version 1.9

Revision Date 06.05.2022

Print Date 07.05.2022

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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.

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.

Other international regulations

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

REACH	: Not all components listed.
TSCA	: All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

Abbreviations and Acronyms

: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

Version 1.9	Revision Date 06.05.2022	Print Date 07.05.2022
SDS Regulation	 Regulation 1907/2006/EC 1. GN 2.2.5.1313-03 "Maximu concentration of harmful subs area". 2. GOST 12.1.007-76 "Harmfu safety requirements." 3. GOST 12.1.005-88 "Genera the working zone area". 4. GN 2.1.5.1315-03 "Reserve permissible concentration". 5. GOST 19433-88 "Dangerou marking". 6. Rail transportation safety ru accidents liquidation procedur 7. GOST 30333-2007 Chemic sheet. General requirements. 	tance in the working zone ul agents.Classification and al hygiene requirements to bir water maximum us goods. Classification and ules and dangerous goods re.
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.