Prepared according to GB/T 16483, GB/T 17519

Shell Gadus S2 V220 00

| Version 2.5 | Revision Date 2022.01.12 | Print Date 2022.01.13 | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | |
| Product name | : Shell Gadus S2 V220 00 | | | | | | |
| Product code | : 001D8449 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturer or supplier's | s details | | | | | | |
| Supplier | : 100004 Shell (China) Limited China Beijing No.1 Courtyard, Jian Guo Men W 30/F unit 01-02, No. 16 Building | /ai Avenue 1 | | | | | |
| Telephone Telefax | : (+86) 4000103288 : (+86) 4000108097 | | | | | | |
| Emergency telephone | : (+86) 0532-83889090 (24h) | | | | | | |
| Contact for Safety Data Sheet | : If you have any enquiries about please email lubricantSDS@sho | | | | | | |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | | | | | | | |
| Recommended use | : Automotive and industrial grease | | | | | | |

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

| Appearance Colour | Semi-solid at ambient temperature. brown |
|-----------------------|---|
| Odour | Slight hydrocarbon |
| Health Hazards | Not classified as dangerous for supply or conveyance. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. |
| Safety Hazards | Not classified as flammable but will burn. |
| Environmental Hazards | Not classified as dangerous for the environment. |

GHS Classification

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

| GHS label elements | |
|--------------------|---|
| Hazard pictograms | : No Hazard Symbol required |
| Signal word | : No signal word |
| Hazard statements | : PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: |

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| | Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. | | | | |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: | | | | |
| | Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria | | | | |
| Drocoutionary statements | | | | | |
| Precautionary statements | Descention | | | | |
| | Prevention: | | | | |
| | No precautionary phrases. | | | | |
| | Response: | | | | |
| | No precautionary phrases. | | | | |
| | Storage: | | | | |
| | No precautionary phrases. | | | | |
| | Disposal: | | | | |
| | No precautionary phrases. | | | | |
| | no procadionary princooo. | | | | |

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 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.

| Physical and chemical hazards | Not classified as flammable but will burn. |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Health Hazards | Inhalation: Under normal conditions of use, this is not expected to be a primary route of exposure.Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.Eyes: May cause slight irritation to eyes.Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. |
| Environmental Hazards | Not classified as dangerous for the environment. |

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). |

Hazardous components

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|---------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Chemical name | CAS-No. | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) | | | |
| Bismuth Naphthenate | 85736-59-0 | Skin Sens.1B; H317 Eye Irrit.2; H319 | 0.1 - 0.99 | | | |
| Naphthenic acid | 1338-24-5 | Skin Irrit.2; H315 Skin Sens.1; H317 Eye Irrit.2; H319 | 0.1 - 0.99 | | | |
| Zinc naphthenate | 12001-85-3 | Skin Sens.1B; H317 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Aquatic Chronic2; H411 | 0.1 - 0.99 | | | |
| Alkyl thiadiazole | 13539-13-4 | Skin Irrit.2; H315 Skin Sens.1A; H317 Acute Tox.4; H332 Aquatic Chronic4; H413 | 0 - < 0.09 | | | |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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. |

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| Notes to physician | : Treat symptomatically. | |
| | High pressure injection injuries red intervention and possibly steroid th damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small a seriousness of the underlying dam determine the extent of involveme anaesthetics or hot soaks should h can contribute to swelling, vasosp surgical decompression, debridem foreign material should be perform anaesthetics, and wide exploration | herapy, to minimise tissue and do not reflect the hage, surgical exploration to ont may be necessary. Local be avoided because they asm and ischaemia. Prompt nent and evacuation of ned 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. |
| 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 |

| Prepar | red | acco | ording to | o GB/ | Т | 16483 | 8, GB/1 | 17519 |
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| containment and cleaning up | rivers by using sand, earth, or other 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 | |
| Handling | |
| 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. |
| Packaging material | : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC. |
| Container Advice | : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. |

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND 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 | TWA (Mist) | 5 mg/m3 | OSHA Z-1 |
| Oil mist, mineral | Not Assigned | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | ACGIH |

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| | (Inhalable | |
| | particulate | |
| | matter) | |

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

| Engineering measures | The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. |
|----------------------|---|
| | Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. |
| | General Information: Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this 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. |

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| | Due to the product's semi-solid of mists and dusts is unlikely to occ | |
| Personal protective equip | oment | |
| Protective measures | | |
| Personal protective equipn PPE suppliers. | nent (PPE) should meet recommended i | national standards. Check wi |
| Respiratory protection | No respiratory protection is ordir conditions of use. In accordance with good industr precautions should be taken to a If engineering controls do not ma concentrations to a level which is health, select respiratory protect specific conditions of use and m Check with respiratory protective Where air-filtering respirators are appropriate combination of mast Select a filter suitable for the cor and vapours and particles [Type (149°F)]. | ial hygiene practices, avoid breathing of material. aintain airborne s adequate to protect worker tion equipment suitable for th eeting relevant legislation. e equipment suppliers. e suitable, select an k and filter. mbination of organic gases |
| Hand protection Remarks | : Where hand contact with the pro- gloves approved to relevant star US: F739) made from the follow suitable chemical protection. PV gloves Suitability and durability of usage, e.g. frequency and durat resistance of glove material, dex from glove suppliers. Contamina replaced. Personal hygiene is a care. Gloves must only be worn gloves, hands should be washed Application of a non-perfumed m | ndards (e.g. Europe: EN374, ing materials may provide 'C, neoprene or nitrile rubber of a glove is dependent on ion of contact, chemical cterity. Always seek advice ated gloves should be key element of effective han on clean hands. After using d and dried thoroughly. |
| | For continuous contact we record breakthrough time of more than for > 480 minutes where suitable short-term/splash protection we recognize that suitable gloves of may not be available and in this time maybe acceptable so long a and replacement regimes are for a good predictor of glove resistant dependent on the exact compose Glove thickness should be typicat depending on the glove make an | 240 minutes with preference e gloves can be identified. For recommend the same but ffering this level of protection case a lower breakthrough as appropriate maintenance llowed. Glove thickness is no unce to a chemical as it is sition of the glove material. ally greater than 0.35 mm |
| Eye protection | : If material is handled such that in protective eyewear is recommer | |

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| Skin and body protection | Skin protection is not ordinarily require work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical re | · |
| Thermal hazards | : Not applicable | |
| Environmental exposure cont | rols | |
| General advice | : Take appropriate measures to fulfill th relevant environmental protection legis contamination of the environment by f Section 6. If necessary, prevent undis being discharged to waste water. Was treated in a municipal or industrial was before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for must be observed for the discharge of vapour. | slation. Avoid ollowing advice given in ssolved material from ste water should be ste water treatment plant |

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Appearance | : Semi-solid at ambient temperature. |
|---|--|
| Colour | : brown |
| Odour | : Slight hydrocarbon |
| Odour Threshold | : Data not available |
| рН | : Not applicable |
| Drop point | : >= 165 °C / >= 329 °F Method: Unspecified |
| Melting / freezing point | Not applicable |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | : Data not available |
| Flash point | : Not applicable |
| 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 | : 1.000 (15 °C / 59 °F) |

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| Density | : 1,000 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 | : log Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar p | roducts) |
| 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 classified | |
| Oxidizing properties | : Data not available | |
| Conductivity | : This material is not expected to be | a static accumulator. |

| 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVIT | Y |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 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

| ion given is based on data on the components and |
|---|
| ology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, presented is representative of the product as a ather than for individual component(s). |
| |

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| Exposure routes | 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: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classifica | ation criteria are not met. |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : Remarks: Based on available data, the are not met. | e classification criteria |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classifica | ation 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.

Components:

Naphthenic acid:

Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

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.

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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. |

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.

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|---|---|--|
| 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION | | |
| Basis for assessment | Ecotoxicological data have not been determ or this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Juless indicated otherwise, the data presen epresentative of the product as a whole, rate individual component(s).(LL/EL/IL50 express cominal amount of product required to prepare extract). | of the components ted is ther than for sed as the |
| Ecotoxicity | | |
| Product: | | |
| Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) | Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification c | riteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) | Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification c | riteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) | Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification c | riteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | Remarks: Based on available data, the class are not met. | sification criteria |
| Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) | Remarks: Based on available data, the class are not met. | sification criteria |
| Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) | Remarks: Based on available data, the class are not met. | sification criteria |
| Persistence and degradability | | |
| Product: | | |
| Biodegradability | Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major herently biodegradable, but contains comp persist in the environment. | |
| Bioaccumulative potential | | |
| <u>Product:</u> | | |
| Bioaccumulation | Remarks: Contains components with the porior ioaccumulate. | tential to |
| Partition coefficient: n- | og Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information | n on similar |

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| Chall | Coduo | C 2 1 | 1000 | ^ | |

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| products) Remarks: Semi-solid under most env | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil part mobile. Remarks: Floats on water. | |
| | |
| | |
| ozone creation potential or global wa is a mixture of non-volatile componer released to air in any significant quar conditions of use. Poorly soluble mixture., Causes phys organisms. Mineral oil does not cause chronic to | arming potential., Product ints, which will not be ntities under normal sical fouling of aquatic xicity to aquatic |
| | Does not have ozone depletion poter ozone creation potential or global wa is a mixture of non-volatile componer released to air in any significant quar conditions of use. Poorly soluble mixture., Causes phys |

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. 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. |

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| Local legislation Remarks | : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. | |
| | Hazardous Waste. | |
| | If potential for exposure exists refe | er to Section 8 for specific |
| | personal protective equipment. | |

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

International Regulations

ADR

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

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks

: Special Precautions: Refer to 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

National regulatory information

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent) Not applicable Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants) Not applicable Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases The categories of occupational disease:

Not applicable Occupational Disease Classification list: Not applicable

Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for : Not applicable

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| Hazardous Chemicals (GB 1827 | 18) | |
| Hazardous Chemicals for Priorit SAWS | y Management under : No | ot applicable |
| Regulations on Labour Protect | ction in Workplaces where To | oxic Substances are Used |
| Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chen | nicals : No | ot applicable |
| Regulation of Environmental and Export of Toxic Chemical | • | port of Chemicals and the Import |
| China Severely Restricted Toxic and Export | Chemicals for Import : No | ot applicable |
| Other international regulation | S | |
| The components of this produ | uct are reported in the follow | ving inventories: |

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

| H315 | Causes skin irritation. | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. | | |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. | | |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. | | |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. | | |
| 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 |
| Eye Irrit. | Eye irritation |
| Skin Irrit. | Skin irritation |
| Skin Sens. | Skin sensitisation |
| | |

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 Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -

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International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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

| Other information | : A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. | an amendment | |
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| Sources of key data used to | : | | |

compile the Safety Data Sheet

> The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with the GHS guidelines., The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Disclaimer

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