# Shell Tellus S2 VX 46

Version 1.1	Revision Date 2021.04.19	Print Date 2021.09.30		
1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION				
Product name	: Shell Tellus S2 VX 46			
Product code	: 001F8433			
Manufacturer or supplier's d	etails			
Supplier	<ul> <li>Shell Hong Kong Ltd 35/F AIA Kowloon Tower, Landma 100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong Kowloon Hong Kong</li> </ul>	rk East		
Telephone Telefax	: (+852) 23231000 : (+852) 24971437			
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Emergency telephone number	: (+852) 2432 8704			
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet	: If you have any enquiries about the please email lubricantSDS@shell			
Recommended use of the ch	emical and restrictions on use			

Recommended use : Hydraulic oil

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### **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	<ul> <li>PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements	: Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storago:
	Storage:

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#### Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

#### 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.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	<ul> <li>Highly refined mineral oils and additives. The highly refined mineral oil contains &lt;3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346. Classification based on DMSO extract content &lt; 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).</li> </ul>
	: * contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742- 53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-65-9, 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.

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 90
Triazole derivative	91273-04-0	Skin Corr.1B; H314 Skin Sens.1A; H317 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute2; H401	< 0.09

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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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, th casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
In case of eye contact	<ul> <li>Flush eye with copious quantities of water.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continurinsing.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantitie are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include forma 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 appropriate personal protective equipment according to th incident, injury and surroundings.
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically.
	High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissu damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Lo anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Pro surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media		og. Dry chemical powder, carbon may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing	o not use water in a j	et.

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media			
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Hazardous combustion products m A complex mixture of airborne solid gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic	d and liquid particulates and I if incomplete combustion
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that a circumstances and the surrounding	
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment includ gloves are to be worn; chemical re large contact with spilled product is Breathing Apparatus must be worr a confined space. Select fire fighter relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: 1	esistant suit is indicated if s expected. Self-Contained n when approaching a fire in er's clothing approved to
		Televant Standards (e.g. Europe.)	EN409).
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEAS	SUF		EIN409).
Personal precautions, protective equipment and			EIN409).
Personal precautions,	:	RES	void environmental ading or entering drains,
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	RES Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to av contamination. Prevent from sprea ditches or rivers by using sand, ea	void environmental ading or entering drains, irth, or other appropriate

,	Additional advice	<ul> <li>For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.</li> <li>For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.</li> </ul>
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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling		
General Precautions	:	Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

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Advice on safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.</li> <li>When handling product in drums, safety footwe worn and proper handling equipment should be Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or materials in order to prevent fires.</li> </ul>	ear should be e used.
Avoidance of contact	: Strong oxidising agents.	
Product Transfer	: Proper grounding and bonding procedures sho during all bulk transfer operations to avoid stat	
Storage		
Other data	: Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, we place. Use properly labeled and closable containers.	II-ventilated
	Store at ambient temperature.	
Packaging material	: Suitable material: For containers or container l steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.	inings, use mild
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should not be expose temperatures because of possible risk of distor	

## 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	OEL-TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	HK OEL
	Further informativapour	ation: As sample	ed by method that doe	es not collect
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	OEL-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	HK OEL
	Further informa	ation: As sample	d by method that doe	es not collect
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

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#### **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	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.</li> <li>Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.</li> <li>General Information:</li> <li>Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.</li> <li>Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.</li> <li>Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.</li> <li>Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.</li> <li>Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.</li> <li>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 control exposure that contaminants.</li> </ul>
	protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

#### Personal protective equipment

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sion 1.1  Protective measures	Revision Date 2021.04.19	Print Date 2021.09
	ent (PPE) should meet recommended r	national standards. Check v
Respiratory protection	<ul> <li>No respiratory protection is ordin conditions of use.</li> <li>In accordance with good industri precautions should be taken to a If engineering controls do not ma concentrations to a level which is health, select respiratory protection specific conditions of use and ma Check with respiratory protective Where air-filtering respirators are appropriate combination of mask Select a filter suitable for the con and vapours and particles [Type (149°F)].</li> </ul>	al hygiene practices, avoid breathing of material. aintain airborne s adequate to protect worke ion equipment suitable for t eeting relevant legislation. e equipment suppliers. e suitable, select an c and filter. nbination of organic gases
Hand protection Remarks	: Where hand contact with the pro gloves approved to relevant stan US: F739) made from the followi suitable chemical protection. PV gloves Suitability and durability of usage, e.g. frequency and durati 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 rubbe of a glove is dependent on on of contact, chemical terity. Always seek advice ted gloves should be key element of effective ha on clean hands. After using and dried thoroughly.
	For continuous contact we recombreakthrough time of more than a 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 fol a good predictor of glove resistand dependent on the exact composion Glove thickness should be typicated by the glove make are complicated by the glove ma	nmend gloves with 240 minutes with preference gloves can be identified. F recommend the same but fering this level of protectio case a lower breakthrough as appropriate maintenance lowed. Glove thickness is r nce to a chemical as it is ition of the glove material. ally greater than 0.35 mm
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it protective eyewear is recommen	
Skin and body protection	: Skin protection is not ordinarily rework clothes. It is good practice to wear chemi	

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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.

#### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	clear
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
рН	:	Not applicable
pour point	:	-36 °C / -33 °FMethod: ISO 3016
Melting / freezing point		Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	:	220 °C / 428 °F Method: ISO 2592
		Method: 150 2592
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	:	0.856 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	856 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)
		Method: ISO 12185

Solubility(ies)

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Water solubility	: negligible	
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6(based on information	n on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 46 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
	7.9 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
	2630 mm2/s (-20 °C / -4 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
Explosive properties	: Not classified	
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be	e 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**

: Information given is based on data on the components and

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Information on likely routes of exposure	:	Skin and eye contact are the primary ro although exposure may occur following	•
Acute toxicity			
Product:			
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classificati	on criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the are not met.	classification criteria
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classificati	on 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:**

#### **Triazole derivative:** 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

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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.

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

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Version 1.1Revision Date 2021.04.19Print Date 2021.09.30Remarks: 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: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Components:</u> Triazole derivative :	
M-Factor (Short-term (acute)	: 1
aquatic hazard) M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard)	: 1
Persistence and degradability	

Persistence and degradability

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Product:		
Biodegradability	: Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment., Persistent per IMO criteria., International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."	
Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains components wir bioaccumulate.	th the potential to
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on in products)	formation on similar
Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility	: Remarks: Liquid under most enviro enters soil, it will adsorb to soil part mobile. Remarks: Floats on water.	
Other adverse effects		
no data available <u>Product:</u>		
Additional ecological information	<ul> <li>Does not have ozone depletion potential or global wis a mixture of non-volatile componereleased to air in any significant qua conditions of use.</li> <li>Poorly soluble mixture., Causes phyorganisms.</li> <li>Mineral oil does not cause chronic to organisms at concentrations less the organisms at concentrations less the organisms.</li> </ul>	varming potential., Product ents, which will not be antities under normal ysical fouling of aquatic toxicity to aquatic
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIO	ONS	
Disposal methods		

Waste from residues	<ul> <li>Recover or recycle if possible.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.</li> </ul>
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	Do not dispose into the environm 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 ta disposed of in accordance with pr preferably to a recognised collect competence of the collector or co established beforehand.	revailing regulations, or or contractor. The
	MARPOL - see International Con Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 7 technical aspects at controlling po	3/78) which provides
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with preva to a recognized collector or contra the collector or contractor should Disposal should be in accordance national, and local laws and regul	actor. The competence of be established beforehand.
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance national, and local laws and regul	

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### **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**

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National regulatory inf	ormation	
Hong Kong Factories an Undertakings (Dangerou Hong Kong Waste Dispo	Goods Ordinance (CAP. 295) - Dangerous Go Id Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (CAP. 5 Is Substances) Regulations. Desal Ordinance (CAP. 354) Section 35 - Code d Storage of chemical Wastes.	9) - Factories and Industrial
Other international reg	ulations	

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:				
REACH	: All components listed or polymer exempt.			
TSCA	: All components listed.			

#### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Full text of H-Statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.	
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Full text of other abbreviations		
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard	
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion	
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 -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,

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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; 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 Sys				
Further information				
Training advice	: Provide adequate information, inst operators.	truction and training for		
Other information	: A vertical bar ( ) in the left margin from the previous version.	indicates an amendment		

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell
Sheet	Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

HK / EN