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

Product name : Shell Coolant Longlife G12+ Ready to Use 33/67

Product code : 001J7088

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell India Markets Private Limited

Commerzone, Block-2, No.2 200 Feet Radial Road

Pallikaranai CHENNAI 600100 India

: +91 22 6516 1058

Telephone : (+91) 04446945100 Telefax : (+91) 04443451516

Emergency telephone

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Antifreeze and coolant.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Mixture of ethylene glycol, water and additives.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w)
Ethanediol	107-21-1	Acute Tox. 4; H302 STOT RE 2; H373	30 - 50
sodium 2- ethylhexanoate	19766-89-3	Repr. 2; H361	3 - 5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

Category 2 (Kidney)

Label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS: H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or

repeated exposure if swallowed. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP

criteria.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON

CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Contains ethanediol.

Contains Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate.

Other hazards

Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure may cause multiple organ damage and or death.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

Version 1.0 Revision Date 15.02.2024 Print Date 20.04.2024 If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. 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. : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. In case of eye contact Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. If swallowed If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth. Most important symptoms Kidney toxicity may be recognized by blood in the urine or and effects, both acute and increased or decreased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms delayed can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, lumbar pain shortly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and death. Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death. 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. : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Notes to physician Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically. May cause significant renal, respiratory, and CNS toxicity. May cause significant acidosis. The preferred treatment is immediate transportation to a medical facility and use of appropriate treatment including possible administration of activated charcoal, gastric lavage and or gastric aspiration. If none of the above are immediately available and a delay of more than one hour is anticipated before such medical attention can be obtained, induction of vomiting may be appropriate using IPECAC syrup

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(Contraindicated if there are any signs of CNS depression).

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This should be considered on a case by case basis following specialist advice. Specific other treatments may include ethanol therapy, fomepizole, treatment of acidosis and haemodialysis. Seek specialist advice without delay.

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 Environmental precautions

: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

: Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

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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.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning

materials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Storage

Other data : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

place.

Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Store at ambient temperature.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild

steel or high density polyethylene.

Unsuitable material: Zinc., Avoid contact with galvanized

materials.

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
Ethanediol	107-21-1	TWA (Vapour)	25 ppm	ACGIH

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Ethanediol	STEL (Vapour)	50 ppm	ACGIH
Ethanediol	STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m3	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 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.

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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.

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.

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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 : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : red

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Hq : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : -18.5 °C / -1.3 °F

(100.0 hPa)

Method: ASTM D1177

range

Initial boiling point and boiling : > 100 °C / 212 °Festimated value(s)

: Method: Unspecified Flash point

Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Data not available

Upper explosion limit : Typical 15 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : Typical 3 %(V)

Vapour pressure : Data not available (50 °C / 122 °F)

Relative vapour density : no data available

Density : 1,049 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

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Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : completely soluble Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : > 200 °C / 392 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic : Method: Unspecified

Not applicable

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability : Stable.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: 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).

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exposure

Information on likely routes of : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 500 - 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

: LC 50 Rat: > 5 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Components:

Ethanediol:

: LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 milliliters (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and potentially

lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.5 mg/l

> Exposure time: 6 h Test atmosphere: Aerosol Method: Literature data

Remarks: LC50 > 1.0 - <= 5.0 mg/l

LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: LD 50 Mouse, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Components:

Ethanediol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

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Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

met.

Components:

Ethanediol: Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Components:

Ethanediol:

Species: Guinea pig Method: Literature data

Remarks: 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.

Components:

Ethanediol:

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Method: Acceptable non-standard method. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test species: RatMethod: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Components:

Ethanediol:

Species: Mouse, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral Method: Literature data

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

Carcinogenicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification	
Ethanediol	No carcinogenicity classification.	
sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	No carcinogenicity classification.	

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Ethanediol:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Causes foetotoxicity in animals; considered to be

secondary to maternal toxicity.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

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Product:

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

Components:

Ethanediol:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Kidney: can cause kidney damage.

Components:

Ethanediol:

Exposure routes: Oral Target Organs: Kidney

Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethanediol:

Rat, male:

Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: Kidney

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Components:

Ethanediol:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Components:

Ethanediol:

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

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: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

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.

Components: Ethanediol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 72,860 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 6,500 -

13,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC20 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 1,995 mg/l

Exposure time: 0.5 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 15,380 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC: 8,590 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Chironomus sp. (midge) Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Components: Ethanediol:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water Components: Ethanediol:

: Remarks: Data not available

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate

significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

: Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions., If Mobility

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> product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Dissolves in water., Poses a significant risk of oxygen depletion in aquatic systems.

Components: Ethanediol:

Mobility : Remarks: Disperses in water., If product enters soil, one or

more constituents will be highly mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological

information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

Components:

Ethanediol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Additional ecological

information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

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.

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,

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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

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.

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

Other international regulations

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

TSCA : All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

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H3∩3	Harmful if ewallowed	

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Repr. Reproductive toxicity

STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : 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).

The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

SDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Further information

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

from the previous version.

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.