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ECTION 1. PRODUCT AND CON	IPANY IDENTIFICATION	
Product name	: Shell Gadus S2 V220 00	
Product code	: 001D8449	
Manufacturer or supplier's d	etails	
Manufacturer/Supplier	: Raízen Argentina S.A.U. Av. del Libertador 7208, Piso 15 C1429 - Buenos Aires Argentina	
Telephone	: 08109997435	
Telefax	:	
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	: csonline@raizen.com.ar	
Emergency telephone number	 CIQUIME 0800 222 2933 (desde (desde el exterior) ; Centro de Toxicología: +54 11 - Ricardo Gutiérrez, Ciudad Autón 	4962 6666/ 2247 - Hospital
Recommended use of the ch	emical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	: Automotive and industrial grease).

SECTION 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	 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.
Precautionary statements	: Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases.

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Storage: No precautionary phrases. 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 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.

SECTION 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% (Regula- tion (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).

Hazardous components

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	Aquatic Chronic4; H413	0 - < 0,09
For explanation of abbre	viations see section	16.	

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled	: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa- ter 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

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	casualty should be sent immed for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even wounds.	diately to a hospital. Do not wait in the absence of apparent
In case of eye contact	 Flush eye with copious quantiti Remove contact lenses, if pres rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, of 	sent and easy to do. Continue
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is nece are swallowed, however, get m	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and sy of black pustules and spots on Ingestion may result in nausea Local necrosis is evidenced by tissue damage a few hours foll	the skin of exposed areas. a, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. delayed onset of pain and
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, en appropriate personal protective incident, injury and surrounding	e equipment according to the
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically.	
	anaesthetics or hot soaks shou	erapy, to minimise tissue dam- all and do not reflect the seri- nage, surgical exploration to ement may be necessary. Local uld be avoided because they ospasm and ischaemia. Prompt dement and evacuation of for- med under general anaesthet-

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	 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 meth- ods	: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances and the surrounding environment.

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 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).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- tive equipment and emer- gency procedures	: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	
Environmental precautions	: Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami- nation. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.	
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	: Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or 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. 	

SECTION 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 mate- rials 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.

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Packaging material	: Suitable material: For containers steel or high density polyethylen Unsuitable material: PVC.	U
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should reperatures because of possible ris	

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (inhal- able fraction)	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	AR OEL
		(Mist)	10 mg/m3	AR OEL
Oil mist, mineral		CMP (Mist)	5 mg/m3	AR OEL
	Further information: Sampled by a method which does not include vapour, lung			
Oil mist, mineral		CMP - CPT (Mist)	10 mg/m3	AR OEL
	Further information: lung			

Contains no components with occupational exposure limit values.

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.

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	Appropriate measures include:	
	Adequate ventilation to control a	irborne concentrations.
	Where material is heated, spray greater potential for airborne co	
	General Information: Define procedures for safe hand	lling and maintenance of
	controls. Educate and train workers in the measures relevant to normal act product.	
	Ensure appropriate selection, te equipment used to control expose equipment, local exhaust ventila	sure, e.g. personal protective
	Drain down system prior to equi nance.	
	Retain drain downs in sealed sto subsequent recycle.	brage pending disposal or
	Always observe good personal r washing hands after handling th drinking, and/or smoking. Routi protective equipment to remove taminated clothing and footwear Practice good housekeeping.	e material and before eating, nely wash work clothing and contaminants. Discard con-
	Due to the product's semi-solid of mists and dusts is unlikely to oc	
Personal protective equip	ment	
	: No respiratory protection is ordir conditions of use.	narily required under normal
	In accordance with good industr tions should be taken to avoid b If engineering controls do not ma tions to a level which is adequat select respiratory protection equ cific conditions of use and meeti Check with respiratory protective Where air-filtering respirators an priate combination of mask and Select a filter suitable for the con and vapours and particles [Type	reathing of material. aintain airborne concentra- e to protect worker health, ipment suitable for the spe- ing relevant legislation. e equipment suppliers. e suitable, select an appro- filter. mbination of organic gases
Hand protection	>65°C (149°F)].	
Remarks	· Where hand contact with the pro	duct may accur the use of

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	sistance of glove material, dexter glove suppliers. Contaminated of Personal hygiene is a key elem Gloves must only be worn on cl gloves, hands should be washe cation of a non-perfumed moist For continuous contact we reco through time of more than 240 m 480 minutes where suitable gloves of short-term/splash protection we recognize that suitable gloves of may not be available and in this time maybe acceptable so long and replacement regimes are for a good predictor of glove resistant dependent on the exact compose Glove thickness should be typic depending on the glove make a	gloves should be replaced. ent of effective hand care. ean hands. After using d and dried thoroughly. Appli- urizer is recommended. mmend gloves with break- minutes with preference for > ves can be identified. For recommend the same but offering this level of protection case a lower breakthrough as appropriate maintenance blowed. Glove thickness is not ance to a chemical as it is sition of the glove material. cally greater than 0.35 mm
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that protective eyewear is recomme	
Skin and body protection	: Skin protection is not ordinarily work clothes. It is good practice to wear chem	
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable	
Protective measures	: Personal protective equipment mended national standards. Ch	

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	 Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Semi-solid at ambient temperature.
Colour	: brown
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon

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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	: > 1 estimated value(s)	
Relative density	: 1,000 (15 °C / 59 °F)	
Density	: 1.000 kg/m3 (15,0 °C / 59,0 °F)M	lethod: 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	products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable	
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classifie	ed.
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to b	be a static accumulator.

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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 reac- tions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
Information on likely routes of exposure	:	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure alt- hough 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 classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classification 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.

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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:

Genotoxicity in vivo

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

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

Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Highly refined mineral oil	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

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.

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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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment :	Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa- tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com- ponent(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
Ecotoxicity	
Product: Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- : ty)	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : toxicity)	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic : plants (Acute toxicity)	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- icity)	: Remarks: Based on available are not met.	e data, the classification crite
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available are not met.	e data, the classification crite
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Based on available are not met.	e data, the classification crite
Persistence and degradabi	lity	
Product:		
Biodegradability	: Remarks: Not readily biodeg Major constituents are inhere components that may persist	ently biodegradable, but conta
Bioaccumulative potential		
Product:		
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains compone cumulate.	ents with the potential to bioa
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6 Remarks: (based on informa	tion on similar products)
Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility	: Remarks: Semi-solid under r If it enters soil, it will adsorb t mobile.	
	Remarks: Floats on water.	
Other adverse effects		
Product:		
Additional ecological infor- mation	: Does not have ozone depleti ozone creation potential or g Product is a mixture of non-v be released to air in any sign conditions of use.	lobal warming potential. olatile components, which wi
	Poorly soluble mixture. Causes physical fouling of a	quatic organisms.

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	 Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. 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 tech- nical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 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

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needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or ture	mix-
The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may appl this material.	y to

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

I dil text of II otatemer		
H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
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 Acror	nyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu- ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.	

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.