

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version 3.0      Revision Date.: 09/23/2025      SDS Number: 800001029885      Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Product code : 001F1177

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Oil Products US**  
PO Box 4427  
Houston TX 77210-4427  
USA  
SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285  
Customer Service :

#### Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : 877-242-7400  
Health Information : 877-504-9351

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Gear lubricant.

Restrictions on use :  
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 3

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No symbol  
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:**  
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

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3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

Precautionary statements

**Prevention:**  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**Response:**  
No precautionary phrases.

**Storage:**  
No precautionary phrases.

**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 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.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2024 criteria.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture  
Chemical nature : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.  
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.  
Classification based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).  
\* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69-9, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5.

### Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *		Not Assigned	0 - 90
Alkenyl amine		Trade secret	< 0.06

## SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version 3.0      Revision Date.: 09/23/2025      SDS Number: 800001029885      Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

---

If swallowed : If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.  
: 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.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 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 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 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).

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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Environmental precautions : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material.  
Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.  
Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
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SDS Number:  
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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.

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : 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.  
Product Transfer : Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.

Further information on storage stability : 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.

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/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/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 con-

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According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

trols. 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 Sécurité, (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.

#### Personal protective equipment

**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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
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Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

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- 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.
- 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.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- 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.

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## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

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## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version 3.0      Revision Date.: 09/23/2025      SDS Number: 800001029885      Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

---

Appearance : Liquid at room temperature.  
Colour : brown  
Odour : Slight hydrocarbon  
Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Pour point : -18 °C / -0.40 °F  
Method: ISO 3016

Melting / freezing point : Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling range : > 280 °C / 536 °F  
estimated value(s)  
Flash point : 240 °C / 464 °F  
Method: ISO 2592

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability  
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable  
Flammability (liquids) : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit  
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : Typical 10 %(V)  
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability 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 : 0.899 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Density : 899 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)  
Method: ISO 12185

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



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## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Low toxicity

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Product:

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

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Product:

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

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

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

### Carcinogenicity

#### Product:

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

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies., Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

#### **IARC**

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

#### **OSHA**

No component of this product present at levels greater than or

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## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

---

equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

### NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Product:

Effects on fertility

:

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

### 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:

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

### 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: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

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

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## 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-

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According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### Ecotoxicity

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

#### Components:

##### Alkenyl amine:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10

### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in soil

#### Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential. Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal conditions of use.

Poorly soluble mixture.  
Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

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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.  
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, national, and local laws and regulations.

### Local legislation

Remarks

: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

SDS Number:  
800001029885

Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

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### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

##### 49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### International Regulations

##### 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.

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### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

##### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100	*

\*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

##### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

##### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : No SARA Hazards

**SARA 313** : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version 3.0      Revision Date.: 09/23/2025      SDS Number: 800001029885      Print Date.: 11/02/2025  
Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

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### Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0002 %
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### US State Regulations

#### Pennsylvania Right To Know

Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed; Baseoil — un-specified	64742-62-7
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0

#### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **Naphthalene**, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

#### California List of Hazardous Substances

Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed; Baseoil — un-specified	64742-62-7
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0

#### Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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

TSCA : All components listed.

DSL : All components listed.

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## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 0, 1, 0

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants  
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average  
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average  
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version  
3.0

Revision Date.:  
09/23/2025

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Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

---

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level

OE\_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S2 GX 220

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 11/02/2025
3.0	09/23/2025	800001029885	Date of last issue: 04/06/2023

---

STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : 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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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