

Safety Data Sheet
Regulation 1907/2006/EC
Shell Corena S4 R 32

Version 1.0

Revision Date 05.05.2015

Print Date 06.05.2015

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

Product name : Shell Corena S4 R 32

Product code : 001D7785

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell India Markets Private Limited**
(U23201TN2004PTC053147)
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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Hydraulic fluid.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature : Blend of polyolefins and additives.

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [%]
Alkaryl amine	68411-46-1	R52/53	Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	1 - 3
Dialkyl thiophosphate ester	268567-32-4	Xi; R41-R43- R52/53	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	0.1 - 0.9

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This mixture is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC.

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Label elements

- Hazard symbols :
No Hazard
Symbol
required
- R-phrase(s) : Not classified.
- S-phrase(s) : Not classified.
- Sensitising components : Contains dialkyl thiophosphate ester.
May produce an allergic reaction.

Other hazards

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.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard at ambient temperature.
- 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.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas.
Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

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 : Do not use water in a jet.

media

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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and materials for 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.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 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: PVC.
- Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.
		(Mist)	10 mg/m3	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.

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.

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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.

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 for 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

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 [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

: Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.

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 Chapter 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 at room temperature.
Colour	: light brown
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
pH	: Not applicable
pour point	: -45 °C / -49 °F Method: ASTM D97
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
Flash point	: 218 °C / 424 °F Method: ASTM D92
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Lower explosion limit	: Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: Data not available
Relative density	: 0.830 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 830 kg/m ³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ASTM D1298
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: negligible
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 32 mm ² /s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445
	: 6 mm ² /s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	: Stable.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

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Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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).

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

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

Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating., 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: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alkaryl amine	No carcinogenicity classification.
Dialkyl thiophosphate ester	No carcinogenicity classification.

Other Carcinogenicity Classification:

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

STOT - single exposure

no data available

STOT - repeated exposure

no data available

Repeated dose toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not considered 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.

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: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
- Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

- Biodegradability : Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are expected to be 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 mobile., Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

- Additional ecological : Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not

information

expected to be released to air in any significant quantities.,
Not expected to have ozone depletion potential,
photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming
potential.
Poorly soluble mixture., May cause physical fouling of aquatic
organisms.

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulation

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

- Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable
Special precautions : Not applicable

Special precautions for user

- Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,
for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or
needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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:

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA : All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-Phrases

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of H-Statements

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam. Serious eye damage
Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

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.

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.

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