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## Shell Tellus S2 VX 46

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#### **SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Shell Tellus S2 VX 46

Product code : 001F8433

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Ixom Operations Pty Ltd

(NZBN - 9429041465226)

166 Totara Street, Mt Maunganui South,

New Zealand : +64 9 3682700 ; : +64 9 3682710

Emergency telephone

number

Telefax

Telephone

: 0800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Hydraulic oil

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001., Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport, according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### **Hazard classification**

#### **GHS Classification**

Not a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

**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.

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Response:

No precautionary phrases.

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 oil may contain harmful impurities. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Not classified as flammable but will burn.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical nature : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-

extract, according to IP346.

\* 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.

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration [%]
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 90

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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

conditions.

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.

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Version 1.0 Revision Date 17.05.2016 Print Date 18.05.2016 When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds. Flush eye with copious quantities of water. In case of eye contact 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 Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. and effects, both acute and delayed Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention andd possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

### **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

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.

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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).

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

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

barriers.

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.

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.

## **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

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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** : This material has the potential to be a static accumulator.

Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used

during all bulk transfer operations.

**Storage** 

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

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 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	WES-TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further information vapour.	ation: Sampled I	by a method that doe	s not collect
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	WES-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NZ OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminant s
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	(Mist)	10 mg/m3	New Zealand.

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				Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminant s	
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1	
	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 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.

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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

#### **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.

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Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm

depending on the glove make and model.

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes. Eve protection

protective evewear is recommended.

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard Skin and body protection

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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.

## **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance** : liquid

Colour : clear

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon Odour Threshold : Data not available Hq : Not applicable

: -36 °C / -33 °FMethod: ISO 3016 pour point

range

Initial boiling point and boiling : > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)

Flash point : 220 °C / 428 °F

Method: ISO 2592

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

Upper explosion limit : Typical 10 %(V)

: Typical 1 %(V) Lower explosion limit

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Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

estimated value(s)

Relative vapour density : > 1estimated value(s) Relative density :  $0.856 (15 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 59 \,^{\circ}\text{F})$ 

Density : 856 kg/m3 (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

: Pow: > 6(based on information on similar products)

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C / 608 °F

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 46 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

7.9 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445

2630 mm2/s (-20 °C / -4 °F) Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY** 

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : Stable.

Possibility of hazardous : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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reactions

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

#### **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).

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: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

: Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under Acute inhalation toxicity

normal conditions of use.

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

Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

## 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

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### **Chronic toxicity**

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## Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Product:**

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

### Carcinogenicity

### **Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

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

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

## Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

:

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

#### STOT - single exposure

## **Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

### STOT - repeated exposure

### **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

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environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

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

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 representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test

extract).

## **Ecotoxicity**

### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: 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/I

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

### 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**

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**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to

bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

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.

Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

**Product:** 

Additional ecological

information

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

Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

#### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

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.

## **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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## **National Regulations**

**Land Transport Rule:** 

Dangerous Goods 2012 -

NZS 5433

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### **International Regulation**

#### **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.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

R-phrase(s) : Not classified.

S-phrase(s) : Not classified.

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Limits 2002 (WES). New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### 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.

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

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of other abbreviations

Not classified as hazardous

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Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard

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.

**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.