Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **SHELL TELLUS S2 VX 15 (001F8430)**

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use Hydraulic oil.

Supplier: Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)
NZBN: 9429041465226
Street Address: 166 Totara Street
Mt Maunganui South
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700
Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710
Emergency Telephone: **0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Subclasses:
Subclass 6.1 Category E (aspiration hazard) - Substances which may pose an aspiration toxicity hazard.

Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
Approval Number: HSR002503

Hazard Statement(s):
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Response:
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:
P501 In case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product Description: Synthetic base oil and additives. Highly refined mineral oil.
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% w/w DMSO-extract, according to IP346.

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), heavy, C18-50-branched, cyclic and linear	848301-69-9	85-95%	H304

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:
Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:
If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical advice. 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.

Eye Contact:
If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:
Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Treat symptomatically. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possible 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:
Water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:
Combustible liquid.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:
On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon . Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:
Shut off all possible sources of ignition. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. Unsuitable materials: PVC. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards: No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Oil mist, mineral: WES-TWA 5 mg/m^3, WES-STEL 10 mg/m^3

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:
Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES.

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Slight Hydrocarbon
Solubility:	Negligible solubility in water.
Specific Gravity:	0.820 @15°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1 (estimated)
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	<0.5 Pa (estimated)
Flash Point (°C):	200
Flammability Limits (%):	Typical 1-10%(V)
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	>320
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	>280
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	15 mm2/s @40°C
Freezing Point/Range (°C):	-42 (Pour point)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Chemical stability:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to extremes of temperature. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Aspiration hazard - this material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
Eye contact:	May be an eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis. High pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. Product may need to be surgically removed.
Inhalation:	Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation.

Acute toxicity: No LD50 data available for the product. However, based on similar product(s):
Oral LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg

Chronic effects: Not listed as carcinogenic according to IARC.

IARC has concluded that there is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of highly refined mineral oils. Used oils 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 oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways.
Persistence/degradability:	Expected to be not readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Contains component(s) with the potential to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in soil:	Adsorbs to soil. The product is insoluble and floats on water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:
Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport
Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Marine Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:
Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses:
Subclass 6.1 Category E (aspiration hazard) - Substances which may pose an aspiration toxicity hazard.

Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
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Hazard Statement(s):
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Supplier Safety Data Sheet; 05/ 2016.

This safety data sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd Toxicology & SDS Services.

Reason(s) for Issue:
First Issue Primary SDS

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.