

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

## Shell Tellus S4 VX 32

Version 4.3

Revision Date 24.04.2018

Print Date 25.04.2018

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Shell Tellus S4 VX 32  
Product code : 001D7769

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Hydraulic oil  
Uses advised against :  
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Skeljungur hf**  
Borgartún 26  
105 Reykjavík  
Telephone : +354 (444) 3000  
Telefax :  
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : [msds@skeljungur.is](mailto:msds@skeljungur.is)

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

: Emergency Line: Ambulance, Fire Department and Police,  
Phone 112  
; Toxic Center of the National University Hospital Phone: 543-2222

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

##### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



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Signal word	:	Warning	
Hazard statements	:		PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: H332 Harmful if inhaled. H315 Causes skin irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	:	<b>Prevention:</b> P261 P273 P280 <b>Response:</b> P312 P332 + P313 <b>Storage:</b> <b>Disposal:</b> P501	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. No precautionary phrases. Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:  
Contains Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised.

### 2.3 Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

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

### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.  
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No	Concentration [%]

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	number	1272/2008)	
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-79-6 265-182-8 01-2119471311-49	Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.4; H332 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	60 - 80
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0 204-881-4 01-2119565113-46	Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	0,1 - 0,24

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

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If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. 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.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Notes to doctor/physician:  
Treat symptomatically.  
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and 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.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

- 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).
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
6.1.2 For emergency responders:  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

- 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.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for 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.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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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.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.

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.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) area.

Store at ambient temperature.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

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.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
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Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Particles (mist))	1 mg/m3	IS OEL
Further information	When certain oils are heated, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are produced which can have a carcinogenic effect. Such substances can also be present in mineral oils., For mist from aqueous cutting fluid or suchlike, which may also include substances other than oils, the value is applied as a total content with regard to the non-aqueous part. For substances with individual lower limit values, these are applied.			
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Mist)	1 mg/m3	IS OEL
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA	10 mg/m3	IS OEL

### 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 Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

## 8.2 Exposure controls

**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.

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### 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.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

### Personal protective equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.  
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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



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- depending on the glove make and model.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
- 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 combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.
- 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

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : Liquid at room temperature.
- Colour : colourless
- Odour : Slight hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable
- pour point : -60 °C Method: ISO 3016

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Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C estimated value(s)
Flash point	: $\geq$ 100 °C Method: ISO 2592
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) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	: > 1 estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0,880 (15 °C)
Density	: 880 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15,0 °C) 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
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 33,8 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40,0 °C) Method: ASTM D445
	9,93 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (100 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available

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### 9.2 Other information

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

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable.

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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 although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

### Acute toxicity

#### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 1 - < 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 2.000 - < 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

### 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: For respiratory and skin sensitisation:, Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

: 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 skin-painting 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.

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### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

:  
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.

### 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 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: 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.

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

#### Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

Germ cell mutagenicity-  
Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity -  
Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

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Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

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).

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

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

#### Components:

##### **Butylated hydroxytoluene :**

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

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

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### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

### 12.4 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.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Product:

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

### 12.6 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

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

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- 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.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

- ADR** : 3082  
**IMDG** : 3082  
**IATA** : 3082

#### 14.2 Proper shipping name

- ADR** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Gas oils, (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised)
- IMDG** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Gas oils, (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised)
- IATA** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Gas oils, (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised)

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class

- ADR** : 9  
**IMDG** : 9  
**IATA** : 9

#### 14.4 Packing group

- ADR**  
Packing group : III  
Classification Code : M6  
Hazard Identification Number : 90  
Labels : 9
- IMDG**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 9
- IATA**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 9

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

- ADR**  
Environmentally hazardous : yes



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### IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

### 14.6 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.

### 14.7 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.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

Volatile organic compounds : 0 %

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

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

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity, Category 4, H332

Skin irritation, Category 2, H315

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2, H411

### Classification procedure:

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

### Full text of H-Statements

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 : Causes skin irritation.  
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.  
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation

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 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

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MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP = 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  
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

### Further information

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

### Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

#### Uses - Worker

Title : General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery.- Industrial

#### Uses - Worker

Title : General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery.- Professional

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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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>300000010253</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery.- Industrial
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 3 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8b, PROC 9 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC4, ERC7, ATIEL-ATC SPERC 4.Bi.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General measures applicable to all activities.	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure	No other specific measures identified.
Initial factory fill of equipmentUse in contained	No other specific measures identified.

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systemsUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposureTransfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)	
Initial factory fill of equipment(open systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours
Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar.Use in contained systemsUse in closed process, no likelihood of exposure	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceTransfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Provide extract ventilation to emission points when contact with warm (>50oC) product is likely. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposureUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
EU tonnage (tonnes per year):	2,63E+03
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,1
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water contact.	
Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs) :	5,00E-05
Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before (municipal) sewage treatment plant):	2,00E-11
Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs):	0
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators or equivalent and for waste water to be discharged via public sewer system.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	9,28265E+01
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,00E+03
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day) :	1,756658E+05
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

<b>SECTION 3</b>	<b>EXPOSURE ESTIMATION</b>
<b>Section 3.1 - Health</b>	
<p>The Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions that are identified in the Exposure Scenario are the outcome of a quantitative and qualitative assessment that covers this product.</p> <p>The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.</p>	

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### Section 3.2 -Environment

Used ECETOC TRA model.

### SECTION 4

### GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org>).

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.

For further information see [www.ATIEL.org/REACH\\_GES](http://www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>300000010254</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery.- Professional
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 22 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 20 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.6b.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General measures applicable to all activities.	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.
Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar. Use in contained systems. Use in closed process, no likelihood of	No other specific measures identified.



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exposure	
Material transfersNon-dedicated facilityTransfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceTransfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilitiesHeat and pressure transfer fluids in dispersive, professional use but closed systems	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Storage.Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposureUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
EU tonnage (tonnes per year):	5,39E+03
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,1
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water contact.	
Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs) :	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before (municipal) sewage treatment plant):	5,00E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs):	1E-03
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	

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<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	9,28265E+01
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,00E+03
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day) :	5,8428E+01
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

<b>SECTION 3</b>	<b>EXPOSURE ESTIMATION</b>
<b>Section 3.1 - Health</b>	
The Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions that are identified in the Exposure Scenario are the outcome of a quantitative and qualitative assessment that covers this product. The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

<b>Section 3.2 -Environment</b>	
Used ECETOC TRA model.	

<b>SECTION 4</b>	<b>GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO</b>
<b>Section 4.1 - Health</b>	
Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.	

<b>Section 4.2 -Environment</b>	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet ( <a href="http://cefic.org">http://cefic.org</a> ).	
If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.	
For further information see <a href="http://www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES">www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES</a> .	