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

Material Name : Shell Spirax S2 A 80W-90

Recommended Use / Restrictions of Use

Transmission oil.

Product Code : 001D8276

Supplier : 100004

Shell (China) Limited

China Beijing

Jian Guo Men Wai Ave 1 China World Tower 2, 32F

Telephone : (+86) 4000103288 **Fax** : (+86) 4000108097

Emergency Telephone

Number

Email Contact for Safety

Data Sheet

(+86) 0532-83889090 (24h)

: If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please

email lubricantSDS@shell.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification : NOT HAZARDOUS,

GHS Label Elements

Symbol(s)

No symbol

Signal Words : No signal word

Hazard Statement : 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.

GHS Precautionary Statements

Prevention: No precautionary phrases.

Response : No precautionary phrases.

Storage : No precautionary phrases.

Disposal: : No precautionary phrases.

Other Hazards which do not result in classification

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture Description : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

Classification of components according to GHS

Chemical Identity	Synonyms	CAS	Hazard Class (category)	Hazard Statement	Conc.
Alkyl polysulphide			Skin Sens., 1; Aquatic Chronic, 4;	H317; H413;	< 3.50 %
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *			Asp. Tox., 1;	H304;	0.00 - 90.00 %

Additional Information

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

extract, according to IP346.

Refer to Ch 16 for full text of H phrases.

* 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.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

The first aid measures for different exposure routes:

Inhalation : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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.

Eye Contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent

irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute

Symptoms/Enects, Acute

& 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.

Immediate medical attention, special

treatment

: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific hazards arising from Chemicals

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

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 iet.

Protective Equipment & Precautions for Fire

Fighters

: Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

Personal Precautions, **Protective Equipment and** : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Emergency Procedures 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 Material 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 clav. sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

Additional Advice

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.

Precautions for 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.

Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated **Conditions for Safe**

Storage place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Store at

ambient temperature.

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.

Recommended Materials : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high

density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials : PVC.

Other Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high

temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Oil mist, mineral	ACGIH	TWA(Inhala		5 mg/m3	
		ble fraction.)			

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

No biological limit allocated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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.

Individual Protection 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 combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65°C(149°F)].

Hand Protection

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 recognise that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be 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.

Eye Protection

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

occur

Protective Clothing

Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue

work clothes.

Thermal Hazards Monitoring Methods Not applicable.

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

Environmental Exposure

Controls

Take appropriate measures to fulfil 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

: Amber. Liquid at room temperature. Appearance

Slight hydrocarbon Odour Odour threshold Data not available : Not applicable. Ha

Initial Boiling Point and : > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)

Boiling Range

: Typical -27 °C / -17 °F Pour point

Flash point : Typical 175 °C / 347 °F (COC)

Upper / lower : Typical 1 - 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)

Flammability or **Explosion limits**

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

Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))

Relative Density : Typical 0.904 at 15 °C / 59 °F : Typical 904 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F **Density**

Water solubility : Negligible.

Solubility in other : Data not available

solvents

n-octanol/water partition

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

Dynamic viscosity : Data not available

Kinematic viscosity : Typical 146 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F

: > 1 (estimated value(s)) Vapour density (air=1)

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

Evaporation rate

: Data not available

(nBuAc=1)

Decomposition Temperature

: Data not available

Flammability : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability : Stabl

Possibility of Hazardous

Reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to Avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

Decomposition Products during normal storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION 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).

Likely Routes of

Acute Oral Toxicity

Exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.
 Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat

Acute Dermal Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rabbit

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Skin corrosion/irritation : 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/irritation Respiratory Irritation : Expected to be slightly irritating.

: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Respiratory or skin

sensitisation

: Experimental data has shown that the concentration of

reaction in sensitive individuals. (Alkyl polysulphide)

potentially sensitising components present in this product does not induce skin sensitisation. May cause an allergic skin

Aspiration Hazard: Not considered an aspiration hazard.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity : Not expected to be carcinogenic. 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	:	Carcinogenicity Classification
Highly refined mineral oil (IP346 <3%)	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Highly refined mineral oil (IP346 <3%)	:	IARC 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Highly refined mineral oil (IP346 <3%)	:	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification

Reproductive and

Developmental Toxicity Specific target organ

toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ

toxicity - repeated

exposure

Additional Information

: Not expected to be a hazard.

Not expected to be a hazard.

Not expected to be a hazard.

: 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:

Acute Toxicity Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic

organisms. Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract. Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects

to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

Microorganisms

Data not available

Mobility Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it

will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Floats on

water

Persistence/degradability Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents

are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.

Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate. Bioaccumulative

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Potential

Other Adverse Effects : 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal : 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.

Container Disposal : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to

a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations. Hazardous Waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land (as per ADR classification): Not regulated

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is either not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations or needs to follow country specific requirements.

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 Precaution : Not applicable.

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Chemical Inventory Status

EINECS : All components

listed or polymer

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exempt.

TSCA : All components

listed.

INV (CN) : All components

listed.

Sensitiser not sufficient

to classify

Contains alkyl polysulphide. May produce an allergic reaction.

Other Information : GB 6944-2012: Classification and Code of Dangerous Goods.

GB/T 16483-2008: Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products

Content and Order of Sections.

GB 13690-2009: Classification and Labels of Dangerous

Chemical Substances Commonly Used. GB 12268-2012: List of Dangerous Goods.

GBZ 2.1-2007: Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace Part 1: Chemical Hazardous Agents.

National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Statement

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SDS Version Number : 2.0

SDS Effective Date : 2013/05/10

SDS Revisions : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

SDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to

all who may handle the product.

Disclaimer : 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.