According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

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

1.1 Product identifier

: Shell Omala S4 WE 150 Trade name

Product code : 001D7856

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

Use of the : Gear lubricant.

Substance/Mixture

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 : Shell UK Oil Products Limited

> Shell Centre London SE17NA United Kingdom

Telephone (+44) 08007318888

Telefax

**Email Contact for Safety Data** 

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

please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

: +44-(0) 151-350-4595

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

# 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word No signal word

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

Not classified as a physical hazard

according to CLP criteria.

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**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as a health hazard under CLP

criteria.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as environmental hazard

according to CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

Safety data sheet available on request.

Sensitising components : Contains Alkaryl Carboxylic Acid Derivative

May produce an allergic reaction.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

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

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Blend of polyalkylene glycol and additives.

## **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration
	EC-No.	(REGULATION	(% w/w)
	Registration	(EC) No	
	number	1272/2008)	
Phenol, isopropylated,	68937-41-7	Repr.2; H361	0.1 - 0.5
phosphate (3:1)	273-066-3	STOT RE2; H373	
[Triphenyl phosphate		Aquatic Chronic4;	
< 5%]		H413	
(4-	3115-49-9	Acute Tox.4; H302	0.01 - 0.09
nonylphenoxy)acetic	221-486-2	Skin Corr.1B;	
acid		H314	
		Skin Sens.1A;	
		H317	

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	Aquatic Chronic1;	

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 : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

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

Symptoms : 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.

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

Treatment : Notes to doctor/physician:

Treat symptomatically.

## **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 : Do not use water in a jet.

media

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex

firefighting mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases

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(smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete 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.

#### **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 Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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## **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.

### 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** : Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used

during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.

### 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.

Store at ambient temperature.

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

The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental

agency office.

: Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild Packaging material

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**

### **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

#### 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.

#### 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.

### Personal protective equipment

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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 depending on the glove make and model.

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

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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.

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> 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

: Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as Hygiene measures

reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the

Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH

Essentials".

### **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 Section 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 рΗ : Not applicable

pour point : -42 °CMethod: ISO 3016

Initial boiling point and boiling : > 280 °Cestimated value(s)

range

: 268 °C Flash point

Method: ISO 2592

Evaporation rate : Data not available

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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 : > 1estimated value(s)

Relative density : 1.076 (15 °C)

Density : 1,076 kg/m3 (15.0 °C)

Method: ISO 12185

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Moderate

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log 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 : 136 mm2/s (40.0 °C)

Method: Unspecified

22.5 mm2/s (100 °C) Method: Unspecified

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

: Information given is based on data on the components and Basis for assessment

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:

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

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

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Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### 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.

### Components:

## (4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid:

Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

### 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.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) [Triphenyl phosphate < 5%]	No carcinogenicity classification.
(4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid	No carcinogenicity classification.

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### Reproductive toxicity

### **Product:**

:

Remarks: Possible risk of impaired fertility., Not a developmental toxicant., 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: 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-

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity -

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

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Assessment 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 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

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

## 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.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

# **Product:**

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Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to

bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log 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.

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.

### **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.

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.

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Local legislation

Waste catalogue

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

Waste Code

13 02 06\*

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end

user.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good **RID** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IATA** : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 Proper shipping name

**ADR** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **RID** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IATA** : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class

**ADR** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **RID** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IATA** : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

**ADR** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **RID** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good : Not regulated as a dangerous good IATA

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **RID** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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#### 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.

## **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 : Product is not subject to (Annex XIV) Authorisation under REACH.

Volatile organic compounds : 0%

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as amended). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended). Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended). Energy Act 2011. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XIV.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of

Chemicals (REACH), annex XVII.

Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work

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and its amendments.

Directive 1994/33/EC on the protection of young people at

work and its amendments.

Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth

or are breastfeeding and its amendments.

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

**EINECS** : All components listed. : Notified with Restrictions. **TSCA** 

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of H-Statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H314

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H361

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Repr. Reproductive toxicity Skin Corr. Skin corrosion Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

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CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur 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

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No

Observed Effect Level

OE\_HPV = 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

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Shell Omala S4 WE 150

Version 2.5 Revision Date 01.07.2020 Print Date 02.07.2020

**Further information** 

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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.