MSDS_CA

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. MATERIAL AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name Uses Product Code	::	Shell Omala S2 G 68 Gear lubricant. 001D7834
Manufacturer/Supplier	:	Shell Canada Products 400 - 4th Avenue S.W Calgary AB T2P 0J4 Canada
Telephone Fax	:	(+1) 8006611600 (+1) 4033848345

Emergency Telephone Number

: CHEMTREC (24 hr): (+1) 800-424-9300 CANUTEC (24 hr): (+1) 613-996-6666

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture Description : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.

Refer to Chapter 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WHMIS Class/Description Routes of Exposure	THIS PRODUCT IS NOT A WHMIS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.
Health Hazards	Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions. 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.
Signs and 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.
Safety Hazards Environmental Hazards	Not classified as flammable but will burn. Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Advice to Physician : Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Flash point Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	:	Typical 236 °C / 457 °F (COC) Typical 1 - 10 %(V)(based on mineral oil)
Auto ignition temperature Hazardous Combustion	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Products and Specific Hazards	•	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 jet.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEA	ASL	IRES
Protective Measures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Clean Up Methods	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.
Additional Advice	:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages 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
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Handling	A Va fc sl	nd disposal of this material. woid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling apour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety botwear should be worn and proper handling equipment hould be used. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or leaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Storage	р	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated lace. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Store at mbient temperature.
Product Transfer	Ρ	his material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used uring all bulk transfer operations.
Recommended Materials	F	or containers or container linings, use mild steel or high ensity polyethylene.
Unsuitable Materials Additional Information	P P	PVC. Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high emperatures 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 ble fraction.)		5 mg/m3	

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits within their jurisdiction.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

No biological limit allocated.

Exposure 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,

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Personal Protective Equipment Respiratory Protection	: :	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. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. 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
Eye Protection	:	dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to
Protective Clothing	:	occur. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.
Monitoring Methods	:	Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to
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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
Environmental Exposure : Controls	http://www.inrs.fr/accueil 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

Appearance Odour Odour threshold pH Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range Pour point	 Brown. Liquid at room temperature. Slight hydrocarbon. Data not available Not applicable. > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s) Typical -24 °C / -11 °F
Vapour pressure Specific gravity	: < 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s)) : Typical 0.887 at 15 °C / 59 °F
Density Water solubility n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow) Kinematic viscosity Vapour density (air=1) Electrical conductivity	 Typical 887 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F Negligible. > 6 (based on information on similar products) Typical 68 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F > 1 (estimated value(s)) This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

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Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Conditions to Avoid Materials to Avoid Hazardous Decomposition Products Hazardous Polymerisation Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	:	Stable. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Strong oxidising agents. Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. No
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	:	No

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on data on the compor toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather th individual component(s).	
Routes of Exposure	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exp although exposure may occur following accidental	
Acute Oral Toxicity	Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	•
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 r conditions of use.	ormal
Skin Irritation	Expected to be slightly irritating.	
Eye Irritation	Expected to be slightly irritating.	
Respiratory Irritation	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation	
Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.	
Repeated Dose Toxicity	Not expected to be a hazard.	
Mutagenicity	Not considered a mutagenic hazard.	
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be carcinogenic. Product contains of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal s studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classific carcinogenic by the International Agency for Rese Cancer (IARC).	skin-painting ed as

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

: Not expected to be a hazard. 6/9

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Developmental Toxicity Additional Information	 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

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).

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.
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.
Bioaccumulation	:	Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.
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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Canadian Road and Rail Shipping Classification

This product is not regulated under the Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by road and rail.

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.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Class/Description	:	THIS PRODUCT IS NOT A WHMIS CONTROLLED
		SUBSTANCE.

Inventory Status

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Version Number	: 1.2
SDS Effective Date	: 07-01-2013
SDS Revisions	: A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
SDS Regulation	 The content and format of this (M)SDS is in accordance with the Controlled Product Regulations.
SDS Prepared By	: Shell Product Stewardship; 1-800-661-1600
SDS Distribution	: The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Disclaimer	: The information contained herein is based on our current knowledge of the underlying data and is intended to describe the product for the purpose of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to
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be obtained from the use of the product.