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

Product name	:	Shell Rimula All Purpose Diesel Engine Oil 20W-40

Product code : 001F6517

Manufacturer/Supplier	 Shell India Markets Private Limited (U23201TN2004PTC053147) 2nd Floor, Campus 4A RMZ Millenia Park 143 Dr. MGR Road, Perungudi CHENNAI 600096 India
Telephone	: (+91) 04443450000
Telefax	: (+91) 04443451516
Emergency telephone	: +91 22 6516 1058
Recommended use of the ch	nemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use	: Engine oil.
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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

Hazardous components

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to EC-directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.

Label elements			
Hazard symbols	:	No Hazard Symbol	
R-phrase(s)	:	required Not classified.	
S-phrase(s)	:	Not classified.	
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Other hazards

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.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice	Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.	
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. 	h
In case of eye contact	 Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. 	
If swallowed	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quant are swallowed, however, get medical advice.	ities
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	 Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include forr of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed area Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoe 	s.
Protection of first-aiders	 When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearin appropriate personal protective equipment according to incident, injury and surroundings. 	
Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically.	

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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.
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 combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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Specific extinguishing methods	: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.	
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-Contain Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).	

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	
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.	
Methods and materials 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 clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.	
Additional advice	:	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.	

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.
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.

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Avoidance of contact :	Strong oxidising agents.	
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.	
Storage		
Other data :	: Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers.	
	Store at ambient temperature.	
Packaging material :	Suitable material: For containers or con steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.	tainer linings, use mild
Container Advice :	Polyethylene containers should not be a temperatures because of possible risk of	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.
		(Mist)	10 mg/m3	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.

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

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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.

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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

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

Protective measures

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

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Respiratory protection	 No respiratory protection is ordinal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial precautions should be taken to al If engineering controls do not mal concentrations to a level which is health, select respiratory protection specific conditions of use and med Check with respiratory protective Where air-filtering respirators are appropriate combination of mask Select a filter suitable for the com and vapours [Type A/Type P boil 	al hygiene practices, void breathing of material. intain airborne a dequate to protect worker on equipment suitable for the eting relevant legislation. equipment suppliers. suitable, select an and filter. nbination of organic gases
Hand protection		
Remarks	: Where hand contact with the pro- gloves approved to relevant stan- US: F739) made from the followin suitable chemical protection. PVC gloves Suitability and durability o usage, e.g. frequency and duration resistance of glove material, dext from glove suppliers. Contaminat replaced. Personal hygiene is a k care. Gloves must only be worn of gloves, hands should be washed Application of a non-perfumed m	dards (e.g. Europe: EN374, ng materials may provide C, neoprene or nitrile rubber f a glove is dependent on on of contact, chemical terity. Always seek advice ted gloves should be key element of effective han on clean hands. After using and dried thoroughly.
	For continuous contact we recombreakthrough time of more than 2 for > 480 minutes where suitable short-term/splash protection we r recognize that suitable gloves off may not be available and in this of time maybe acceptable so long a and replacement regimes are foll a good predictor of glove resistar dependent on the exact composi Glove thickness should be typica depending on the glove make an	240 minutes with preference gloves can be identified. For ecommend the same, but ering this level of protection case a lower breakthrough is appropriate maintenance lowed. Glove thickness is no ince to a chemical as it is tion of the glove material. Ily greater than 0.35 mm
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it protective eyewear is recommend	
Skin and body protection	: Skin protection is not ordinarily re work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemic	
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable	

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	contamination of the environment Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent u being discharged to waste water. I treated in a municipal or industrial before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits must be observed for the discharg vapour.	Andissolved material from Waste water should be waste water treatment plant of for volatile substances

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Clear, bright liquid.
Colour	: brown
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
рН	: Not applicable
pour point	: -18 °C / -0.40 °FMethod: ASTM D97
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	: 230 °C / 446 °F Method: ASTM D92
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 / 68 °F) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	: > 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0.890 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 890 g/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
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 / 608 °F

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Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 14.3 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be	a static accumulator.
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards ir addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.	n
Chemical stability	: Stable.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.	
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.	
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.	
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to for during normal storage.	rm

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	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.
Αςι	ite toxicity		
	Product:		
	Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
	Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
	Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg

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Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: 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/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skinpainting 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.

Other Carcinogenicity Classification:

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

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STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not considered 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: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

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).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract.)
Ecotoxicity	
Product:	
Toxicity to fish (Acute : toxicity)	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : toxicity)	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic : plants (Acute toxicity)	Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

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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	
Persistence and degradability			
Product:			
Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Expected to be not rea constituents are expected to be in contains components that may pe	nherently biodegradable, but
Bioaccumulative potential			
Product:			
Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Contains components bioaccumulate.	with the potential to
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on info	ormation on similar products)
Mobility in soil			
Product:			
Mobility	:	Remarks: Liquid under most envi enters soil, it will adsorb to soil pa mobile. Remarks: Floats on water.	
Other adverse effects			
no data available Product:			
Additional ecological information	:	Product is a mixture of non-volati expected to be released to air in Not expected to have ozone depl photochemical ozone creation po potential. Poorly soluble mixture., May caus organisms. Mineral oil is not expected to cau aquatic organisms at concentration	any significant quantities., letion potential, itential or global warming se physical fouling of aquatic se any chronic effects to

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	 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

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	courses	
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevailing to a recognized collector or contractor. the collector or contractor should be es Disposal should be in accordance with national, and local laws and regulations	The competence of tablished beforehand. applicable regional,
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance with national, and local laws and regulations	11 0 <i>i</i>

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulation

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category Ship type Product name Special precautions Special precautions for user	 Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
opecial precations 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.
Additional Information	: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989 (amended version issued 2000). The Factories Act, 1948, The Second Schedule: Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment, as amended through 1987. India Central motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules 1993.

Other international regulations

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

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

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations				
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard			
Abbreviations and Acron	yms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.			
SDS Regulation	: Regulation 1907/2006/EC			
Further information				
Other information	: A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.			

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.