According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version 5.2	Revision Date: 02/17/2023	SDS Number: 800001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
SECTION	1. IDENTIFICATION		
Produ	uct name	: Shell Omala S <sup>4</sup>	WE 320
Produ	uct code	: 001D7858	
Manu	ifacturer or supplier'	s details	
Manufacturer/Supplier :		: Shell Oil Prod PO Box 4427 Houston TX 77 USA	
	SDS Request : Customer Service :		285
	gency telephone nu		
	nformation h Information	: 877-242-7400 : 877-504-9351	
		e chemical and restric	tions on use
Reco	mmended use	: Gear lubricant.	
Restr	ictions on use	and distribution in aviation hydr greases, and n other motor veh from releasing	ntal Protection Agency prohibits processing of this chemical/product for any use other thar aulic fluid in aircraft systems lubricants and ew or replacement parts for automobiles and nicles. In addition, all persons are prohibited PIP (3:1) to water during manufacturing, pro- ution in commerce, and commercial use of PIP

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)			
Reproductive toxicity	: Category 2		
GHS label elements Hazard pictograms			
Signal word	: Warning		

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version 5.2	Revision Date: 02/17/2023	SDS Number: 800001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
Hazaro	d statements	HEALTH HAZAR H361f Suspected ENVIRONMENT	a physical hazard under GHS criteria. DS: of damaging fertility.
Precau	utionary statements		cial instructions before use. ctive gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/
		Response: P308 + P313 IF e attention.	exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/
		<b>Storage:</b> No precautionary	y phrases.
		<b>Disposal:</b> P501 Dispose of posal plant.	contents/ container to an approved waste dis-
Contai	dous components whic ns Phenol, isopropylate ns alkaryl amine.		label: iphenyl phosphate < 5%].

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

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. The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Blend of polyalkylene glycol and additives.

### Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Alkaryl amine	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction prod- ucts with 2,4,4- trimethylpen- tene	68411-46-1	0.1 - 0.9
Phenol, isopropylat- ed, phosphate (3:1) [Triphenyl phosphate < 5%]	Phenol, iso- propylated, phosphate (3:1)	68937-41-7	0.1 - 0.5
(4-	(4-	3115-49-9	0.01 - 0.099

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 02/18/2023
5.2	02/17/2023	800001016018	Date of last issue: 02/16/2023

1	nonylphenoxy)acetic	nonylphe-
1	acid	noxy)acetic
		acid

## SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

In case of skin contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa- ter 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.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and 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.
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.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	:	Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	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.
Specific extinguishing meth- ods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances 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-Contained

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version 5.2	Revision Date: 02/17/2023	-	0S Number: 0001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
			a confined space.	tus must be worn when approaching a fire in Select fire fighter's clothing approved to s (e.g. Europe: EN469).
SECTIO	ON 6. ACCIDENTAL RELE	AS	E MEASURES	
tive	rsonal precautions, protec- e equipment and emer- ncy procedures	:	Avoid contact with	a skin and eyes.
En	vironmental precautions	:	nation. Prevent fro	ontainment to avoid environmental contami- om spreading or entering drains, ditches or nd, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
			Local authorities s cannot be contain	should be advised if significant spillages ed.
-	Methods and materials for : containment and cleaning up		Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediate Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, ea or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or suitable material and dispose of properly.	
Ad	ditional advice	:	see Section 8 of the	election of personal protective equipment his Safety Data Sheet. lisposal of spilled material see Section 13 of heet.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	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 mate- rials in order to prevent fires.
Avoidance of contact	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer	:	Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.
Further information on stor-	:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version 5.2	Revision Date: 02/17/2023	SDS Number: 800001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
age st	tability		abeled and closable containers. ent temperature.
Packa	aging material		rial: For containers or container linings, use mild lensity polyethylene. aterial: PVC.
Conta	iner Advice		containers should not be exposed to high tem- ause of possible risk of distortion.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

### **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

### 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

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version 5.2	Revision Date: 02/17/2023	SDS Number: 800001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
		equipment used equipment, loca Drain down sys nance. Retain drain do subsequent rec Always observe washing hands drinking, and/or protective equip	e good personal hygiene measures, such as after handling the material and before eating, smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and oment to remove contaminants. Discard con- ing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Perso	onal protective equipm	nent	
Respi	ratory protection	conditions of us In accordance we tions should be If engineering of tions to a level select respirato cific conditions Check with resp Where air-filterin priate combinatt Select a filter su	with good industrial hygiene practices, precau- taken to avoid breathing of material. controls do not maintain airborne concentra- which is adequate to protect worker health, ry protection equipment suitable for the spe- of use and meeting relevant legislation. piratory protective equipment suppliers. ng respirators are suitable, select an appro- tion of mask and filter. uitable for the combination of organic gases ad particles [Type A/Type P boiling point
	protection emarks	gloves approve US: F739) mad suitable chemic gloves Suitabili usage, e.g. frec sistance of glov glove suppliers Personal hygie Gloves must or gloves, hands s cation of a non- For continuous through time of 480 minutes wh short-term/spla recognize that s may not be ava time maybe acc and replacement	ntact with the product may occur the use of d to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, e from the following materials may provide cal protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber ty and durability of a glove is dependent on guency and duration of contact, chemical re- ve material, dexterity. Always seek advice from . Contaminated gloves should be replaced. ne is a key element of effective hand care. Ny be worn on clean hands. After using should be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- operfumed moisturizer is recommended. contact we recommend gloves with break- more than 240 minutes with preference for > nere suitable gloves can be identified. For sh protection we recommend the same but suitable gloves offering this level of protection iilable and in this case a lower breakthrough ceptable so long as appropriate maintenance in regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not or of glove resistance to a chemical as it is

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Versi 5.2	ion	Revision Date: 02/17/2023		9S Number: 0001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023		
				Glove thickness s	exact composition of the glove material. hould be typically greater than 0.35 mm glove make and model.		
I	Eye pro	otection	:		lled such that it could be splashed into eyes, ar is recommended.		
:	Skin an	d body protection	:	<ul> <li>Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.</li> <li>It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.</li> </ul>			
I	Protecti	ive measures	:		ve equipment (PPE) should meet recom- standards. Check with PPE suppliers.		
-	Therma	al hazards	:	Not applicable			
I	Enviro	nmental exposure co	ntro	bls			
	Genera	l advice	:	vant environment of the environment necessary, prever charged to waste municipal or indus discharge to surfa Local guidelines of	measures to fulfill the requirements of rele- al protection legislation. Avoid contamination at by following advice given in Section 6. If at undissolved material from being dis- water. Waste water should be treated in a strial waste water treatment plant before ace water. on emission limits for volatile substances I for the discharge of exhaust air containing		
SEC	TION 9	PHYSICAL AND CHE	EMI	CAL PROPERTIES	5		
,	Appear	ance	:	Liquid at room te	mperature.		
(	Colour		:	colourless			
(	Odour		:	Slight hydrocarbo	on		
(	Odour <sup>-</sup>	Threshold	:	Data not availabl	e		
I	pН		:	Not applicable			
I	pour po	vint	:	-39 °C / -38 °F Method: ISO 301	6		
I	Melting	/ freezing point		Data not availabl	e		
	Initial b range	oiling point and boiling	:	> 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s			
I	Flash p	oint	:	270 °C / 518 °F			

Method: ISO 2592

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Versio 5.2	n Revision Date: 02/17/2023		S Number: 0001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
F	lammability Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable	
	Flammability (liquids)	:	Not classified as	flammable but will burn.
L	ower explosion limit and upp Upper explosion limit / up- per flammability limit			nmability limit
	Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit		Typical 1 %(V)	
V	apour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C /	68 °F)
			estimated value(	5)
R	elative vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s	s)
R	elative density	:	1.069 (15 °C / 59	°F)
D	ensity	:	1,069 kg/m3 (15. Method: ISO 121	
S	olubility(ies) Water solubility	:	Moderate	
	Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not availabl	e
	artition coefficient: n- ctanol/water	:	0	ation on similar products)
А	uto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	-
D	ecomposition temperature	:	Data not availabl	e
V	iscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
	Viscosity, kinematic	:	321 mm2/s (40.0	°C / 104.0 °F)
			Method: Unspeci	fied
			52.7 mm2/s (100	°C / 212 °F)
			Method: Unspeci	fied
E	xplosive properties	:	Classification Co	de: Not classified
С	oxidizing properties	:	Data not availabl	e
С	onductivity	:	This material is n	ot expected to be a static accumulator.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Versi 5.2	ion	Revision Date: 02/17/2023		S Number: 0001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
	Particle	e size	:	Data not availabl	e
SEC	TION 1	0. STABILITY AND RE	EAC	ΤΙVΙΤΥ	
	Reactiv	⁄ity	:		s not pose any further reactivity hazards in listed in the following sub-paragraph.
	Chemio	cal stability	:	Stable.	
	Possibi tions	lity of hazardous reac-	:	Reacts with stror	ng oxidising agents.
	Conditi	ons to avoid	:	Extremes of tem	perature and direct sunlight.
	Incomp	atible materials	:	Strong oxidising	agents.
	Hazard produc	ous decomposition ts	:	No decompositio	n if stored and applied as directed.

## SECTION 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.

### Acute toxicity

Product:	
Acute oral toxicity	<ul> <li>LD50 (rat): &gt; 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</li> </ul>
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	<ul> <li>LD50 (Rabbit): &gt; 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</li> </ul>

## 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.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 02/18/2023
5.2	02/17/2023	800001016018	Date of last issue: 02/16/2023

#### 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: Not a skin 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:

Genotoxicity in vivo : 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.

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
Reproductive toxicity	
Product: Effects on fertility	: Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility.
STOT - single exposure	

#### Product:

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Prii
5.2	02/17/2023	800001016018	Dat

Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023

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.

### **SECTION 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 representa- tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com- ponent(s).
Ecotoxicity		
<u>Product:</u> Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- ty)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (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 (Acute tox- icity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Vers 5.2	sion	Revision Date: 02/17/2023		0S Number: 0001016018	Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
	icity)			are not met.	
		to daphnia and other invertebrates (Chron- ty)	:	Remarks: Based of are not met.	on available data, the classification criteria
	Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)		:	Remarks: Based o are not met.	on available data, the classification criteria
	<u>Compo</u>	onents:			
	(4-nony	/Iphenoxy)acetic acic	l:		
	M-Facto icity)	or (Acute aquatic tox-	:	1	
	Persist	ence and degradabili	ty		
	<u>Produc</u>	:t:			
	Biodegr	radability	:	Major constituents	dily biodegradable. s are inherently biodegradable, but contains may persist in the environment.
	Bioacc	umulative potential			
	Produc	: <u>t:</u>			
	Bioaccu	umulation	:	Remarks: Contain cumulate.	is components with the potential to bioac-
	Mobilit	y in soil			
	<u>Produc</u>	: <u>t:</u>			
	Mobility		:		Inder most environmental conditions. vill adsorb to soil particles and will not be
	Other a	dverse effects			
	<u>Produc</u>	: <u>t:</u>			
	Additior mation	nal ecological infor-	:	ozone creation po Product is a mixtu	one depletion potential, photochemical tential or global warming potential. re of non-volatile components, which will not in any significant quantities under normal
				Poorly soluble mix Causes physical f	cture. ouling of aquatic organisms.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:
5.2	02/17/2023	800001016018

Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023

### **SECTION 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. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
	MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
Contaminated packaging	Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local legislation Remarks	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### **National Regulations**

#### US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### International Regulations

#### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

## Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 02/18/2023
5.2	02/17/2023	800001016018	Date of last issue: 02/16/2023

#### 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.

### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

\*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 313

: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### **Clean Water Act**

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

#### US State Regulations

### California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

### Other regulations:

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

The Environmental Protection Agency prohibits processing and distribution of this chemical/product for any use other than in aviation hydraulic fluid in aircraft, lubricants and greases, and new or replacement parts for automobiles and other motor vehicles. In addition, all persons are prohibited from releasing PIP (3:1) to water during manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and commercial use of PIP (3:1).

TSCA	:	Notified with Restrictions.
DSL	:	Notified with Restrictions.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:
5.2	02/17/2023

SDS Number: 800001016018

Print Date: 02/18/2023 Date of last issue: 02/16/2023

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 1, 1, 0 tivity)

### Full text of other abbreviations

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites. ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial **Hygienists** ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials **BEL = Biological exposure limits** BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling COC = Cleveland Open-Cup DIN = Deutsches Institut 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 Inventorv 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.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## Shell Omala S4 WE 320

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 02/18/2023
5.2	02/17/2023	800001016018	Date of last issue: 02/16/2023
		LL50 = Lethal L MARPOL = Inte Pollution From NOEC/NOEL = served Effect L OE_HPV = Occ PBT = Persiste PICCS = Philip Substances PNEC = Predic REACH = Regi Chemicals RID = Regulatio gerous Goods I SKIN_DES = S STEL = Short to TRA = Targeted TSCA = US To TWA = Time-W	ernational Convention for the Prevention of Ships No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob- evel cupational Exposure - High Production Volume nt, Bioaccumulative and Toxic pine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical ted No Effect Concentration stration Evaluation And Authorisation Of ons Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

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).
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