1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING			
Material Name Uses Product Code	Shell Rimula R4 L 15W-40 Engine oil. 001C4590		
Manufacturer/Supplier	Shell UK Oil Products Limited PO BOX 3 Ellesmere Port CH65 4HB United Kingdom		
Telephone Fax Email Contact for MSDS	+44 (0) 151-350-4000 +44 (0) 151-350-4000 If you have any enquiries about the content of this MSDS please email lubricantSDS@shell.com		
Emergency Telephone Number	+44-(0) 151-350-4595		
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION			
EC Classification	Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.		
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.		
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATI	I ON INGREDIENTS		
Preparation description	Highly refined mineral oils and additives.		

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Zinc alkyl			Xi, N	R38; R41;	1.00 - 2.40 %
dithiophosphate				R51/53	
Additional Information	n :		rding to IP346		% (w/w) DMSO- pter 16 for full text of

4. FIRST AID MEASURES					
General Information	: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.				
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.

Specific Hazards	m (s	azardous combustion products may include: A complex ixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases moke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic ompounds.
Suitable Extinguishing Media		oam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon oxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	D	o not use water in a jet.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters		roper protective equipment including breathing apparatus sust be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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. Properly dispose of any

	contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. 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.
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.
Storage	 Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage Temperature: 0 - 50°C / 32 - 122°F The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance maybe obtained from the local environmental agency office.
Recommended Materials	: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.
Unsuitable Materials Additional Information	 PVC. Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

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.
Personal Protective Equipment Respiratory Protection	 recommended national star No respiratory protection is conditions of use. In accord practices, precautions shout material. If engineering con concentrations to a level wh health, select respiratory prot specific conditions of use a Check with respiratory prot air-filtering respirators are s combination of mask and fi combined particulate/organ >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting E 	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)] meeting EN141.
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 nitril gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is depend usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemi esistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexteri seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated glov be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of ef hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hand using gloves, hands should be washed and dried the	ent on ical ty. Always ves should ifective s. After proughly.
Eye Protection	Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recomm Vear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.	
Protective Clothing	Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standa	ard issue
Monitoring Methods	vork clothes. Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the	breathing
Environmental Exposure Controls	cone of workers or in the general workplace may be confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of ex- controls. For some substances biological monitoring be appropriate. Minimise release to the environment. An environmer assessment must be made to ensure compliance wit environmental legislation.	required to posure may also ntal
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL	PERTIES	
Appearance Odour pH Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	mber. Liquid at room temperature. light hydrocarbon. ata not available 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)	
Pour point	ypical -33 °C / -27 °F	
Flash point	ypical 227 °C / 441 °F (COC)	
Upper / lower Flammability	ypical 1 - 10 %(V) (based on mineral oil)	

or Explosion limits	•		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))	
Density	:	Typical 883 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F (ASTM D-4052)	
Water solubility	:	Negligible.	
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	:	> 6 (based on information on similar products)	
Kinematic viscosity	:	Typical 118 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F	
		Typical 15.5 mm2/s at 100 °C / 212 °F	
Vapour density (air=1)	:	> 1 (estimated value(s))	
Viscosity	:	139	
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	:	Data not available	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Conditions to Avoid	-	Stable. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Materials to Avoid Hazardous	:	Strong oxidising agents. Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form
Decomposition Products Hazardous		during normal storage. Data not available

9.

Polymerisation	
Sensitivity to Mechanical	: Data not available
Impact	

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment Acute Oral Toxicity Acute Dermal Toxicity Acute Inhalation Toxicity Skin Irritation	 Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use. 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.
Eye Irritation Respiratory Irritation Sensitisation Repeated Dose Toxicity Mutagenicity Carcinogenicity	 Expected to be slightly irritating. Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation. Not expected to be a skin sensitiser. Not considered a mutagenic hazard. Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies. Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Other components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic effects.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity Additional Information	 Not expected to be a hazard. Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible. Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

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.

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. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
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 Other Adverse Effects	 Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate. 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 CONSIDERAT	IONS
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. EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 02 05 mineral-based non- chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

RID

This material is not classified as dangerous under RID regulations.

ADNR

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADNR regulations.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EC Classification :	Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.
EC Symbols :	No Hazard Symbol required
EC Risk Phrases :	Not classified.
EC Safety Phrases :	Not classified.

EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt. All components listed.
Other Information	:	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Control of Pollution Act 1974. Environmental Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (as amended). Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations. Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations. Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers in Tank Containers) Regulations. Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981. Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrase(s)

R38 R41 R51/53	Not classified. Irritating to skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.			
MSDS Version	Number	:	1.0	
MSDS Effective	e Date	:	13.02.2009	
MSDS Revisior MSDS Regulati MSDS Distribu	ion	:	A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. Regulation 1907/2006/EC The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.	
Disclaimer		:	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.	