# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical product name : Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Product code : 001A9782

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier's company name, : Shell Lubricants Japan K.K.

address and phone number Pacific Century Place Marunouchi 12F

1-11-1, Marunouchi

Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-6212

Japan

Telephone : (+81) 03-3218-1780 Telefax : (+81) 03-3218-1781

Emergency telephone : [Important notice for customer support]

number If you need support for product, please contact our customer

service centre.

Lub Customer Service Centre (Lub CSC)

Tel. 0120-064-315 / Fax. 0120-264-315 (JP Toll free)

E-mail. Inquiries-Lubes-JP@shell.com (Available for Japanese office hours only.)

**Contact for Safety Data** 

Sheet

If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Turbine oil.

Restrictions on use

This substance may not be used for any purpose other than

recommended without expert advice

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# GHS classification of chemical product

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

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

#### 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.

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-

extract, according to IP346.

Classification based on DMSO extract content < 3% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note L).

# **Hazardous components**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
N-phenyl-1- naphthylamine	90-30-2	Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Sens.1B; H317 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	0.1 - 0.24
(4- nonylphenoxy)acetic acid	3115-49-9	Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Corr.1B;	0.01 - 0.099

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1	Revision Date 2024.07.12	Print Date 2024.11.04	
	H314		
	Skin Sens.1A;		
	H317		
	Aquatic Acute1;		
	H400		
	Aquatic		
	Chronic1; H410		

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

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.

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.

# Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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-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).

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Environmental precautions : 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.

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 Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

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.

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1	F	evision Date 2024.07.12	Print Date 2024.11.04
	w Pi	hen handling product in drums, sorn and proper handling equipme operly dispose of any contamina aterials in order to prevent fires.	ent should be used.
Facial protective equipment		material is handled such that it contective eyewear is recommende	
Describe contact avoidance, etc	: S	rong oxidising agents.	
Product Transfer		oper grounding and bonding pro Iring all bulk transfer operations t	
Storage			
Other data	pl	eep container tightly closed and i ace. se properly labeled and closable	
	S	ore at ambient temperature.	
Packaging material	st	uitable material: For containers o eel or high density polyethylene. nsuitable material: PVC.	r container linings, use mild
Container Advice		olyethylene containers should no mperatures because of possible	

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

# Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned			JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Group 1: carcinogenic to humans			
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	OEL-M (Mist)	3 mg/m3	JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Substance whose OEL is set based on non-carcinogenic health effects. See III, Group 1: carcinogenic to humans			
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

# **Biological occupational exposure limits**

# Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12

Print Date 2024.11.04

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

労働者の健康障害を防止するため化学物質の濃度基準値とその適用方法などを定めました (mhlw.go.jp)

#### **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

# Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

#### **Protective measures**

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

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. 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 the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C

(149°F)].

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.

Eye and face protection

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

# Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

Thermal hazards Not applicable

## **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.

# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : Colourless to pale amber

: Data not available Odour Odour Threshold : Data not available рΗ : Not applicable

 $: <= -22 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / -8 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ Method: ISO 3016

Melting / freezing point Data not available <= -33 °C / <= -27 °F pour point

Method: ASTM D97

Boiling point, initial boiling

point and boiling range

: > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)

 $: >= 215 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 419 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ Flash point

Method: ISO 2592

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

pour point

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Typical 10 %(V)

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

Lower explosion limit : Typical 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

estimated value(s)

Relative vapour density : > 5

Density and / or relative density

Relative density : 0.840 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Density : 840 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Method: ISO 12185

840 kg/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

: log Pow: > 6

(based on information on similar products)

Auto-ignition point :  $> 320 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 608 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity (Dynamic) : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 32 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)

Method: ISO 3104

5.45 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F)

Method: ISO 3104

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in Reactivity

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

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

: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

## 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).

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.

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

are not met.

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

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:**

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1

Revision Date 2024.07.12

Print Date 2024.11.04

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:**

# N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine:

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

# (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.

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.

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

# STOT - single exposure

## **Product:**

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

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.

## 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).

# **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

are not met.

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Components:

N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) : 1

aquatic hazard)

M-Factor (Long-term : 1 (chronic) aquatic hazard)

(4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid : M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

aquatic hazard)

: 1

Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are

inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment., Persistent per IMO criteria., International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a

temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

**Bioaccumulation** 

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to

bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar

products)

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.

Remarks: Floats on water.

# Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

# Other adverse effects

no data available

### **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.

Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

## Hazardous to the ozone layer

Not applicable

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Disposal methods

Chemicals (residual waste)

: 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 containers and 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.

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1

Revision Date 2024.07.12

Print Date 2024.11.04

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Regulatory information when there are domestic regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

## **International Regulations**

**ADR** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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.

## 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.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

## **Related Regulations**

#### **Fire Service Law**

Group 4, Type 4 petroleums, (6000 litre), Hazardous rank III

#### **Chemical Substance Control Law**

Not applicable for Specified Chemical Substance, Monitoring Chemical Substance and Priority Assessment Chemical Substance.

#### Industrial Safety and Health Law

#### **Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacture**

Not applicable

## Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture

Not applicable

# **Substances Prevented From Impairment of Health**

Not applicable

# Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 2: Information on Existing Chemicals having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

Version 1.1 Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 1: Information on Notified Substances having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

#### **Substances Subject to be Notified Names**

Article 57-2 (Enforcement Order Table 9)

Chemical name	Number	Concentration (%)
Mineral oil	168	>=90 - <=100
N-1-naphthylaniline	R04-082	>=0.1 - <1

## **Substances Subject to be Indicated Names**

Article 57 (Enforcement Order Article 18)

Chemical name	Number
Mineral oil	168

# Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances

Not applicable

## **Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning**

Not applicable

# Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)

Not applicable

#### **Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law**

Not applicable

# Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof

Not applicable

#### **Vessel Safety Law**

Not applicable

#### **Aviation Law**

Not applicable

#### Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law

Not classified as marine pollutant

## **Water Pollution Control Law**

Oil emissions regulations (Law Art. 2-5, Enforcement Order Art. 3-4)

# Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law

Industrial waste

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

TSCA : All components listed.

ENCS : All components listed.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

# Shell Turbo Oil T 32

Version 1.1	Revision Date 2024.07.12 Print Date 2024.11.04
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	if swallowed.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Acute Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Skin Corr. Skin corrosion Skin Sens. Skin sensitisation

STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

#### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships: n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified: Nch - Chilean Norm: NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

# **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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

# **Shell Turbo Oil T 32**

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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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