## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMP	ANY IDENTIFICATION	
Product name :	Shell Corena S4 R 68	
Product code :	001D7787	
<b>Manufacturer or supplier's det</b> Supplier :	<b>ails</b> Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd (Formerly: The Shell Company of Aus	tralia)
	(ABN 46 004 610 459) 720 Bourke Street Docklands Victoria 3008 Australia	ualia <i>)</i>
	+61 (0)3 8823 4444 +61 (0)3 8823 4800	
Emergency telephone number	1800 651 818 (Australia). ; POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	:: 13 11 26 (Australia).
Recommended use of the cher	nical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use :	Compressor oil.	
Restrictions on use :	This product must not be used in appli listed in Section 1 without first seeking supplier.	

### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### **GHS Classification**

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: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS	

Precautionary statements

:

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9

Revision Date 16.07.2024

Print Date 17.07.2024

#### 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.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature

: Blend of polyolefins and additives.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Dialkyl dithiophosphate ester	268567-32-4	Skin Sens.1B; H317 Eye Dam.1; H318	0.1 - 0.9
(4- nonylphenoxy)acetic acid	3115-49-9	Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Corr.1B; H314 Skin Sens.1A; H317 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	0 - 0.099
Alkaryl amine	68411-46-1	Repr.2; H361f	1 - 2.9

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### SECTION 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 wit water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.	h

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
In case of eye contact	<ul> <li>Flush eye with copious quantitie Remove contact lenses, if preservinging.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, ob</li> </ul>	ent and easy to do. Continue
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is neces are swallowed, however, get me	, ,
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and syn of black pustules and spots on t Ingestion may result in nausea,	the skin of exposed areas.
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, en appropriate personal protective incident, injury and surrounding	equipment according to the
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically.	

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

	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.
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.
	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
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).
Hazchem Code :	NONE

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions,	: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
protective equipment and	
emergency procedures	

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
Environmental precautions	: Use appropriate containment to a contamination. Prevent from spreditches or rivers by using sand, e barriers.	eading or entering drains,
	Local authorities should be advis cannot be contained.	ed if significant spillages
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	: Slippery when spilt. Avoid accide Prevent from spreading by makin or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an ab Soak up residue with an absorbe suitable material and dispose of p	ng a barrier with sand, earth psorbent. ent such as clay, sand or other
Additional advice	: For guidance on selection of pers see Section 8 of this Safety Data For guidance on disposal of spille this Safety Data Sheet.	Sheet.

#### SECTION 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.
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.
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 container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should no temperatures because of possible	

#### 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	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	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.

sion 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024 Print Date 17.07.2024
	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 equip	oment
Protective measures	
Personal protective equipm PPE suppliers.	nent (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check wit
Respiratory protection	<ul> <li>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 &gt;65°C (149°F)].</li> </ul>
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 no 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

ersion 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024 Print Date 17.07.2024
	depending on the glove make and model.
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Skin and 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>
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable
Environmental exposure of	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.

Appearance	: Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	: light brown
Odour	: Data not available
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
рН	: Not applicable
pour point	: -45 °C / -49 °F Method: ISO 3016
Melting / freezing point	Data not available
pour point	-48 °C / -54 °F Method: ASTM D97
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	: 248 °C / 478 °F Method: ISO 2592
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	: Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
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	: >5	
Relative density	: 0.848 (15 °C / 59 °F)	
Density	: 848 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ISO 12185	
	848 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ASTM D1298	
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 p	products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 68 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ISO 3104	
	10.2 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ISO 3104	
	10.2 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
	68 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	: Data not available	

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9		Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified	
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available	
Conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a st	atic accumulator.
SECTION 10. STABILITY AND R	EAC	ΤΙVΙΤΥ	
Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further addition to those listed in the following	
Chemical stability	:	Stable.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.	
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct su	nlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.	
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition 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).
Exposure routes	: 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</li> <li>Remarks: Low toxicity</li> <li>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	: LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

	Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
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#### 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:

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:**

#### **Dialkyl dithiophosphate ester:** Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

#### (4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid:

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

#### **Chronic toxicity**

#### 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.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Dialkyl dithiophosphate ester	No carcinogenicity classification.
(4-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid	No carcinogenicity classification.
Alkaryl amine	No carcinogenicity classification.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9 Revision Date 16.07.2024 Print Date 17.07.2024
Product:

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

#### STOT - single exposure

#### Product:

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	<ul> <li>Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.</li> <li>Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.</li> <li>Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).</li> </ul>
Ecotoxicity	
Product:	
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic:

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024 Print Date 17.07.2
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not m
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not m
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not m
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.
<u>Components:</u> (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 ma persist in the environment.
Bioaccumulative potential	
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	<ul> <li>Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.</li> <li>Remarks: Floats on water.</li> </ul>
Other adverse effects	
no data available <u>Product:</u>	
Additional ecological	: Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
information	ozone creation potential or global is a mixture of non-volatile compor released to air in any significant qu conditions of use. Poorly soluble mixture., Causes pl organisms.	nents, which will not be uantities under normal

### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	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**

ADG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### International Regulations

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9

Revision Date 16.07.2024

Print Date 17.07.2024

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.

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

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

Therapeutic Goods (Poisons : No poison schedule number allocated Standard) Instrument

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

Product classified as per Work Health Safety Regulations – Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 2012 and SDS prepared as per national model code of practice for preparation of safety data sheet for Hazardous chemicals 2020 based on Globally Harmonized Classification version 7.

National Model Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2011).

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG code). Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

#### Other international regulations

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

TSCA	:	All components listed.
AIIC	:	Listed introduction

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

#### Full text of H-Statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility. (Causing atrophy of the testes)
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024		
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.			
Full text of other abbreviations				
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity			
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard			
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard			
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage			
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity			
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion			
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation			

#### 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

Date of preparation or review : 16.07.2024

#### **Further information**

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Other information	:	A vertical bar ( ) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

## Shell Corena S4 R 68

Version 2.9	Revision Date 16.07.2024	Print Date 17.07.2024
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	: The quoted data are from, but not sources of information (e.g. toxico Health Services, material suppliers IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regula	logical data from Shell s' data, CONCAWE, EU

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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