

Material Safety Data Sheet**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

Material Name : Shell Irus Fluid C
Uses : Fire-resistant hydraulic fluid.
Product Code : 001B3348

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell & Turcas Petrol A.Ş.**
Karamancılar Is Merkezi Gulbahar Mh.
Salih Tozan Sk.No:18bb1k Esentepe-Sisli
TR-34394 Istanbul

Telephone : (+90) 2124441502
Fax : (+90) 2123760600
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

Emergency Telephone Number : 90 212 376 00 00

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. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Signs and Symptoms : Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. 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. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Safety Hazards : Fire resistant fluid that is unlikely to burn without assistance from combustible materials.

Environmental Hazards : Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture Description : Blend of monopropylene glycol, water and additives.

Hazardous Components

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrases(s)	Conc.
Di-n-butylamine	28537-85-1	249-071-1	Xn, Xi	R22; R38;	1,00 - 3,00 %

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caprylate

R41

Additional Information : Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.**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. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- Eye Contact** : Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Ingestion** : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
- Advice to Physician** : Treat symptomatically. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

- Specific Hazards** : Fire resistant fluid that is unlikely to burn without assistance from combustible materials.
- 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.
- Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

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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 the 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. 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. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Store at ambient temperature.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.
- Unsuitable Materials** : PVC.
- Additional Information** : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material Safety Data Sheet**Biological Exposure Index (BEI)**

No biological limit allocated.

- 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. 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 for 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** : 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 combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65°C(149 °F)].
- 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 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

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according to EC directive 2001/58/EC

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 recognise that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be 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.

Eye Protection : Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Protective Clothing : Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

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 Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Environmental Exposure Controls : Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 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

Appearance : Red. Liquid at room temperature.

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Odour	: Odourless.
pH	: Not applicable.
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
Pour point	: Typical -57 °C / -71 °F
Flash point	: Not applicable.
Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F
Vapour pressure	: < 0,5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))
Specific gravity	: Typical 1,059 at 15 °C / 59 °F
Density	: Typical 1.059 kg/m ³ at 15 °C / 59 °F
Water solubility	: Negligible.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	: Data not available
Kinematic viscosity	: Typical 47 mm ² /s at 40 °C / 104 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	: > 1 (estimated value(s))
Electrical conductivity	: This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	: Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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).
Acute Oral Toxicity	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Skin Irritation	: 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	: Expected to be slightly irritating.
Respiratory Irritation	: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.
Sensitisation	: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity	: Not expected to be a hazard.
Mutagenicity	: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.
Carcinogenicity	: Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive and	: Not expected to be a hazard.

Material Safety Data Sheet**Developmental Toxicity
Additional Information**

: 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. High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

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. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

- Acute Toxicity** : 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.
- Mobility** : Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Emulsifies with water.
- 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** : Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.
- Other Adverse Effects** : 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 CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**ADR**

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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 ADN regulations.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is either not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations or needs to follow country specific requirements.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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.

Chemical Inventory Status

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA : Not established.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrases)

Not classified.
R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

SDS Version Number : 1.2

SDS Effective Date : 03.07.2013

SDS Revisions : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

SDS Regulation : The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July

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2001, amending for the second time Commission Directive 91/155/EEC.

- SDS Distribution** : 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.