1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : AeroShell Turbine Oil 560

Uses : Synthetic lubricating oil for aircraft turbine engines. For further

details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

Product Code : 001A0085

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Pakistan Limited

Shell House Clifton

6 Chaudhry Khaliguzzaman Road

75530 Karachi Pakistan

Telephone : (+92) 2135689525 **Fax** : (+92) 2135684355

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Number

: (+92) 800 74355

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation description: Blend of synthetic esters and additives.

Hazardous Components

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Tricresyl phosphate	1330-78-5	215-548-8	Xn, N	R21/22; R51/53	1,00 - 3,00 %
Benzenamine, N- phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4- trimethylpentene	68411-46-1	270-128-1		R52/53	1,00 - 3,00 %

Additional Information: Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

3. 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. May contain mixed isomers of tricresyl phosphate. Tricresyl phosphate may be absorbed either through the skin, by ingestion or by inhalation. These effects are delayed and may be permanent depending upon the degree of exposure. However, the concentration of these harmful isomers of TCP in this product is so low that neurotoxic

effects are not expected. 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 : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Environmental Hazards: Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

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 : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex

mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic

compounds.

Suitable Extinguishing

Media

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media

Protective Equipment for

Firefighters

: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

: Do not use water in a jet.

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus

must 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: -50 - 50 °C / -58 - 122 °F

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

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

: 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

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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, glove thickness, dexterity. Always

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Eye Protection

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.

: 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.

Environmental Exposure

Controls

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Various colours. Yellow. Red. Brown. Liquid at room

temperature.

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon. pH : Not applicable.

Initial Boiling Point and : > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)

Boiling Range

Pour point : $<-57 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / -71 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Flash point : Typical 260 °C / 500 °F (COC)

Lower / upper Flammability

or Explosion limits

: Typical 1 - 10 %(V)

Auto-ignition temperature : > 320 °C / 608 °F

Vapour pressure : < 0,5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))

Density : Typical 996 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F

Water solubility : Negligible.

n-octanol/water partition

: > 6 (based on information on similar products)

coefficient (log Pow) Kinematic viscosity

Kinematic viscosity : Typical 28 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F

Vapour density (air=1) : > 1 (estimated value(s)) 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: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

Decomposition Products during normal storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the

toxicology of similar products.

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 Mutagenicity Not expected to be a hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered a mutagenic hazard.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.

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)

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.Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

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

Land (as per ADR classification): Not regulated

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR 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.

EINECS : All components

listed or polymer

exempt.

TSCA : All components

listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrase(s)

R21/22 Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the

aquatic environment.

MSDS Version Number : 1.0

MSDS Effective Date : 03/16/2010

MSDS Revisions : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Uses and Restrictions : This product must be used, handled and applied in accordance

with the requirements of the equipment manufacturer's

manuals, bulletins and other documentation.

MSDS 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

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of the product.