# Shell Argina S3 30

Version 1.2	Revision Date 27.06.2017	Print Date 28.06.2017
1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY ID	ENTIFICATION	
Product name	: Shell Argina S3 30	
Product code	: 001G1527	
Manufacturer or supplier's	details	
Supplier	<ul> <li>Shell Eastern Petroleum (Pte) Ltd (196000089G)</li> <li>The Metropolis Tower 1, 9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01</li> <li>Singapore 138588</li> <li>Singapore</li> </ul>	
Telephone	: (+65) 62632975	
Telefax	: (+65) 62632049	
Emergency telephone number	: +65 6263 2975	
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet	: If you have any enquiries about the operation of the please email lubricantSDS@shell.co	
Recommended use of the c	hemical and restrictions on use	

Recommended use : Engine oil.

### 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	<ul> <li>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 criteria.</li> </ul>
Precautionary statements	: Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage: No precautionary phrases.

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Revision Date 27.06.2017 Disposal: No precautionary phrases. Print Date 28.06.2017

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**

Chemical nature	<ul> <li>Highly refined mineral oils and additives.</li> <li>The highly refined mineral oil contains &lt;3% (w/w) DMSO- extract, according to IP346.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742- 53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0, 68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69- 9.</li> </ul>

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration	
			[%]	
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 90	
(<20,5 cSt @40°C) *				

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

General advice	: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
If inhaled	: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	<ul> <li>Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>
In case of eye contact	<ul> <li>Flush eye with copious quantities of water.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
Most important symptoms	: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation

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Version 1.2 and effects, both acute and delayed Protection of first-aiders	Revision Date 27.06.2017       Print Date 28.06.201         of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas.       Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.         :       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	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	d
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	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	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.

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	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	<ul> <li>For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.</li> <li>For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.</li> </ul>
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	
General Precautions	<ul> <li>Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Advice on safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.</li> <li>Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.</li> <li>When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.</li> <li>Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.</li> </ul>
Avoidance of contact	: Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer	<ul> <li>This material has the potential to be a static accumulator. Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.</li> </ul>
Storage	
Other data	<ul> <li>Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.</li> <li>Use properly labeled and closable containers.</li> </ul>
	Store at ambient temperature.
Packaging material	<ul> <li>Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.</li> <li>Unsuitable material: PVC.</li> </ul>
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components CAS	-No. Value type (Form of	Control parameters /	Basis
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		exposure)	Permissible concentration	
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	PEL (long term) (Mist)	5 mg/m3	SG OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	PEL (short term) (Mist)	10 mg/m3	SG OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m3	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	Singapore. Workplace Safety and Health Act - First Schedule Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	(Mist)	10 mg/m3	Singapore. Workplace Safety and Health Act - First Schedule Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

#### **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

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L'Institut National de Recherche e	et de Securité, (INRS), France http://w	/ww.inrs.fr/accueil
Engineering measures :	<ul> <li>The level of protection and types of controls nec vary depending upon potential exposure conditio controls based on a risk assessment of local circ Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentr</li> </ul>	
	Where material is heated, sprayed o greater potential for airborne concential	
	General Information: Define procedures for safe handling and maintenancontrols. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated w product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal p equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending dispo- subsequent recycle. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, s washing hands after handling the material and befor drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work cloth protective equipment to remove contaminants. Disc contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be o Practice good housekeeping.	
Personal protective equipment		

#### Personal protective equipment

#### **Protective measures**

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

Respiratory protection	<ul> <li>No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours [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	

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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, 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 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	<ul> <li>Take appropriate measures to fulfill 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 plan before discharge to surface water.</li> <li>Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.</li> </ul>
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL	PROPERTIES
Appearance	: liquid
Colour	: amber
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available

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sion 1.2 pH	•	Revision Date 27.06.2017 Not applicable	Print Date 28.06.20
pour point		-21 °C / -6 °FMethod: ASTM D97	
	•	-21 C7-0 Pilletillou. ASTM D97	
Initial boiling point and boiling	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s	3)
range			
Flash point	:	210 °C / 410 °F	
		Method: ASTM D92 (COC)	
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available	
Upper explosion limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)	
		<b>T</b> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Lower explosion limit		Typical 1 %(V)	
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)	
-F F		estimated value(s)	
Relative vapour density	:	> 1estimated value(s)	
Relative density	:	0.905 (15 °C / 59 °F)	
Density	:	905 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-	:	Pow: > 6(based on information on s	similar products)
octanol/water			
Auto-ignition temperature	÷	> 320 °C / 608 °F	
Viscosity			
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	:	105 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)	
		Method: Unspecified	
		11.85 - 12.4 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °	F)
		Method: ASTM D445	
Explosive properties		Not classified	
	•		
Oxidizing properties		Data not available	

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Version 1.2 Conductivity Decomposition temperature		Revision Date 27.06.2017 This material is not expected to be a st Data not available	Print Date 28.06.2017 tatic accumulator.
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	,		
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	:	Hazardous decomposition products are during normal storage.	e not expected to form

#### **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).
Information on likely routes of exposure	:	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.
Acute toxicity		
Product:		
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Product:

Remarks: 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.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

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 expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

#### STOT - single exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

#### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

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Not considered 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: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

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).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).</li> </ul>
Ecotoxicity	
Product:	
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: Data not available

#### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

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Biodegradability	: Remarks: Expected to be not rea constituents are expected to be i	Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.	
Bioaccumulative potential			
Product:			
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains components bioaccumulate.	with the potential to	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on info	ormation on similar products)	
Mobility in soil			
Product:			
Mobility	<ul> <li>Remarks: Liquid under most env enters soil, it will adsorb to soil pa mobile.</li> <li>Remarks: Floats on water.</li> </ul>		
Other adverse effects			
no data available <u>Product:</u>			
Additional ecological information	<ul> <li>Product is a mixture of non-volati expected to be released to air in Not expected to have ozone dep photochemical ozone creation po potential.</li> <li>Poorly soluble mixture., May cau organisms.</li> <li>Mineral oil is not expected to cau aquatic organisms at concentration</li> </ul>	any significant quantities., letion potential, otential or global warming se physical fouling of aquatic use any chronic effects to	

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Waste from residues	<ul> <li>Recover or recycle if possible.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses</li> </ul>
	Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
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,

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	national, and local laws and regula	ations.
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance national, and local laws and regula	
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION		
International Regulations		
<b>ADR</b> Not regulated as a dangerous	good	
IATA-DGR Not regulated as a dangerous	good	
IMDG-Code Not regulated as a dangerous	good	
Transport in bulk according to A	Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IB	C Code
Pollution category Ship type Product name Special precautions	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>	
Special precautions for user		
Remarks	: Special Precautions: Refer to Cha for special precautions which a use needs to comply with in connection	er needs to be aware of or
Additional Information	: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for	bulk shipments by sea.

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

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

#### Local Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Environmental Protection and Management Act	This product is not subject to control under this

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and Environmental Protect Management (Hazardous Regulations		Act/ Regulation.		
Other international regulations				
The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:				
EINECS TSCA		onents listed or polymer onents listed.	exempt.	

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

#### Full text of H-Statements

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. **Full text of other abbreviations** 

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; 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; 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.

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Other information	: A vertical bar ( ) in the left marging from the previous version.	n indicates an amendment
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	<ul> <li>The quoted data are from, but no sources of information (e.g. toxic Health Services, material supplie IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation</li> </ul>	cological data from Shell ers' 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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