Shell Argina S5 40

Version 1.6

Revision Date 03.03.2023

Print Date 20.04.2024

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

Product name	: Shell Argina S5 40
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Product code : 001G1524

Manufacturer or supplier's details					
Manufacturer/Supplier	: Shell India Markets Private Limited (U23201TN2004PTC053147) Commerzone, Block-2, No.2 200 Feet Radial Road Pallikaranai CHENNAI 600100 India				
Telephone	: (+91) 04446945100				
Telefax	: (+91) 04443451516				
Emergency telephone number	: +91 22 6516 1058				
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use					
Recommended use	: Engine oil.				

2. 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).
	:	* 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, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration
	EC-No.	(REGULATION	(% w/w)
	Registration	(EC) No	
	number	1272/2008)	
Interchangeable low	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	0 - 90
viscosity base oil			
(<20,5 cSt @40°C) *			

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Alkaryl amine	68411-46-1	Repr. 2; H361	0.1 - 0.9	
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For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Label elements

Safety data sheet available on request.

Hazard pictograms Signal word	: No Hazard Symbol required : No signal word
Hazard statements	 PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under CLP criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.
Precautionary statements	 Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage: No precautionary phrases. Disposal: No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards

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.

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.
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	Remove contact lenses, if present a rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain	
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessal are swallowed, however, get medic	, ,
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Oil acne/folliculitis signs and sympt of black pustules and spots on the Ingestion may result in nausea, vor	skin of exposed areas.
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, ensur appropriate personal protective equincident, 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. 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	: 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

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	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 othe 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	
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.
Container Advice	: Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	IN OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	IN 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	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	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

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

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.

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	Educate and train workers in the measures relevant to normal acti- product. Ensure appropriate selection, tes- equipment used to control expos- equipment, local exhaust ventilat Drain down system prior to equip- maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed sto subsequent recycle. Always observe good personal h washing hands after handling the drinking, and/or smoking. Routin protective equipment to remove of contaminated clothing and footwo Practice good housekeeping.	vities associated with this sting and maintenance of ure, e.g. personal protective ion. ment break-in or rage pending disposal or ygiene measures, such as e material and before eating, hely wash work clothing and contaminants. Discard
Personal protective equipment		
Protective measures		
Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.		

gloves a US: F739 suitable o gloves S usage, e resistanc from glov replaced care. Glo	onditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. th respiratory protective equipment suppliers. r-filtering respirators are suitable, select an te combination of mask and filter. ilter suitable for the combination of organic gases urs and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C
	and contact with the product may occur the use of oproved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374,)) made from the following materials may provide themical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber uitability and durability of a glove is dependent on g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical e of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice e suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand ves must only be worn on clean hands. After using ands should be washed and dried thoroughly. on of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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	short-term/splash protection we r recognize that suitable gloves off may not be available and in this of time maybe acceptable so long a and replacement regimes are foll a good predictor of glove resistar dependent on the exact composi Glove thickness should be typica depending on the glove make an	ering this level of protection case a lower breakthrough is appropriate maintenance owed. Glove thickness is not nee to a chemical as it is tion of the glove material. Ily greater than 0.35 mm
Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it protective eyewear is recommend	
Skin and body protection	 Skin protection is not ordinarily re work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemic 	
Thermal hazards	: Not applicable	
Environmental exposure of	controls	
General advice	: Take appropriate measures to ful relevant environmental protection contamination of the environmen Section 6. If necessary, prevent being discharged to waste water. treated in a municipal or industria before discharge to surface wate Local guidelines on emission limi must be observed for the dischar vapour.	n legislation. Avoid t by following advice given in undissolved material from Waste water should be al waste water treatment plant r. ts for volatile substances

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: liquid	
Colour	: amber	
Odour	: Data not available	
Odour Threshold	: Data not available	
рН	: Not applicable	
pour point	: <= -9 °C / <= 16 °F Method: ASTM D97	
Melting / freezing point	Data not available	
Initial boiling point and boiling	: > 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)	
range		
range Flash point	: 230 °C / 446 °F Method: ASTM D92 (COC)	

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Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable	
Flammability (liquids)	: Not classified as flammable but wi	ill burn.
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	: 0.920 (15 °C / 59 °F)	
Density	: 920 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 p	roducte)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 13 - 14.4 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445	
	123 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: Unspecified	
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classified	I
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be	e a static accumulator.
Particle size	: Data not available	

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Ba	asis 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).
	formation on likely routes of posure	:	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.
Acute	toxicity		
<u>Pr</u>	roduct:		
Ad	cute oral toxicity	:	LD50 rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Ad	cute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Ad	cute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg 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:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not

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met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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:

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:

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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: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

 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).
: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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Persistence and degradability		
Product:		
Biodegradability	: Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may 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 in products)	nformation on similar
Mobility in soil		
Product:		
Mobility	: Remarks: Liquid under most enviro enters soil, it will adsorb to soil par mobile. Remarks: Floats on water.	
Other adverse effects		
no data available <u>Product:</u>		
Additional ecological information	 Does not have ozone depletion po ozone creation potential or global v is a mixture of non-volatile compor released to air in any significant qu conditions of use. Poorly soluble mixture., Causes pr organisms. Mineral oil does not cause chronic organisms at concentrations less to 	warming potential., Product nents, which will not be uantities under normal nysical fouling of aquatic toxicity to aquatic

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues	 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
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	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 Conve Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/ technical aspects at controlling poll	78) which provides	
Contaminated packaging	: Dispose in accordance with prevail to a recognized collector or contract the collector or contractor should be Disposal should be in accordance of national, and local laws and regulat	tor. The competence of e established beforehand. with applicable regional,	
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accordance v national, and local laws and regulat	. .	

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

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

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

The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989 (amended version issued 2000). The Factories Act, 1948, The Second Schedule: Permissible levels of certain

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chemical substances Vehicles (Amendmer	in work environment, as amended through 19 t) Rules 1993.	87. India Central motor	
Other international r	egulations		
-	this product are reported in the following in	nventories:	
TSCA	: All components listed.		
OTHER INFORMATIC)N		
Full text of H-Staten	nents		
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airwa		
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unbo	orn child.	
Full text of other ab	breviations		
Asp. Tox. Repr.	Aspiration hazard Reproductive toxicity		
Abbreviations and Ac	ronyms : The standard abbreviations and a document can be looked up in re scientific dictionaries) and/or web	ference literature (e.g.	
SDS Regulation	: Regulation 1907/2006/EC		
Further information			
Training advice	: Provide adequate information, in operators.	struction and training for	
Other information	: A vertical bar () in the left margir from the previous version.	n indicates an amendment	
Sources of key data t compile the Safety Da Sheet		ological data from Shell	

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.