# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0		Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05
1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY ID	EN.	TIFICATION	
Chemical product name	:	Shell Tonna S3 M 220	
Product code	:	007A1887	
Manufacturer or supplier's of Supplier's company name, address and phone number	deta	ails Shell Lubricants Japan K.K. Pacific Century Place Marunouchi 12F 1-11-1, Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-6212 Japan	
Telephone Telefax	:	(+81) 03-3218-1780 (+81) 03-3218-1781	
Emergency telephone number	:	[Important notice for customer support If you need support for product, please service centre. Lub Customer Service Centre (Lub CS Tel. 0120-064-315 / Fax. 0120-264-31 E-mail. Inquiries-Lubes-JP@shell.com (Available for Japanese office hours or	contact our customer C) 5 (JP Toll free)
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	If you have any enquiries about the c please email lubricantSDS@shell.con	
Recommended use of the c	her	nical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	:	Metalworking fluid.	
Restrictions on use	:	This substance may not be used for an recommended without expert advice	y purpose other than

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of chemic	cal product
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	: Category 3
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	: Category 3
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	: No Hazard Symbol required
Signal word	: No signal word

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0 Hazard statements	Revision Date 2024.08.27Print Date 2024.11.: PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. 	
Precautionary statements	: <b>Prevention:</b> P273 Avoid release to the environme	ent.
	<b>Response:</b> No precautionary phrases.	
	<b>Storage:</b> No precautionary phrases.	
	<b>Disposal:</b> P501 Dispose of contents/ container disposal plant.	to an approved waste

### 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**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature	: Highly refined mineral oil.
	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).

### Components

Butylated	128-37-0	Aquatic	0.1 - 0.24
hydroxytoluene		Chronic1; H410	

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0	Rev	ision Date 2024.08.27	Print Da	te 2024.11.05
		Aquatic Acute1; H400		
Alkyl thiadiazole	13539-13-4	Skin Irrit.2; H315 Skin Sens.1A; H317 Acute Tox.4; H332 Aquatic Chronic4; H413	0.01 - 0.09	
Alkenyl amine	112-90-3	Acute Tox.4; H302 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Corr.1; H314 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	0.01 - 0.09	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **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. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice. : Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation Most important symptoms of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. and effects, both acute and delayed Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. : Treat symptomatically. Notes to physician

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES		
Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry che dioxide, sand or earth may be use	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water in a jet.	
Specific hazards during firefighting	<ul> <li>Hazardous combustion products m A complex mixture of airborne solid gases (smoke).</li> <li>Carbon monoxide may be evolved occurs.</li> <li>Unidentified organic and inorganic</li> </ul>	d and liquid particulates and if incomplete combustion
Specific extinguishing methods	: Use extinguishing measures that a circumstances and the surrounding	
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Proper protective equipment includ gloves are to be worn; chemical re large contact with spilled product is Breathing Apparatus must be worr a confined space. Select fire fighte relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: I	esistant suit is indicated if s expected. Self-Contained n when approaching a fire in er's clothing approved to

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

### Handling

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0 Technical measures	Revision Date 2024.08.27Print Date 2024.11.05: 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 
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>
Facial protective equipment	: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Describe contact avoidance, etc	: 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	<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	: 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.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

# Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis	
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned			JP OEL JSOH	
	Further information: Group 1: carcinogenic to humans				
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	OEL-M (Mist)	3 mg/m3	JP OEL JSOH	
	Further information: Substance whose OEL is set based on non- carcinogenic health effects. See III, Group 1: carcinogenic to				

Version 1.0	Revision Da	ate 2024.08.27	Print Da	Print Date 2024.11.05	
	humans				
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	
Highly refined mineral oil	64742-52-5	OEL-M (Mist)	3 mg/m3	JP OEL JSOH	
	Further information: Group 1: carcinogenic to humans				
Highly refined mineral oil	64742-52-5	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH	
Highly refined mineral oil		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL	
Highly refined mineral oil		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NIOSH REL	
Highly refined mineral oil		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1	
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	2 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

Standard concentration values and application methods for chemical substances were determined to prevent health problems among workers (mhlw.go.jp)

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05
	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 a controls.	nd maintenance of
	Educate and train workers in the haza	irds and control
	measures relevant to normal activities product.	associated with this
	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 maintenance.	t break-in or
	Retain drain downs in sealed storage subsequent recycle.	pending disposal or
	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

### **Protective measures**

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 the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].
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

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27Print Date 2024.11.05replaced. 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 and face 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 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. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

: Liquid at room temperature.
: light brown
: Slight hydrocarbon
: Data not available
: Not applicable
: -15 °C / 5 °F Method: ISO 3016

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

sion 1.0 Melting / freezing point		sion Date 2024.08.27 not available	Print Date 2024.11.0
Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range	: >280	°C / 536 °Festimated value	(S)
Flash point		0 °C / >= 482 °F od: ISO 2592	
Evaporation rate	: Data	not available	
Flammability			
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not a	pplicable	
Flammability (liquids)	: Not cl	assified as flammable but w	/ill burn.
Lower explosion limit and upp	er explosio	on limit / flammability limit	
Upper explosion limit	: Typic	al 10 %(V)	
Lower explosion limit	: Typic	al 1 %(V)	
Vapour pressure		Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) ated value(s)	
Relative vapour density	: >1es	timated value(s)	
Density and / or relative densi	У		
Density		g/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) od: ISO 12185	
Solubility(ies)			
Water solubility	: neglig	ible	
Solubility in other solvents	: Data	not available	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Po (base	ow: > 6 d on information on similar p	products)
Auto-ignition point	: > 320	°C / 608 °F	
Decomposition temperature	: Data	not available	
Viscosity			
Viscosity (Dynamic)	: Data	not available	
Viscosity, kinematic		nm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) od: ISO 3104	
		nm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) od: ISO 3104	

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05
Particle characteristics Particle size	: Data not available	
	Data not available	
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classif	ied
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to	be a static accumulator.
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY		
Reactivity	: The product does not pose any addition to those listed in the fo	
Chemical stability	: Stable.	
Possibility of hazardous: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.reactions: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.		ents.
		lirect sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.	
Hazardous decomposition products	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.	
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMAT	ON	
Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on c the toxicology of similar produc the data presented is represent whole, rather than for individua	ts.Unless indicated otherwise, tative of the product as a
Information on likely routes of exposure	: Skin and eye contact are the pr although exposure may occur f	
Acute toxicity		
Product:		
Acute oral toxicity	<ul> <li>LD50 rat: &gt; 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Based on available d are not met. Low toxicity</li> </ul>	lata, the classification criteria

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: Based on available data, are not met.	the classification criteria
Acute dermal toxicity	<ul> <li>LD50 Rabbit: &gt; 5,000 mg/kg</li> <li>Remarks: Based on available data, are not met.</li> <li>Low toxicity</li> </ul>	the classification criteria

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., 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.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### Product:

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

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### Product:

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

### Product:

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Non mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

### Product:

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

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**

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0 Revision Date 2024.08.27 Print Date 2024.11.05
Product:

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

### STOT - single exposure

### Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

2

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Aspiration toxicity

### Product:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### **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.

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

### **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>
	Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

### Ecotoxicity

### Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

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# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

ersion 1.0 toxicity)	Revision Date 2024.08.27 Print Date 2024.11. Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful
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
<u>Components:</u> Butylated hydroxytoluene :	
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	: LL50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 1.1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.1
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.48 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard)	: 1
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	<ul> <li>NOEC: 0.53 mg/l Exposure time: 30 d</li> <li>Species: Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)</li> <li>Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210</li> </ul>
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	<ul> <li>NOEC: 0.069 mg/l</li> <li>Exposure time: 21 d</li> <li>Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)</li> <li>Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 21<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard) <b>Alkenyl amine :</b>	: 1
M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard)	: 10
M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard)	: 10
ersistence and degradability	
Product:	
Biodegradability	<ul> <li>Remarks: Not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.</li> </ul>

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05	
<u>Components:</u> Butylated hydroxytoluene :			
Biodegradability	: Exposure time: 62 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 309 Remarks: Degradation half life 5.65 days		
Bioaccumulation			
Product:			
Bioaccumulation	: Remarks: Contains components wit bioaccumulate.	: Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on in products)	formation on similar	
Mobility in soil			
Product:			
Mobility	<ul> <li>Remarks: Liquid under most environ enters soil, it will adsorb to soil parti mobile.</li> <li>Remarks: Floats on water.</li> </ul>		
Other adverse effects			
no data available Product:			
Additional ecological information	<ul> <li>Does not have ozone depletion poterozone creation potential or global wis a mixture of non-volatile componereleased to air in any significant quatries conditions of use.</li> <li>Poorly soluble mixture., Causes phyorganisms.</li> <li>Mineral oil does not cause chronic to organisms at concentrations less the organisms at concentrations less the organisms.</li> </ul>	arming potential., Product ents, which will not be antities under normal ysical fouling of aquatic oxicity to aquatic	
Hazardous to the ozone layer Not applicable			

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	
Chemicals (residual waste)	<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>

Version 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.05
	Waste product should not be a ground water, or be disposed Waste, spills or used product i Waste arising from a spillage of disposed of in accordance with preferably to a recognised coll competence of the collector or established beforehand. Do not dispose of tank water b drain into the ground. This will contamination.	of into the environment. is dangerous waste. or tank cleaning should be h prevailing regulations, lector or contractor. The r contractor should be
	MARPOL - see International C Pollution from Ships (MARPOI technical aspects at controlling	
Contaminated containers and packaging	to a recognized collector or co	uld be established beforehand. nce with applicable regional,
Local legislation Remarks	: Disposal should be in accorda national, and local laws and re	

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### Regulatory information when there are domestic regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

### **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.

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

Version 1.0 Revision Date 2024.08.27 Print Date 2024.11.05

### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### **Related Regulations**

#### **Fire Service Law**

Not dangerous good Designated Flam. Subs, Flammable liquid, (2 cubic metre)

#### **Chemical Substance Control Law**

Priority Assessment Chemical Substance	
Chemical name	Number
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	64

#### Industrial Safety and Health Law

#### Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacture

Not applicable

#### Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture

Not applicable

#### **Substances Prevented From Impairment of Health**

Not applicable

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 2: Information on Existing Chemicals having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

# Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 1: Information on Notified Substances having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

#### Substances Subject to be Notified Names

Article 57-2 (Enforcement Order Table 9)

Chemical name	Number	Concentration (%)
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol	262	>=0.1 - <1
Mineral oil	168	>=90 - <=100

#### Substances Subject to be Indicated Names

Article 57 (Enforcement Order Article 18)

Chemical name	Number
Mineral oil	168

Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances

Not applicable

### **Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning**

Not applicable

# Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)

Not applicable

### Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law

Not applicable

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

sion 1.0	Revision Date 2024.08.27	Print Date 2024.11.0
Act on Confirmation,	etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Che motion of Improvements to the Managen	mical Substances in the
Vessel Safety Law Not applicable		
Aviation Law Not applicable		
Marine Pollution and Not classified as marir	Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law e pollutant	
Water Pollution Cont Oil emissions regulation	<b>rol Law</b> ns (Law Art. 2-5, Enforcement Order Art. 3-4	4)
Waste Disposal and Industrial waste	Public Cleansing Law	
The components of t REACH	his product are reported in the following : All components listed or polyme	
TSCA	: All components listed.	
	: All components listed.	

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Full text of H-Statements			
H302	Harmful if swallowed.		
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.		
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.		
H315	Causes skin irritation.		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.		
H332	Harmful if inhaled.		
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.		
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.		
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.		
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.		
Full text of other abbreviations			
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity		
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard		
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard		
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard		
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion		
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation		
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation		
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure		
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure		

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

# Shell Tonna S3 M 220

#### Version 1.0

#### Revision Date 2024.08.27

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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

#### **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.
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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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