SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Shell Morlina S2 BL 22

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 07/28/2026
2.2	07/24/2026	800001007071	Date of last issue: 09/04/2018
			Date of first issue: 07/24/2026

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Morlina S2 BL 22
Product code : 001D7738

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Oil Products US**
PO Box 4427
Houston TX 77210-4427
USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285
Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number
Spill Information : 877-242-7400
Health Information : 877-504-9351

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Machine oil.

Restrictions on use :
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.
The Environmental Protection Agency prohibits processing and distribution of this chemical/product for any use other than in aviation hydraulic fluid in aircraft systems lubricants and greases, and new or replacement parts for automobiles and other motor vehicles. In addition, all persons are prohibited from releasing PIP (3:1) to water during manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and commercial use of PIP (3:1).

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P201 + P202Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P273Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308 + P313IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Contains Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic.
Contains Triphenyl Phosphate Isopropylated (5% or more tpp)

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.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2024 criteria.

SECTION 3. 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.

Components

Chemical name	Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	No data available	Not Assigned	0 - 90
Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) [Triphenyl phosphate > 5%]	Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1)	68937-41-7	0.25 - 0.9
Butylated hydroxytoluene	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	128-37-0	0.1 - 0.24

SECTION 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 : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear

		within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.
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.
Notes to physician	:	Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 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 fire-fighting	:	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).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.

containment and cleaning up		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.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	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.
Further information on storage stability	:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) area. Store at ambient temperature.
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Unsuitable material: PVC.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/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	OSHA Z-1
		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.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or

subsequent recycle.
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

Personal protective equipment

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 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	:	Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
Protective measures	:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Thermal hazards	:	Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	:	light brown
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
Pour point	:	-30 °C Method: ISO 3016
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	Not classified as flammable but will burn.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower	:	Typical 1 %(V)

flammability limit

Flash point	:	179 °C Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	22 mm2/s (40.0 °C) Method: ASTM D445 4.2 mm2/s (100 °C) Method: ASTM D445
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 products)
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C) estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	0.870 (15 °C)
Density	:	870 kg/m3 (15.0 °C) Method: ISO 12185
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives	:	Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Remarks: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute 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 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:

Genotoxicity in vivo : 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 skin-painting studies.
Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Remarks : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : 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).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	Remarks: Data not available

Components:

Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) [Triphenyl phosphate > 5%]:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 10.8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 2.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 3.1 µg/l Exposure time: 33 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 41.5 µg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50: > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Butylated hydroxytoluene:

Toxicity to fish	:	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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : 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 (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 0.53 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.069 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.
Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

Components:

Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) [Triphenyl phosphate > 5%]:

Biodegradability : Exposure time: 28 d
Kinetic:
: 17.9 %
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301D
Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Butylated hydroxytoluene:

Biodegradability : Exposure time: 62 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 309
Remarks: Degradation half life
5.65 days

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Components:

Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) [Triphenyl phosphate > 5%]:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 634
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 305
Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.
If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.
Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal conditions of use.

Poorly soluble mixture.
Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
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.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be dis-

posed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

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, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

49 CFR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (Triphenyl phosphate > 5%)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (Triphenyl phosphate > 5%)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

Marine pollutant : yes

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.

SECTION 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 Environmental Protection Agency prohibits processing and distribution of this chemical/product for any use other than in aviation hydraulic fluid in aircraft, lubricants and greases, and new or replacement parts for automobiles and other motor vehicles. In addition, all persons are prohibited from releasing PIP (3:1) to water during manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and commercial use of PIP (3:1).

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Massachusetts Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

US TSCA	:	All components listed.
CA. DSL	:	All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)	0, 1, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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 Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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 - In-

ternational Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; 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); LSPN - List of Hazardous Notified Substances (Chile); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

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).
Revision Date.	:	07/24/2026

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