SAFETY DATA SHEET.

Shell Nautilus Premium Outboard

Version 3.1	Revision Date. 01.10.2026	Print Date. 26.10.2026

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Nautilus Premium Outboard

Product code : 001A0380

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd
(Formerly: The Shell Company of Australia)
(ABN 46 004 610 459)
720 Bourke Street
Docklands
Victoria 3008
Australia

Telephone : +61 (0)3 8823 4444

Telefax : +61 (0)3 8823 4800

Emergency telephone number : 1800 651 818 (Australia).
; POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 13 11 26 (Australia).

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Engine 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.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 4

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H227 Combustible liquid.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage:
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

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.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

3.2 Mixtures

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%.
: * 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	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (%

			w/w)
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Flam. Liq.4; H227 Asp. Tox.1; H304 AUH066	15 - 35
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *	Not Assigned	Asp. Tox.1; H304	0 - 5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Flam. Liq.4; H227 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.3; H316	0 - 5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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	:	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or 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	:	Treat symptomatically.

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 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).
Hazchem Code	:	NONE

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to prevent uncontrolled release. 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. 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

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.

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	AU OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	AU OEL
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	AU OEL

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 and maintain 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 occupational 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 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.
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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid

Colour	:	blue
Odour	:	Data not available
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Pour point	:	-35 °C / -31 °F Method: ASTM D97
Melting / freezing point		Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	:	70 °C / 158 °F Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	Combustible liquid.
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	:	> 1estimated value(s)
Relative density	:	0.870 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	870 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 products)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		

Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	8.9 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445 55 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	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).
Exposure routes	:	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.

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.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat, male and female: > 2 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity
LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

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.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Moderately irritating to skin (but insufficient to classify)., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Species: Guinea pig
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 473
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 474
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

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).

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Species: Rat, (male and female)
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453
Remarks: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen, Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans., Not a carcinogen.

Species: Mouse, (male and female)
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453
Remarks: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen, Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans., Not a carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Remarks: Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans., Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

: Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 415.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
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.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Rat, male and female:

Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted
Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted
Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Components:
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
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: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Components:
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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 (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Practically non toxic:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Practically non toxic:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Practically non toxic:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

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

Components:
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 69 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Not Persistent per IMO criteria. International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: “A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50%

of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340ºC (645ºF) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370ºC (700ºF) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to 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.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

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.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light :

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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.
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 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 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

ADG
Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Therapeutic Goods (Poisons Standard) Instrument : No poison schedule number allocated

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

Product classified as per Work Health Safety Regulations – Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 2012 and SDS prepared as per national model code of practice for preparation of safety data sheet for Hazardous chemicals 2020 based on Globally Harmonized Classification version 7.

National Model Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2011).

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG code). Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Other international regulations

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

US TSCA : All components listed.
AU AIIC : Listed introduction

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H227	Combustible liquid.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.

Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids

Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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 Harmonised 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 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; MERCOSUR - The Agreement for the Facilitation of the Transport of Dangerous Goods; 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 - 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; 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

Date of preparation or review : 01.10.2026

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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