SAFETY DATA SHEET

AeroShell LGF

Version 4.0 Revision Date 11.01.2023 Print Date 12.01.2023

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AeroShell LGF

Product code : 001A0069

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 : Mineral shock-absorber fluid for aircraft., For further details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

Restrictions on use : This product must be used, handled, and applied in accordance with the requirements of the equipment manufacturer's manuals, bulletins and other documentation.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Skin irritation : 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.

H315 Causes skin irritation.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

Additional Information:
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Contains Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis.Not classified as flammable but will burn.

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).

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	Asp. Tox.1; H304	65 - 85
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Acute Tox.4; H332 Aquatic Chronic2; H411 Aquatic Acute2; H401	10 - 20
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68457-79-4	Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Dam.1; H318 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	1 - 2.49
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	0.25 - 0.99
Phenol, isobutylenated, phosphate (3:1)	68937-40-6	Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	0.25 - 0.99
Triazole derivative	91273-04-0	Skin Corr.1B; H314 Skin Sens.1A; H317 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute2; H401	0.01 - 0.09

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. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.

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. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection.
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. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

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	:	Do not use water in a jet.

media

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	:	•3Z

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	AU OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
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
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA	10 mg/m3	AU OEL
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA (Inhalable fraction and	2 mg/m3	ACGIH

		vapor)		

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.

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 : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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 at room temperature.
Colour	:	yellow
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
pour point	:	<= -68 °C / <= -90 °F Method: Unspecified
Melting / freezing point		Data not available
		Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	:	110 °C / 230 °F Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
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	:	0.874 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	874 kg/m3 (15.6 °C / 60.1 °F) Method: Unspecified
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	:	14.5 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: Unspecified
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Particle size	:	Data not available

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.

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 : LD 50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: > 1 - < 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle:
Species: Rabbit
Exposure time: 24 h
Result: Skin irritation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Components:

Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate:
Remarks: 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.

Components:

Triazole derivative:
Remarks: May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive individuals.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting 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.
Butylated hydroxytoluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Triphenyl phosphate	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Butylated hydroxytoluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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: High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

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).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
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

Components:

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	LL50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard)	:	1
M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard)	:	1

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)	:	NOEC: 0.53 mg/l Exposure time: 30 d

Species: Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

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

M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard) : 1

Phenol, isobutylenated, phosphate (3:1) :

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard) : 1

Triazole derivative :

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard) : 1

M-Factor (Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard) : 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:
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 constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

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

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

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological : Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical

information	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 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.
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

ADG

UN number	:	3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, Phenol, isobutylenated, phosphate (3:1))
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Hazchem Code	:	•3Z

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, Phenol, isobutylenated, phosphate (3:1))
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, Phenol, isobutylenated, phosphate (3:1))
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.
Additional Information	**:**	Not classified under ADG 7.7 regulations if special provision AU 01 applies

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons	:	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:

REACH	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.
AIIC	:	All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

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.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

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 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

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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).

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