SAFETY DATA SHEET

AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2 (US)

Version 1.2 | Revision Date 11.11.2020 | Print Date 12.11.2020

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2 (US)
Product code	:	001E6020

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier	:	Shell Eastern Petroleum (Pte) Ltd (196000089G) The Metropolis Tower 1, 9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01 Singapore 138588 Singapore
Telephone	:	(+65) 62632975
Telefax	:	(+65) 62632049
Emergency telephone number	:	+65 6263 2975
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	:	Special kerosine for aircraft fuel system calibration. For further details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	:	Category 3
Aspiration hazard	:	Category 1
Skin irritation	:	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3 (Narcotic effects)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation)	:	Category 1 (Central nervous system (CNS))
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372 Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
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.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:
No precautionary phrases.

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.
Contains Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic.

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical nature : Blend of kerosine and additives.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.3; H316 6.93; H336	60 - 80

		6.91; H372 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 6.93; H336 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	60 - 80
Nonane	111-84-2	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	1 - 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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 : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include

and effects, both acute and delayed		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. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. 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.

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	:	Will float and can be reignited on surface water. 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	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. 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. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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	:	Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Use only in well-ventilated areas.
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 : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Storage

Other data : Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Store at ambient temperature.

Store at ambient temperature.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.

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

Specific use(s) : See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	PEL (long term) (Mist)	5 mg/m3	SG OEL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		PEL (short term) (Mist)	10 mg/m3	SG OEL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Nonane	111-84-2	PEL (long term)	200 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	SG OEL
Nonane	111-84-2	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
Nonane		TWA	200 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	NIOSH REL

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.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health

surveillance.

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.

Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
pour point	:	Method: Unspecified Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °Festimated value(s)
Flash point	:	40 °C / 104 °F Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
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	:	0.770 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	:	770 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	:	0.95 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	:	Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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 : LC 50 Rat: > 1 - < 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 2,000 - < 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	No carcinogenicity classification.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No carcinogenicity classification.
Nonane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	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: Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

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.

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:
Nonane :

M-Factor (Short-term (acute) 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.

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 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.

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.
Contaminated packaging	:	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number	:	1268
Proper shipping name	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1268
Proper shipping name	:	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1268
Proper shipping name	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic.)
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Local Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/ Regulations.

Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.

Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/ Regulations.

Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations	This product is not subject to control under this Act/ Regulation.

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

Other international regulations

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

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA : All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very 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

6.9	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

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.

SG / EN